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BY

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THOMAS FULLER, D.D.

AUTHOR OF "ABEL REDIVIVUS," "THE CHURCH HISTORY OF BRITAIN," &c.

A NEW EDITION,

CONTAINING BRIEF NOTICES OF THE MOST CELEBRATED WORTHIES OF ENGLAND WHO
HAVE FLOURISHED SINCE THE TIME OF FULLER;

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES AND COPIOUS INDEXES.

By P. AUSTIN NUTTALL, LL.D.

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THE WORTHIES OF ENGLAND.

OXFORDSHIRE.

OXFORDSHIRE hath Berkshire (divided first by the Isis, then by the Thames) on the south; Gloucestershire on the west; Buckinghamshire on the east; Warwick and Northampton-shires on the north. It aboundeth with all things necessary for man's life; and I understand that hunters and falconers are no where better pleased. Nor needeth there more pregnant proof of plenty in this place, than that lately Oxford was for some years together a court, a garrison, and an university; during which time it was well furnished with provisions on reasonable rates.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

FALLOW DEER.

And why of these in Oxfordshire? why not rather in Northamptonshire, where there be the most, or in Yorkshire, where there be the greatest, parks in England? It is because John Rous of Warwick telleth me, that at Woodstock in this county was the most ancient park in the whole land, encompassed with a stone wall by king Henry the first.

Let us premise a line or two concerning Parks; the *case*, before we come to what is contained therein.

1. The word *parcus* appears in Varro (derived, no doubt, *à parcendo*, to spare or save) for a place wherein such cattle are preserved.

2. There is mention once or twice in Domesday-book of *parcus* silvestris bestiarum*, which proveth parks in England before the Conquest.

3. Probably such ancient parks (to keep J. Rous in credit and countenance) were only paled, and Woodstock the first that was walled about.

† Camden's Britannia, in Oxfordshire.

4. Parks are since so multiplied, that there be more in England than in all Europe besides.*

The deer therein, when living, raise the stomachs of gentlemen with their sport; and, when dead, allay them again with their flesh. The fat of venison is conceived to be (but I would not have deer-stealers hear it) of all flesh the most vigorous nourishment, especially if attended with that essential addition which Virgil coupleth therewith:

Implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinæ.

“Old wine did their thirst allay, fat venison hunger.”

But deer are daily diminished in England, since the gentry are necessitated into thrift, and forced to turn their pleasure into profit: “Jam seges est ubi parcus erat;” and, since the sale of bucks hath become ordinary, I believe, in process of time, the best stored park will be found in a cook’s shop in London.

WOOD.

Plenty hereof doth, more hath, grown in this county, being daily diminished. And indeed the woods therein are put to too hard a task in their daily duty (viz. to find fuel and timber for all the houses in, and many out of, the shire); and they cannot hold out, if not seasonably relieved by pit-coal found here, or sea-coal brought hither. This minds me of a passage wherein Oxford was much concerned. When Shot-over woods (being bestowed by king Charles the First on a person of honour) were likely to be cut down, the university by letters laboured their preservation; wherein this among many other pathological expressions, “That Oxford was one of the eyes of the land, and Shot-over woods the hair of the eyelids; the loss whereof must needs prejudice the sight, with too much moisture flowing therein.” This retrenched that design for the present; but in what case those woods stand at this day, is to me unknown.

BUILDINGS.

The colleges in Oxford, advantaged by the vicinity of fair free-stone, do for the generality of their structure carry away the credit from all in Christendom, and equal any for the largeness of their endowments.

It is not the least part of Oxford’s happiness, that a moiety of her founders were prelates (whereas Cambridge hath but three episcopal foundations, Peter-house, Trinity-hall, and Jesus); who had an experimental knowledge what belonged to the necessities and conveniences of scholars, and therefore have accommodated them accordingly; principally in providing them the patronages of many good benefices, whereby the fellows of those

* Camden’s Britannia, in Oxfordshire.

colleges are plentifully maintained, after their leaving of the university.

Of the colleges, University is the oldest, Pembroke the youngest, Christ Church the greatest, Lincoln (by many reputed) the least, Magdalen the neatest, Wadham the most uniform, New College the strongest, and Jesus College (no fault but its unhappiness) the poorest; and if I knew which was the richest, I would not tell, seeing concealment in this kind is the safest. New College is most proper for southern, Exeter for western, Queen's for northern, Brasen-nose for north-western men, St. John's for Londoners, Jesus for Welshmen; and at other colleges almost indifferently for men of all countries: Merton hath been most famous for schoolmen, Corpus Christi (formerly called Trilingue Collegium) for linguists, Christ Church for poets, All-souls for orators, New College for civilians, Brasen-nose for disputants, Queen's College for metaphysicians, Exeter for a late series of Regius professors; Magdalen for ancient, St. John's for modern, prelates; and all eminent in some one kind or other. And if any of these colleges were transported into foreign parts, it would alter its kind (or degree at least) and presently of a college proceed an university, as equal to most, and superior to many, academies beyond the seas.

not true

Before I conclude with these colleges, I must confess how much I was posed with a passage which I met with in the epistles of Erasmus, writing to his familiar friend Ludovicus Vives, then residing in Oxford, in *Collegio Apum*, in the College of Bees, according to his direction of his letter. I knew all colleges may metaphorically be termed the Colleges of Bees, wherein the industrious scholars live under the rule of one master, in which respect St. Hierome* advised Rusticus the monk to busy himself in making bee-hives, that from thence he might learn "*monasteriorum ordinem et regiam disciplinam*," (the order of monasteries and discipline of kingly government. But why any one college should be so signally called, and which it was, I was at a loss; till at last seasonably satisfied that it was Corpus Christi; whereon no unpleasant story doth depend.

In the year 1630, the leads over Vives's study, being decayed, were taken up, and new cast; by which occasion the stall was taken, and with it an incredible mass of honey.† But the bees, as presaging their intended and imminent destruction (whereas they were never known to have swarmed before) did that spring (to preserve their famous kind) send down a fair swarm into the president's garden; the which, in the year 1633, yielded two swarms; one whereof pitched in the garden for the president; the other they sent up as a new colony into their old habitation, there to continue the memory of this mellifluous doctor, as the university styled him in a letter to the cardinal.

* In Epistolâ ad Rusticum monachum.

† Butler, of Bees, p. 23.

It seems these bees were *aborigines* from the first building of the college, being called *Collegium Apum* in the founder's statutes; and so is John Claymand, the first president thereof, saluted by Erasmus.*

THE LIBRARY.

If the schools may be resembled to the ring, the library may the better be compared to the diamond therein; not so much for the bunching forth beyond the rest, as the preciousness thereof, in some respects equalling any in Europe, and in most kinds exceeding all in England: yet our land hath been ever *Φιλοβιβλος*, much given to the love of books; and let us *fleet the cream* of a few of the primest libraries in all ages.

In the infancy of Christianity, that at York bare away the bell, founded by archbishop Egbert (and so highly praised by Alevinus in his epistle to Charles. the Great); but long since abolished.

Before the dissolution of abbeys, when all cathedrals and convents had their libraries, that at Ramsey was the greatest Rabbin, spake the most and best Hebrew, abounding in Jewish and not defective in other books.

In that age of lay-libraries (as I may term them, as belonging to the city) I behold that pertaining to Guildhall as a principal, founded by Richard Whittington, whence three cart-loads of choice manuscripts were carried in the reign of king Edward the Sixth, on the promise of [never performed] restitution.†

Since the Reformation, that of Bene't in Cambridge hath for manuscripts exceeded any (thank the cost and care of Matthew Parker) collegiate library in England.

Of late, Cambridge library, augmented with the Arch-episcopal library of Lambeth, is grown the second in the land.

As for private libraries of subjects, that of treasurer Burleigh was the best, for the use of a statesman, the lord Lumlie's for an historian, the late earl of Arundel's for an herald, Sir Robert Cotton's for an antiquary, and archbishop Usher's for a divine.

Many other excellent libraries there were of particular persons: lord Brudenell's, lord Hatton's, &c. routed by our civil wars; and many books which scaped the execution are fled [transported] into France, Flanders, and other foreign parts.

To return to Oxford library, which stands like Diana amongst her nymphs, and surpasseth all the rest for rarity and multitude of books; so that, if any be wanting on any subject, it is because the world doth not afford them. This library was founded by Humphrey the good duke of Gloucester; *con*-founded, in the reign of king Edward the Sixth, by those who

* In *Castigationem Chrysostomi Conclusiuncularum de Fato*.

† Stow, in his Survey of London.

I list not to name; re-founded by worthy Sir Thomas Bodley, and the bounty of daily benefactors.

As for the king's houses in this county, Woodstock is justly to be preferred, where the wood and water nymphs might equally be pleased in its situation. Queen Elizabeth had a great affection for this place, as one of her best remembrancers of her condition when a prisoner here (in none of the best lodgings) in the reign of her sister. Here she escaped a dangerous fire, but whether casual or intentional God knoweth. Here, hearing a milk-maid merrily singing in the park, she desired exchange of estates, preferring the poorest liberty before the richest restraint. At this day it is a fair, was formerly a fairer, fabric, if the labyrinth built here by king Henry the Second answered the character of curiosity given it by authors. But long since the labyrinth (time, without the help of Ariadne's clue of silk, can unravel and display the most intricate building) is vanished away.

Nor must Enston hard by be forgotten; which though some sullen soul may recount amongst the costly trifles, the more ingenious do behold as Art's pretty comment, as Nature's pleasant text; both so intermingled, that art in some sort may seem natural, and nature artificial therein. It was made by Thomas Bushel, esq., sometime servant to Francis Bacon lord Verulam. Now because men's expectations are generally tired with the tedious growing of wood, here he set hedges of full growth, which thrived full well, so that where the former left no plants, the following year found trees grown to their full perfection. In a word, a melancholy mind may here feast itself to a surfeit with variety of entertainments. But rarities of this nature are never sufficiently described till beheld.

PROVERBS.

"You were born at Hogs-Norton."]

This is a village, properly called Hoch-Norton, whose inhabitants (it seems formerly) were so rustical in their behaviour, that boorish and clownish people are said born at *Hogs-Norton*.

"To take a Burford bait."]

This it seems is a bait, not to stay the stomach but to lose the wit thereby, as resolved at last into drunkenness. If the fair-market of Burford in this county be so much guilty of this foul sin, it is high time to damn the words of this proverb, and higher to detest the practice thereof. Otherwise Burford-bait may have a hook therein, to choke such souls as swallow it, without their sincere and seasonable repentance.

"Banbury zeal, cheese, and cakes."]

I admire to find these joined together in so learned an author as Mr. Camden,* affirming that town famed for these

* Britannia, in Oxfordshire, p. 376.

three things—*quam malè conveniunt!* and though zeal be deservedly put first, how inconsistent is it with his gravity and goodness, to couple a spiritual grace with matters of corporeal repast: so that, if spoken in earnest, it hath more of a profane than pious pen; if in jest, more of a libeller than historian.

But, to qualify the man, no such words are extant in the Latin Camden; where only we read, “Nunc autem conficiendo caseo oppidum notissimum, castrum ostendit,” &c.

Secondly, it being in the English translated by Philemon Holland, was at the first (as I have been credibly informed) a literal mistake of the printers’ (though not confessed in the errata) set forth in anno Domini 1608; *zeal* being put for *veal* in that place.

But what *casual* in that, may be suspected *wilful* in the next and last edition, anno 1637, where the error is continued out of design to nick the town of Banbury, as reputed then a place of precise people, and not over-conformable in their carriage. Sure I am that Banbury had a gracious, learned, and painful minister;* and this town need not be ashamed of, nor grieved at, what scoffers say or write thereof; only let them add knowledge to their zeal, and then the more of zeal the better their condition.

“He looks as the devil over Lincoln.”]

Some fetch the original of this proverb from a stone picture of the devil, which doth (or lately did) over look Lincoln College. Surely the architect intended it no farther than for an ordinary antic, though beholders have since applied those ugly looks to envious persons, repining at the prosperity of their neighbours, and jealous to be overtopped by their vicinity.

The Latins have many proverbs parallel hereunto, to express the ill aspects of malevolent spectators; as “Cyclopicus obtutus,” and the Cyclops, we know, were deformed at the best (envy makes a good face look ill, and a bad look worse), “Vultus Titanicus,” “Vultus Scythicus,” “Limis oculis os oblique inspicere,” “Thynni more videre” (to look like a *thunny*), a fish which, as Aristotle saith, hath but one eye, and that, as some will have it, on the left side; so full is malice of sinister acceptations.

To return to our English proverb, it is conceived of more antiquity than either of the fore-named colleges, though the secondary sense thereof lighted not unhappily, and that it related originally to the cathedral church in Lincoln.†

“*Testons* are gone to Oxford,‡ to study in Brazen-nose.”]

This proverb began about the end of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, and happily ended about the middle of the reign

* Mr. William Whaley, of whom hereafter in this county.

† Vide supra, in Lincolnshire.

‡ J. Heywood, in his Five Hundred Epigrams, num. 63.

of queen Elizabeth; so that it continued in use not full fifty years.

This the occasion thereof; king Henry the Eighth, as his in-comes, so his out-goings, were greater than any English king's since the Conquest. And it belongs not to me to question the cause of either. Sure it is, as he was always *taking* he was always *wanting*; and the shower of abbey-lands being soon over his drought for money was as great as ever before. This made him resolve on the debasing thereof, *testons* especially (a coin worth sixpence, corruptly called *tester*); so that their intrinsic value was not worth above three shillings and four pence the ounce, to the present profit of the sovereign, and future loss of the subjects. Yea, so *allayed* they were with copper (which common people confound with brass), and looked so red therewith, that (as my author saith) "they blushed for shame, as conscious of their own corruption."*

King Edward the Sixth and queen Mary earnestly endeavoured the reduction of money to the true standard (and indeed the coin of their stamping is not bad in itself); but could not compass the calling in of all base money, partly through the shortness of their reigns, and partly through the difficulty of the design. This, by politic degrees, was effected by queen Elizabeth, with no great prejudice to the then present age, and grand advantage to all posterity, as is justly mentioned on her monument in Westminster.

"Send *verdingales* to Broad Gates† in Oxford."‡]

This will acquaint us with the female habit of former ages, used not only by the gadding Dinahs of that age but by most sober Sarahs of the same, so cogent is a common custom. With these *verdingales* the gowns of women beneath their waists were pent-housed out far beyond their bodies; so that posterity will wonder to what purpose those bucklers of paste-board were employed.

Some deduce the name from the Belgic *verd-gard* (derived, they say, from *virg* a virgin, and *garder* to keep and preserve); as used to secure modesty, and keep wantons at distance. Others more truly fetch it from *vertu* and *galle*; because the scab and bane thereof, the first inventress thereof being known for a light house-wife, who, under the pretence of modesty, sought to cover her shame and the fruits of her wantonness.

These by degrees grew so great, that their wearers could not enter (except going sidelong) at any ordinary door; which gave

* J. Heywood, *ibidem*, num. 64.

† Pembroke College, in Oxford, which originally belonged to the priory of St. Frideswide, was for a long time known by the name of Segrim, or corruptly, Segreve Hall; and afterwards received the name of Broad-gates, from the wide form of its entrance, "Aula cum latâ portâ, or Aula latè portensis." (Chalmer's History of the Colleges, &c. of Oxford, 1810, vol. II. p. 417.)—Ed.

‡ J. Heywood, in his Five Hundred Epigrams, num. 63.

the occasion to this proverb. But these verdingales have been disused this forty years; whether because women were convinced in their consciences of the vanity of this, or allured in their fancies with the novelty of other fashions, I will not determine.

“ *Chronica si penses, cum pugnent Oxonienses
Post aliquot menses volat ira per Anglignenses.*”

“ Mark the chronicles aright,
When Oxford scholars fall to fight,
Before many months expir'd
England will with war be fir'd.”]

I confess *Oxonienses* may import the broils betwixt the townsmen of Oxford, or townsmen and scholars; but I conceive it properly to intend the contests betwixt scholars and scholars; which were observed *predictional*, as if their animosities were the *index* of the *volume* of the land. Such who have time may exactly trace the truth hereof through our English histories. Sure I am, there were shrewd bickerings betwixt the southern and northern men in Oxford in the reign of king Henry the Third, not long before the bloody war of the barons did begin. The like happened twice under king Richard the Second, which seemed to be the van-courier of the fatal fights betwixt Lancaster and York. However, this observation holds not negatively; all being peaceable in that place, and no broils at Oxford sounding the alarum to our late civil dissensions.

PRINCES.

RICHARD, son to king Henry the Second and queen Eleanor, was (the sixth king since the Conquest, but second native of England) born in the city of Oxford, anno 1157. Whilst a prince, he was undutiful to his father; or, to qualify the matter, over-dutiful to his mother, whose domestic quarrels he always espoused. To expiate his offence, when king, he, with Philip king of France, undertook a voyage to the Holy Land, where, through the treachery or *Templary* cowardice of the Greeks, diversity of the climate, distance of the place, and differences betwixt Christian princes, much time was spent, a mass of money expended, many lives lost, some honour achieved, but little profit produced. Going to Palestine he suffered shipwreck and many mischiefs on the coast of Cyprus; coming for England through Germany, he was tossed with a worse land tempest, being (in pursuance of an old grudge betwixt them) taken prisoner by Leopoldus duke of Austria. Yet this *Cœur de Lion*, or *Lion-hearted king* (for so was he commonly called) was no less *lion* (though now in a grate) than when at liberty, abating nothing of his high spirit in his behaviour. The duke did not undervalue this his royal prisoner, prizing his person at ten years' purchase, according to the [then] yearly revenue of the English Crown. This ransom of a hundred thousand pounds being paid, he came home; first reformed himself, and then mended many

abuses in the land; and had done more, had not an unfortunate arrow, shot out of a besieged castle in France, put a period to his life, anno Domini 1199.

EDMUND, youngest son to king Edward the First by queen Margaret, was born at Woodstock, Aug 5, 1301. He was afterwards created earl of Kent, and was tutor to his nephew king Edward the Third; in whose reign falling into the tempest of false, injurious, and wicked envy, he was beheaded, for that he never dissembled his natural brotherly affection toward his brother deposed, and went about when he was (God wot) murdered before (not knowing so much) to enlarge him out of prison, persuaded thereunto by such as covertly practised his destruction. He suffered at Winchester, the nineteenth of March, in the fourth of Edward the Third.

EDWARD, eldest son of king Edward the Third, was born at Woodstock in this county, and bred under his father (never abler teacher met with an apter scholar) in martial discipline.

He was afterwards termed the black prince; not so called from his complexion, which was fair enough (save when sun-burnt in his Spanish expedition); not from his conditions, which were courteous (the constant attender of valour); but from his achievements, dismal and black, as they appeared to the eyes of his enemies, whom he constantly overcame.

But grant him black in himself, he had the fairest lady to his wife this land and that age did afford; viz. Joane countess of Salisbury and Kent, which, though formerly twice a widow, was the third time married unto him. This is she whose Garter (which now flourisheth again) hath lasted longer than all the wardrobes of the kings and queens in England since the Conquest, continued in the knighthood of that order.

This prince died, before his father, at Canterbury, in the 46th year of his age, anno Domini 1376; whose maiden success attended him to the grave, as never foiled in any undertakings. Had he survived to old age, in all probabilities the wars between York and Lancaster had been ended before begun; I mean, prevented in him, being a person of merit and spirit, and in seniority before any suspicion of such divisions. He left two sons; Edward, who died at seven years of age, and Richard, afterwards king, second of that name; both born in France, and therefore not coming within the compass of our catalogue.

THOMAS of Woodstock, youngest son of king Edward the Third and queen Philippa, was surnamed of Woodstock, from the place of his nativity. He was afterward earl of Buckingham and duke of Gloucester; created by his nephew king Richard the Second, who summoned him to the Parliament by the title of The King's loving Uncle. He married Isabel, one of the

co-heirs of Humphrey Bohun earl of Essex, in whose right he became constable of England; a dangerous place, when it met with an unruly manager thereof.

But this Thomas was only guilty of ill-tempered loyalty, loving the king well, but his own humours better; rather wilful than hurtful; and presuming on the old maxim, "*Patruus est loco parentis*," (an uncle is in the place of a father.) He observed the king too nearly, and checked him too sharply; whereupon he was conveyed to Calais, and there strangled; by whose death king Richard, being freed from the causeless fear of an uncle, became exposed to the cunning plots of his cousin german Henry duke of Lancaster, who at last deposed him. This Thomas founded a fair college at Pleshy in Essex, where his body was first buried with all solemnity, and afterward translated to Westminster.

ANNE BEAUCHAMP was born at Caversham in this county.* Let her pass for a princess (though not formally) reductively, seeing so much of history dependeth on her; as,

Elevated.—1. Being daughter (and in fine sole heir) to Richard Beauchamp, that most martial earl of Warwick. 2. Married to Richard Nevil earl of Sarisbury and Warwick; commonly called The Make-king; and may not she then, by a courteous proportion, be termed The Make-queen? 3. In her own and husband's right she was possessed of one hundred and fourteen manors in several shires. 4. Isabel, her eldest daughter, was married to George duke of Clarence; and Anne, her younger, to Edward prince of Wales, son of Henry the Sixth, and afterwards to king Richard the Third.

Depressed.—1. Her husband being killed at Barnet fight, all of her land by act of Parliament was settled on her two daughters, as if she had been dead in nature. 2. Being attainted (on her husband's score) she was forced to fly to the Sanctuary at Beaulieu in Hampshire. 3. Hence she got herself privately into the north, and there lived a long time in a mean condition. 4. Her want was increased after the death of her two daughters, who may be presumed formerly to have secretly supplied her.

I am not certainly informed when a full period was put by death to these her sad calamities.

SAINTS.

St. FRIDESWIDE was born in the city of Oxford, being daughter to Didan the duke thereof. It happened that one Algarus, a noble young man, solicited her to yield to his lust, from whom she miraculously escaped, he being of a sudden struck blind.† If so, she had better success than as good a

* Dugdale, in his Illustration of Warwickshire, p. 334.

† Polydore Vergil, l. v. Histor. Breviar. sec. usum Sarum. MS. Robert Buck.

virgin, the daughter to a greater and better father; I mean, Thamar daughter of king David, not so strangely secured from the lust of her brother.*

She was afterwards made abbess of a monastery, erected by her father in the same city, which since is become part of Christchurch, where her body lieth buried.

It happened in the first of queen Elizabeth, that the scholars of Oxford took up the body of the wife of Peter Martyr, who formerly had been disgracefully buried in a dunghill, and interred it in the tomb with the dust of St. Frideswide. Sanders addeth, that they wrote this inscription (which he calleth *impium epitaphium*): “Hic requiescit Religio cum Superstitione:†” though, the words being capable of a favourable sense on his side, he need not have been so angry. However, we will rub up our old poetry, and bestow another upon them.

*In tumulo fuerat Petri quæ Martyris uxor,
Hic cum Frideswidæ virgine jure jacet.
Virginis intactæ nihilum cum cedat honori,
Conjugis in thalamo non temerata fides.
Si sacer Angligenis cultus mutetur (at absit!)
Ossa suum servant mutua tuta locum.*

“Entomb'd with Frideswide, deem'd a sainted maid,
The wife of Peter Martyr here is laid.
And reason good, for women chaste in mind
The best of virgins come no whit behind.
Should Popery return, (which God forefend!)
Their blended dust each other would defend.”

Yet was there more than eight hundred years betwixt their several deaths; Saint Frideswide dying anno 739, and is remembered in the Romish calendar on the nineteenth day of October.

St. EDWOLD was younger brother to St. Edmund, king of the East-Angles, so cruelly martyred by the Danes; and, after his death, that kingdom not only descended to him by right, but also by his subjects' importunity was pressed upon him.‡ But he declined both, preferring rather a solitary life and heavenly contemplation; in pursuance whereof, he retired to Dorchester in this county, and to a monastery called Corn-house therein, where he was interred, and had in great veneration for his reputed miracles after his death, which happened anno Domini 871.

St. EDWARD the CONFESSOR was born at Islip in this county, and became afterwards king of England, sitting on the throne for many years, with much peace and prosperity;§ famous for the first founding of Westminster Abbey, and many other worthy achievements.

* 2 Sam. xiii. 14.

† Sanders, de Schismate Anglicanâ, l. iii. p. 344.

‡ Gul. Malmesbury de Pont. Angl. hac die Herbert. in Fest. S. S.

§ Speed's Chronicle, in the Life of this King.

By Bale he is called *Edvardus simplex*, which may signify either shallow or single; but (in what sense soever he gave it) we take it in the latter. Sole and single he lived and died, never carnally conversing with St. Edith his queen: which is beheld by different persons according to their different judgments (coloured eyes make coloured objects); some pitying him for defect or natural impotence; others condemning him, as affecting singleness, for want of conjugal affection; others applauding it, as a high piece of holiness and perfection. Sure I am, it opened a door for foreign competitors, and occasioned the conquest of this nation. He died anno Domini 1065, and lieth buried in Westminster Abbey.

CARDINALS.

[S. N.] ROBERT PULLEN, or Pullain, or Pulley, or Puley, or Bullen, or Pully; for thus variously is he found written.* Thus the same name, passing many mouths, seems in some sort to be declined into several cases; whereas indeed it still remaineth one and the same word, though differently spelled and pronounced.

In his youth he studied at Paris; whence he came over into England in the reign of king Henry the First, when learning ran very low in Oxford, the university there being first much afflicted by Harold the Dane, afterwards almost extinguished by the cruelty of the Conqueror. Our Pullen improved his utmost power with the king and prelates for the restoring thereof; and, by his praying, preaching, and public reading, gave a great advancement thereunto.† Remarkable is his character in the Chronicle of Osney:‡ “Robertus Pulenius Scripturas Divinas quæ in Angliâ obsolverant apud Oxoniam legere cepit,” (Robert Pullen began to read at Oxford the Holy Scriptures, which were grown out of fashion in England.)

The fame of his learning commended him beyond the seas; and it is remarkable, that whereas it is usual with popes (in policy) to unravel what such weaved who were before them, three successive popes continued their love to, and increased honours upon him: 1. Innocent courteously sent for him to Rome. 2. Celestine created him cardinal of St. Eusebius, anno 1144. 3. Lucius the second made him chancellor of the Church of Rome.

He lived at Rome in great respect; and although the certain date of his death cannot be collected, it happened about the year of our Lord 1150.

[S. N.] THOMAS JOYCE, or Jorce, a Dominican, proceeded doctor of divinity in Oxford; and, living there, he became pro-

* Bishop Godwin, in his Catalogue of Cardinals.

† J. Bale; et J. Pits, de Scriptoribus Britannicis.

‡ Cited by Mr. Camden, in Oxfordshire.

vincial of his order, both of England and Wales.* From this place, without ever having any other preferment, Pope Clement the fifth created him cardinal of St. Sabine; though some conceive he wanted breadth proportionable to such an height of dignity, having no other revenue to maintain it, cardinals being accounted king's fellows in that age. Others admire at the contradiction betwixt friars' profession and practice, that persons so low should be so high, so poor so rich; which makes the same men to suspect, that so chaste might be so wanton.

He is remarkable on this account, that he had six brethren all Dominicans.† I will not listen to their comparison, who resemble them to the seven sons of Sceva,‡ which were exorcists; but may term them a week of brethren, whereof this rubricated cardinal was the Dominical letter. There want not those who conceive great virtue in the youngest son of these seven, and that his touch was able to cure the Pope's evil. This Thomas, as he had for the most time lived in Oxford, so his corpse by his own desire was buried in his convent therein. He flourished anno Domini 1310.

PRELATES.

HERBERT LOSING was born in Oxford, his father being an abbot, seeing wives in that age were not forbidden the clergy; though possibly his father turned abbot of Winchester in his old age, his son purchasing that preferment for him. But this Herbert bought a better for himself, giving nineteen hundred pounds to king William Rufus for the bishopric of Thetford.§ Hence the verse was made,

"*Filius est præsul, pater abbas, Simon uterque;*"

meaning that both of them were guilty of simony, a fashionable sin in the reign of that king, preferring more for their gifts than their endowments.

Reader, pardon a digression. I am confident there is one, and but one, sin frequent in the former age, both with clergy and laity, which in our days our land is not guilty of, and may find many compurgators of her innocence therein; I mean the sin of simony: seeing none in our age will give anything for church-livings; partly because the persons presented thereunto have no assurance to keep them, partly because of the uncertainty of tithes for their maintenance. But whether this our age hath not added in sacrilege what it wanteth in simony, is above my place to discuss, and more above my power to decide.

To return to our Herbert, whose character hitherto cannot entitle him to any room in our Catalogue of WORTHIES; but

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 89; and Pits, in anno 1311.

† Idem, ut prius. ‡ Acts xix. 14.

§ Godwin's Catalogue of the Bishops of Norwich, p. 481.

know that afterwards he went to Rome (no such clean washing as in the water of Tiber), and thence returned as free from fault as when first born. Thus cleansed from the leprosy of simony, he came back into England, removed his bishopric from Thetford to Norwich, laid the first stone, and in effect finished the fair cathedral therein, and built five beautiful parish churches. He died anno Domini 1119. See more of his character, on just occasion, in Suffolk, under the title of Prelates.

[AMP.] OWEN OGLETHORP was (saith my author)* born of good parentage; and, I conjecture, a native of this county, finding Owen Oglethorp his kinsman twice high-sheriff thereof in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He was president of Magdalen College in Oxford, dean of Windsor, and at last made bishop of Carlisle by queen Mary. A good-natured man, and when single by himself very pliable to please queen Elizabeth, whom he crowned queen, which the rest of his order refused to do: but, when in conjunction with other popish bishops, such principles of stubbornness were distilled unto him, that it cost him his deprivation. However, an author† tells me, that the queen had still a favour for him, intending his restitution either to his own or a better bishopric, upon the promise of his general conformity, had he not died suddenly, of an apoplexy, 1559.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JOHN UNDERHILL was born in the city of Oxford;‡ first bred in New College, and afterwards rector of Lincoln College in that university; chaplain to queen Elizabeth, and esteemed a good preacher in those days.

The bishopric of Oxford had now been void twenty-two years; and some suspected that so long a vacancy would at last terminate in a nullity, and that see be dissolved. The cause that church was so long a widow was the want of a competent estate to prefer her. At last the queen, 1589, appointed John Underhill bishop thereof. An ingenious pen§ (but whose accusative suggestions are not always to be believed) hinteth a suspicion, as if he gave part of the little portion this church had to a great courtier, which made the match betwixt them. He died 1592; and lieth buried in the middle choir of Christ's Church.

JOHN BANCROFT was born at Ascot in this county; and was advanced, by archbishop Bancroft his uncle, from a student in Christ Church, to be master of University-college in Oxford. Here it cost him much pains and expense in a long suit to reco-

* Bishop Godwin, in his Bishops of Carlisle.

† Sir John Harrington, in his Addition to Bishop Godwin.

‡ Register of New College, anno 1563.

§ Sir John Harrington, in the Bishops of Oxford.

ver and settle the ancient lands of that foundation. Afterwards he was made bishop of Oxford; and, during his sitting in that see, he renewed no leases, but let them run out for the advantage of his successor. He obtained the royalty of Shot-over for, and annexed the vicarage of Cudsden to, his bishopric; where he built a fair palace and a chapel, expending on both about three thousand five hundred pounds; "*cujus munificentiae* (said the Oxford orator of him to the king at Woodstock) *debemus, quod incerti laris mitra surrexerit è pulvere in Palatium.*" But now, by a retrograde motion, that fair building "*è Palatio recidit in pulverem,*" being burned down to the ground in the late wars; but for what advantage, as I do not know, so I list not to inquire. This bishop died anno Domini 1640.

STATESMEN.

Sir DUDLEY CARLETON, Knight, was born in this county; bred a student in Christ Church in Oxford. He afterwards was related as a secretary to Sir Ralph Winwood, ambassador in the Low-Countries, when king James resigned the cautionary towns to the states. Here he added so great experience to his former learning, that afterwards our king employed him for twenty years together ambassador in Venice, Savoy, and the United Provinces; Anne Garrard his lady (co-heir to George Garrard esq.) accompanying him in all his travels, as is expressed in her epitaph in Westminster Abbey.

He was by king Charles the First created baron of Imbercourt in Surrey, and afterwards viscount Dorchester; marrying for his second wife the daughter of Sir Henry Glenham, the relict of Paul Viscount Banning, who survived him. He succeeded the lord Conway (when preferred president of the council) in the secretaryship of state, being sworn at Whitehall, December 14, 1628. He died without issue, anno Domini 163., assigning his burial (as appears on her tomb) with his first wife, which no doubt was performed accordingly.

SOLDIERS.

OF THE NORRISSES AND THE KNOWLLS.

No county in England can present such a brace of families contemporaries, with such a bunch of brethren on either, for eminent achievements. So great their states and stomachs, that they often justled together; and no wonder if Oxfordshire wanted room for them, when all England could not hold them together. Let them be considered, root and branch, first severally, then conjunctively.

Father.—HENY lord NORRIS (descended from the viscounts Lovels) whose father died in a manner martyr for the queen's mother, executed about the business of Anne Bullen.

Mother.—Margaret, one of the daughters and heirs of John

lord Williams of Tame, keeper of queen Elizabeth whilst in restraint under her sister, and civil unto her in those dangerous days.

Thus queen Elizabeth beheld them both, not only with gracious but grateful eyes.

Ricot in this county was their chief habitation.

Their issue.—1. William, marshal of Barwick, who died in Ireland, and was father to Francis, afterward earl of Berkshire. 2. Sir John, who had three horses in one day killed under him in a battle against the Scots.* But more of him hereafter. 3. Sir Thomas, president of Munster. Being hurt in a fight, and counting it a scratch rather than a wound, he scorned to have it plastered; as if the balsam of his body would cure itself; but it rankled, festered, gangrened, and he died thereof. 4. Sir Henry, who died about the same time in the same manner. 5. Maximilian, who was slain in the war of Britain. 6. Sir Edward, who led the front at the taking of the Groyn; and fought so valiantly at the siege of Ostend. Of all six, he only survived his parents.

Father.—Sir FRANCIS KNOWLLS, treasurer to the queen's household, and knight of the Garter (who had been an exile in Germany under queen Mary) deriving himself from Sir Robert Knowlls, that conquering commander in France.

Mother.—... Cary, sister to Henry lord Hundson, and cousin-german to queen Elizabeth, having Mary Bullen for her mother.

Thus the husband was allied to the queen in conscience (fellow sufferers for the Protestant cause); the wife in kindred.

Greys in this county was their chief dwelling.

Their issue.—1. Sir Henry, whose daughter and sole heir was married to the lord Paget. 2. Sir William, treasurer of the household to king James, by whom he was created baron Knowlls, May 3, 1603; viscount Wallingford, 1616; and by king Charles I. in the first of his reign, earl of Banbury. 3. Sir Robert, father to Sir Robert Knowlls of Greys, now living. 4. Sir Francis, who was living at, and chosen a member of, the late long Parliament; since dead, aged 99. 5. Sir Thomas, a commander in the Low Countries. 6. Lettice, though of the weaker sex, may well be recounted with her brethren, as the strongest pillar of the family. Second wife she was to Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, and (by a former husband) mother to Robert Devereux, earl of Essex; both prime favourites in their generations.

The NORRISSES were all *Martis pulli*, (men of the sword), and never out of military employment. The KNOWLLS were rather valiant men than any great soldiers, as little experienced in war. Queen Elizabeth loved the Knowlls for themselves; the Nor-

* Camden's Elizabeth, in anno 1579

rises for themselves and herself, being sensible that she needed such martial men for her service. The Norrises got more honour abroad ; the Knowlls more profit at home, conversing constantly at court ; and no wonder if they were the warmest, who sat next to the fire.

There was once a challenge passed betwixt them at certain exercises to be tried between the two fraternities, the queen and their aged fathers being to be the spectators and judges, till it quickly became a flat quarrel betwixt them.* Thus, though at the first they may be said to have fenced with rebated rapiers and swords buttoned up, in merriment only to try their skill and strength ; they soon fell to it at sharps indeed, seeking for many years to supplant one another, such the heart-smoking and then heart-burning betwixt them. And although their inclinations kept them asunder, the one brotherhood coming seldom to court, the other seldomer to camp ; yet the Knowlls are suspected to have done the Norrises bad offices, which at last did tend to their mutual hurt ; so that it had been happy for both, had these their contests been seasonably turned into a cordial compliance.

Sir JOHN NORRIS must be resumed, that we may pay a greater tribute of respect to his memory. He was a most accomplished general, both for a charge which is the sword, and a retreat which is the shield, of war. By the latter he purchased to himself immortal praise, when in France he brought off a small handful of English from a great armful of enemies ; fighting as he retreated, and retreating as he fought ; so that always his rear affronted the enemy ; a retreat worth ten victories got by surprise, which speak rather the fortune than either the valour or discretion of a general.

He was afterwards sent over with a great command into Ireland, where his success neither answered to his own care, nor others' expectation. Indeed hitherto Sir John had fought with right-handed enemies in France and the Netherlands ; who was now to fight with left-handed foes, for so may the wild Irish well be termed (so that this great master of defence was now to seek a new guard), who could lie on the coldest earth, swim through the deepest water, run over what was neither earth nor water, I mean bogs and marshes. He found it far harder to find out than fight his enemies, they so secured themselves in fastnesses. Supplies, sown thick in promises, came up thin in performances ; so slowly were succours sent unto him.

At last a great lord was made lieutenant of Ireland, of an opposite party to Sir John ; there being animosities in the court of queen Elizabeth (as well as of later princes), though her general good success rendered them the less to the public notice

* *Fragmenta Regalia*, in Knowlls.

of posterity. It grieved Sir John to the heart, to see one of an opposite faction should be brought over his head, in so much that some conceive his working soul broke the cask of his body, as wanting a vent for his grief and anger; for, going up into his chamber, at the first hearing of the news, he suddenly died, anno Domini 1597.

Queen Elizabeth used to call the lady Margaret, his mother, her own *crow*, being (as it seemeth) black in complexion (a colour which no whit unbecame the faces of her martial issue); and, upon the news of his death, sent this letter unto her, which I have transcribed from an authentic copy.

“To the Lady Norris.

“My own Crow:

22d Sept. 1597.

“Harm not yourself for bootless help, but shew a good example to comfort your dolorous yoke-fellow. Although we have deferred long to represent to you our grieved thoughts, because we liked full ill to yield you the first reflection of misfortune, whom we have always rather sought to cherish and comfort; yet knowing now, that necessity must bring it to your ear, and nature consequently must move both grief and passion in your heart: we resolved no longer to smother, neither our care for your sorrow, or the sympathy of our grief for your loss. Wherein, if it be true that society in sorrow works diminution, we do assure you by this true messenger of our mind, that nature can have stirred no more dolorous affection in you as a mother for a dear son, than gratefulness and memory of his service past hath wrought in us his sovereign apprehension of our miss for so worthy a servant. But now that nature’s common work is done, and he that was born to die hath paid his tribute, let that Christian discretion stay the flux of your immoderate grieving, which hath instructed you, both by example and knowledge, that nothing in this kind hath happened but by God’s divine providence. And let these lines from your loving and gracious sovereign serve to assure you, that there shall ever appear the lively character of our estimation of him that was, in our gracious care of you and yours that are left, in valuing rightly all their faithful and honest endeavours. More at this time we will not write of this unpleasant subject; but have dispatched this gent. to visit both your lord and you, and to condole with you in the true sense of your love; and to pray that the world may see, what time cureth in a weak mind, that discretion and moderation helpeth in you in this accident, where there is so just cause to demonstrate true patience and moderation.

“Your gracious and loving sovereign, E. R.”

Now, though nothing more consolatory and pathological could be written from a prince, yet his death went so near to the heart of the lord, his ancient father, that he died soon after.

WRITERS.

[AMP.] JOHN HANVILE took his name (as I conceive) from Hanwell, a village in this county (now the habitation of the ancient family of the Copes), seeing none other in England, both in sound and spelling, draweth nearer to his surname. He proceeded Master of Arts in Oxford: then studied in Paris, and travelled over most parts in Christendom. He is commonly called *Archithrenius*,* or Prince of Lamentation, being another Jeremy and man of mourning. He wrote a book, wherein he bemoaned the errors and vices of his own age; and himself deserved to live in a better: yet this doleful dove could peck as well as groan, and sometimes was satirical† enough in his passion, there being but a narrow passage betwixt grief and anger; and bitterness is a quality common to them both. He flourished under king John, anno 1200; and, after his return from his travels, is conceived by some to have lived and died a Benedictine of St. Albans.

JOHN of OXFORD was, no doubt, so named from his birth in that city; otherwise, had he only had his education or eminent learning therein, there were hundreds Johns of Oxford as well as himself. Hector Boethius‡ surnamed him a *Vado Boum*, and owneth him the next historian to Jeffrey Monmouth in age and industry. He was a great anti-Becketist, as many more in that age of greater learning (except stubbornness be made the standard thereof) than Becket himself. Being dean of Old Sarum,§ and chaplain to king Henry the Second, he was by him employed, with others, to give an account to the Pope (but I question whether he would take it) of the king's carriage in the business of Becket. He was preferred, anno 1175, bishop of Norwich, where he repaired his cathedral,|| lately defaced with fire, built a fair alms-house, and Trinity church in Ipswich. His death happened anno Domini 1200.

[S. N.] ROBERT BACON, first scholar of, afterward a familiar friend to, St. Edmund archbishop of Canterbury, was bred a doctor of divinity in Oxford; and, when aged, became a Dominican or preaching friar; and for his sermons he was highly esteemed by king Henry the Third. He was *lepidus et cynicus*,¶ and a most professed enemy to Peter Roach bishop of Winchester.

Matthew Paris** gives him and another (viz. Richard de

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iii. num. 49. † Idem, ibidem.

‡ In the Preface of his History to James king of Scotland.

§ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iii. num. 42.

|| Bishop Godwin, in the Bishops of Norwich.

¶ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 4.; and Pits, in anno 1248.

** M. Paris, anno 1233, p. 386.

Fishakle) this praise, “ quibus non erant majores, imo nec pares (ut creditur) viventes in theologiâ, et aliis scientiis ; ”* and I listen the rather to his commendation, because, being himself a Benedictine monk, he had an antipathy against all friars. I behold this Robert Bacon as the senior of all the Bacons, which, like tributary streams, disembogued themselves, with all the credit of their actions, into Roger Bacon, who, in process of time, hath monopolized the honour of all his surname-sakes in Oxford. Our Robert died anno Domini 1248.

ROBERT of OXFORD was not only an admirer but adorer of Thomas Aquinas, his contemporary; accounting his opinions oracles, as if it were a venial sin to doubt of, and a mortal to deny, any of them. Meantime the bishop of Paris, with the consent of the masters of Sorbonne (the great champions of liberty in this kind) granted a licence to any scholar, *opinari de opinionibus*, to guess freely (and by consequence to discuss in disputations) any man's opinions which as yet by a general council were not decided matters of faith. Our Robert, much offended thereat, wrote not only against Henricus Gandavensis and Ægidius Romanus, but also the whole college of Sorbonne;† an act beheld of many as of more boldness than brains, for a private person to perform. He flourished under king Henry the Third, anno Domini 1270.

JEFFREY CHAUCER was, by most probability, born at Woodstock in this county, though other places lay stiff claim to his nativity.

Berkshire's title.—Leland confesseth it likely that he was born in *Barochensi provinciâ*; and Mr. Camden‡ avoweth that Dunnington castle, nigh unto Newbury, was anciently his inheritance. There was lately an old oak standing in the park, called Chaucer's Oak.

London's title.—The author of his life, set forth 1602, proveth him born in London, out of these his own words in the Testament of Love:

“ Also in the Citie of London, that is to mee soe deare and sweete, in which I was foorth grown; and more kindly love have I to that place than to any other in yerth (as every kindly creature hath full appetite to that place of his kindly ingendure). ”

Besides, Mr. Camden praiseth Mr. Edmund Spenser, the Londoner, for the best poet;§ “ ne Chaucero quidem concive excepto, ” (Chaucer himself, his fellow-citizen, not being excepted.)

Oxfordshire's title.—Leland addeth a probability of his birth in Oxfordshire; and Camden saith of Woodstock,|| “ Cum nihil

* Anno 1248, p. 747.

† Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv.

‡ In his Britannia, in Berkshire.

§ In his Elizabeth, anno 1598.

|| In his Britannia, in Oxfordshire.

habeat quod ostendet, Homerum nostrum Anglicum, Galfredum Chancerum, alumnum suum fuisse gloriatur." Besides, J. Pits* is positive that his father was a knight, and that he was born at Woodstock. And queen Elizabeth passed a fair stone-house next to her palace in that town unto the tenant by the name of Chaucer's house, whereby it is also known at this day.

Now, what is to be done to decide the difference herein? Indeed Apion the grammarian would have Homer (concerning whose birth-place there was so much controversy) raised *ab Inferis*, that he might give a true account of the place of his nativity. However, our Chaucer is placed here (having just grounds for the same) until stronger reasons are brought to remove him.

He was a terse and elegant poet (the Homer of his age): and so refined our English tongue, "ut inter expolitas gentium linguas potuit rectè quidem connumerari."† His skill in mathematics was great (being instructed therein by Joannes Sombus and Nicholas of Lynn); which he evidenceth in his book "De Sphærâ." He, being contemporary with Gower, was living anno Domini 1402.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

THOMAS LYDYATE.—Now I find the old sentence to be true, "Difficile fugitivas mortuorum memorias retrahere;" seeing all my industry and inquiry can retrieve very little of this worthy person; and the reader, I hope, will not be angry with me, who am so much grieved with myself for the same. Indeed contradicting qualities met in him, *eminency* and *obscurity*; the former for his learning, the latter for his living. All that we can recover of him is as followeth. He was born at Alkerton‡ in this county; bred first in Winchester school, then in New College in Oxford, being admitted therein June 22, 1593. An admirable mathematician, witness these his learned works, left to posterity: 1. De variis Annorum Formis; 2. De naturâ Cœli, et conditione Elementorum; 3. Prælectio Astronomica; 4. De origine Fontium; 5. Disquisitio Physiologica; 6. Explicatio et additamentum Arg. Temp. Nativitatis et Ministerii Christi.

In handling these subjects, it seems, he crossed Scaliger, who was highly offended thereat, conceiving himself such a prince of learning, it was high treason for any to doubt of, much more deny, his opinion. Yea, he conceited his own judgment so canonical, that it was heresy for any inferior person to differ from the same. Shall Scaliger write a book of "the Emendation of Times," and should any presume to write one of "the Emendation of Scaliger?" especially one no public professor, and so private a person as Lydyate? However, this great bug-

* De Angliæ Scriptoribus, anno 1400.

† Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. vii. num. 14.

‡ New-college Register, in anno 1593.

bear critic, finding it more easy to condemn the person, than confute the arguments of his adversary, slighted Lydyate as inconsiderable, jeering him for a prophet, who indeed somewhat traded in the apocalyptical divinity.

Learned men of unbiassed judgments will maintain, that Lydyate had the best in that contest; but here it came to pass what Solomon had long before observed, "Nevertheless the poor man's wisdom is despised, and his words are not heard."*

He never attained higher church-preferment than the rectory of Alkerton, the town of his nativity; and deserted that (as I have cause to suspect) before his death.

Impute his low condition to these causes: 1. The nature of his studies; which, being mathematical and speculative, brought not *πρὸς ἄλφια*, grist to the mill. 2. The nature of his *nature*, being ambitious of privacy and concealment. 3. The death of prince Henry (whose library keeper he was) and in whose grave Lydyate's hopes were interred. 4. His disaffection to church discipline, and ceremonies used therein; though such wrong his memory, who represent him an Anabaptist.

His modesty was as great as his want, which he would not make known to any. Sir William Boswell, well understanding his worth, was a great friend unto him; and so was Bishop Williams. He died about Westminster, as I take it, in the year of our Lord 1644. Happy had it been for posterity, if on his death-bed he could have bequeathed his learning to any surviving relation.

Sir RICHARD BAKER, Knight, was a native of this county, and high sheriff thereof in the 18th of king James, anno Domini 1621. His youth he spent in learning, the benefit whereof he reaped in his old age, when his estate through suretyship (as I have heard him complain) was very much impaired. But God may smile on them on whom the world doth frown; whereof his pious old age was a memorable instance, when the storm on his estate forced him to fly for shelter to his studies and devotions. He wrote an "Exposition on the Lord's Prayer," which is co-rival with the best comments which professed divines have written on that subject. He wrote a chronicle on our English kings, embracing a method peculiar to himself, digesting observables under several heads, very useful for the reader. This reverend knight left this troublesome world about the beginning of our civil wars.

WILLIAM WHATELEY was born in Banbury (whereof his father was twice mayor), and bred in Christ's College in Cambridge. He became afterwards minister in the town of his nativity; and though generally people do not respect a prophet or

* Ecclesiastes ix. 16.

preacher when a man, whom they knew whilst a child, yet he met there with deserved reverence to his person and profession. Indeed he was a good linguist, philosopher, mathematician, divine, and (though a poetical satirical pen is pleased to pass a jeer upon him) free from faction. He first became known to the world by his book called "The Bride-bush," which some say hath been more condemned than confuted, as maintaining a position rather odious than untrue; but others hold that blows given from so near a relation to so near a relation, cannot be given so lightly, but they will be taken most heavily. Other good works of his have been set forth since his death, which happened in the 56th year of his age, anno Domini 1639.

JOHN BALLE was born at Casfigton (four miles north-west of Oxford) in this county; an obscure village, only illustrated by his nativity.* He proceeded bachelor of arts in Brazen-nose College in Oxford (his parents' purse being not able to maintain him longer); and went into Cheshire, until at last he was beneficed at Whitmore, in the county of Stafford. He was an excellent schoolman and schoolmaster (qualities seldom meeting in the same man), a painful preacher, and a profitable writer; and his "Treatise of Faith" cannot sufficiently be commended. Indeed he lived by faith, having but small means to maintain him (but 20 pounds yearly salary, besides what he got by teaching and boarding his scholars); and yet was wont to say he had enough, enough, enough: thus contentment consisteth not in heaping on more fuel, but in taking away some fire. He had an holy facetiousness in his discourse. When his friend having had a fall from his horse, and said that he never had the like deliverance, "Yea," said Mr. Balle, "and an hundred times when you never fell;" accounting God's preserving us from, equal to his rescuing us out of, dangers. He had an humble heart, free from passion; and, though somewhat disaffected to ceremonies and church-discipline, confuted such as conceived the corruptions therein ground enough for a separation. He hated all new lights and pretended inspirations besides Scripture: and when one asked him, "whether he at any time had experience thereof in his own heart?" "No," said he, "I bless God; and if I should ever have such phantasies, I hope God would give me grace to resist them." Notwithstanding his small means, he lived himself comfortably, relieved others charitably, left his children competently, and died piously, October the 20th, anno Domini 1640.

WILLIAM CHILLINGWORTH was born in the city of Oxford; so that, by the benefit of his birth, he fell from the lap of his mother into the arms of the Muses. He was bred in Trinity

* The substance of his Character is taken out of his Life, written by Mr. Samuel Clarke.—F.

College in this university; an acute and subtil disputant, but unsettled in judgment, which made him go beyond the seas, and in some sort was conciled to the church of Rome: but whether because he found not the respect he expected (which some shrewdly suggest), or because his conscience could not close with all the Romish corruptions (which more charitably believe), he returned into England; and, in testimony of his true conversion, wrote a book entituled, "The Religion of Protestants a safe way to Salvation," against Mr. Knot the Jesuit: I will not say, "*Malo nodo malus quærendus est cuneus*," but affirm no person better qualified than this author, with all necessary accomplishments to encounter a Jesuit. It is commonly reported that Dr. Prideaux compared his book to a lam-prey; fit for food, if the venomous string were taken out of the back thereof: a passage, in my opinion, inconsistent with the doctor's approbation, prefixed in the beginning of his book. This William Chillingworth was taken prisoner by the parliament forces at Arundel castle, and not surprised and slain in his studies, as Archimedes at the sacking of Syracuse (as some have given it out); but was safely conducted to Chichester, where, notwithstanding, hard usage hastened his dissolution.

DANIEL FEATLEY, D. D. was born in (or very near to) the city of Oxford, his father being a servant of Corpus-Christi College, and this his son fellow thereof. Here he had the honour to make the speech in the college, at the funeral of Dr. Reynolds.

Some men may be said to have mutinous parts, which will not obey the commands of him who is the owner of them. Not so this doctor, who was perfect master of his own learning. He did not, as Quintilian saith of some, "*occultis thesauris incumbere*;" but his learning was *in numerato*, for his present using thereof. He was as good in the schools as in the pulpit, and very happy in his disputes with Papists; for in the conference with F. Fisher (when Fisher was caught in his own net), though Dr. White did wisely cast that net, Dr. Featley did help strongly to draw it to the shore.

It seems, though he was *in*, yet he was not *of*, the late assembly of divines; as whose body was with them, whilst his heart was at Oxford. Yea, he discovered so much in a letter to the archbishop of Armagh; which, being intercepted, he was proceeded against as a spy, and closely imprisoned, though finding some favour at last: he died in the prison college at Chelsea, anno Domini 1643. His wife's son hath since communicated to me his pocket-manual of his memorable observations, all with his own hand; but, alas! to be read by none but the writer thereof.

JOHN WHITE (descended from the Whites in Hampshire)

was born at Stanton-St.-John's* in this county; bred first in Winchester, then New College in Oxford, whereof he was fellow; and fixed at last a minister at Dorchester in Dorsetshire well nigh forty years. A grave man, yet without moroseness, as who would willingly contribute his shot of facetiousness on any just occasion. A constant preacher, so that in the course of his ministry he expounded the Scripture all over, and half over again; having an excellent faculty in the clear and solid interpreting thereof. A good governor, by whose wisdom the town of Dorchester (notwithstanding a casual merciless fire) was much enriched; knowledge causing piety, piety breeding industry, and industry procuring plenty unto it. A beggar was not then to be seen in the town, all able poor being set on work, and impotent maintained, by the profit of a public brew-house, and other collections.

He absolutely commanded his own passions, and the purses of his parishioners, whom he could wind up to what height he pleased on important occasions. He was free from covetousness, if not trespassing on the contrary: and had a patriarchal influence both in Old and New England; yet, towards the end of his days, factions and fond opinions crept in his flock; a new generation arose, which either did not know, or would not acknowledge, this good man; disloyal persons, which would not pay the due respect to the crown of his old age, whereof he was sadly and silently sensible.

He was chosen one of the assembly of divines, and his judgment was much relied on therein. He married the sister of Dr. Burges, the great non-conformist (who afterwards, being reclaimed, wrote in the defence of ceremonies) by whom he left four sons; and died quietly at Dorchester, anno Domini 1650.

I hope that Solomon's observation of the poor wise man, who saved the little city,† "yet no man remembered him," will not be verified of this town, in relation to this their deceased pastor, whom I hope they will not, I am sure they should not, forget, as a person so much meriting of them in all considerations. His Comment on some part of Genesis is lately set forth, and more daily expected.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC SINCE THE REFORMATION.

THOMAS TISDALL, of Glimpton in this county, esquire, deceasing anno 1610, bequeathed five thousand pounds to George Abbot, then bishop of London, John Bennet, knight, and Henry Aray, doctor of divinity, to purchase lands for the maintenance of seven fellows and six scholars: which money, deposited in so careful hands, was as advantageously expended for the purchase of two hundred and fifty pounds per annum. It fell then under consideration, that it was pity so great a

* Where his father held a lease from New College.—F.

† Ecclesiastes ix. 15.

bounty (substantial enough to stand of itself) should be ad-
jected to a former foundation;* whereupon a new college
(formerly called Broad-gates Hall in Oxford) was erected there-
with by the name of Pembroke College, which since hath met
with some considerable benefactors. May this the youngest
college in England have the happiness of a youngest child, who
commonly have in their mother's love what they lack in the
land of their father!

We must not forget, that the aforesaid Thomas Tisdall gave
many other charitable legacies; and deserved very well of
Abington school, founding an usher therein.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

ANNE GREENE, a person unmarried, was indicted, arraigned,
cast, condemned and executed, for killing her child, at the
assizes at Oxford, December 14, 1650. After some hours, her
body being taken down, and prepared for dissection in the
anatomy-schools, some heat was found therein, which, by the
care of the doctors, was improved into her perfect recovery.
Charitable people interpret her so miraculous preservation a
compurgator of her innocence. Thus she, intended for a *dead*,
continues a *living* anatomy of Divine Providence, and a monu-
ment of the wonderful contrivances thereof. If Hippolytus,
revived only by poetical fancies, was surnamed *Virbius*, because
twice a man; why may not *Mulierbia*, by as good proportion,
be applied to her, who since is married, and liveth in this
county in good reputation?

LORD MAYORS.

1. John Norman, son of John Norman, of Banbury, Draper,
1453.
2. Thomas Pargitor, son of John Pargitor, of Chipping Norton,
Salter, 1530.
3. Michael Dormer, son of Jeffrey Dormer, of Tame, Mercer,
1541.

NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY
THE SIXTH.

William bishop of Lincoln, and William de Lovell, chevalier;—
Stephen Haytfeld, and Richard Quatermayns, (knights for
the shire);—Commissioners to take the oaths.

Tho. Wikeham, chev.

Johannis Tyso.

Lodowici Grevill.

Will. Thomlyns.

Johannis Wisham.

Thome Andrey.

Johan. Banufo.

Thome atte Mille.

Humphridi Hay.

Johannis Benet.

* Some intentions there were to have made it an addition to Baliol College.--F.

Rad. Archer.
 Joh. Archer.
 Thome Willes.
 Johannis Perysson.
 Joh. Crosse de Sibford.
 Thome Eburton.
 Thome Kynch.
 Willielmi Brise.
 Willielmi Dandy.
 Richardi Stanes.
 Johannis Wallrond.
 Johannis Daypoll.
 Johannis Fabian.
 Will. Page.
 Johannis Mose.
 Williel. Seton.
 Johannis Pytte.
 Thome Helmeden.
 Tho. Scholes.
 Thome Sperehawke.
 Thome Gascoine.
 Thome Clere.
 Joh. Goldwell.
 Williel. Goldwell.
 Johannis White.
 Thome Lynne.
 Will. Smith de Bloxham.
 Thome Chedworth.
 Willielmi Haliwell.
 Johannis Chedworth.
 Joh. de Berford.
 Roberti Quinaton.
 Richardi atte Mille.
 Willielmi Mason.
 Willielmi Palmer.
 Thome Tymmes.
 Joh. Cross de Drayton.
 Alexandri Byfeld.
 Joh. Andrew de Bodycote.
 Thome Serchesden.
 Thome Feteplace, arm.
 Tho. Hastyng, arm.
 Will. Wallweyn, arm.
 Joh. Hille, arm.
 Joh. Lemilt.
 Thome Mayor.
 Johannis Hood.
 Will. Gayte.
 Johannis Martyn.

Thome Martyn.
 Will. Fycheler.
 Will. Brayn.
 Nicholai Wenne.
 Johannis Leche.
 Will. Leche.
 Richardi Fremantle.
 Roberti Carpenter.
 Richardi Colas.
 Will. Coteler.
 Richardi Coteler.
 Johannis Punter.
 Henrici Suthwik.
 Johannis Fawlour.
 Johannis Mosyer.
 Joh. Wynchelcombe.
 Will. Style.
 Thome Vyncent.
 Johannis Bedyll.
 Johannis Trilling.
 Thome Marshall.
 Johannis Walker.
 Will. Walker.
 Simonis Walker.
 Thome Brys.
 Thome Mede.
 Joh. Freman de Pole.
 Thome Chalkele.
 Joh. Godefellowe.
 Johannis Abraham.
 Johannis Turfray.
 Richardi Howkyn.
 Rob. Bocher de Witteney.
 Johannis Rous.
 Stephani Cornewail.
 Johannis Iurdan.
 Johannis Bronne.
 Johannis Willeney.
 Willielmi Fellawe.
 Johannis Pere.
 Johan. Bray.
 Richardi Wellwe.
 Willielmi Wynn.
 Will. Whittington.
 Willielmi Dagbill.
 Will. Dustelyng.
 Johannis Danvers.
 Thome Mason.
 Johan. Aylesworth.

- Johan. Waver.
 Henrici Frebody.
 Richardi Harpour.
 Will. Shitford.
 Roberti Shitford.
 Hugonis Culworthe.
 Joh. Danus de Wardynton.
 Richardi Touchestre.
 Thome Blexham.
 Rogeri Predy.
 Will. Drynkwater.
 Thome Wykham de Swalelyf.
 Will. Willingham.
 Roberti Campden.
 Walteri Snappe.
 Richardi Russhe.
 Thome Spycer.
 Joh. Draper.
 Thome Peny.
 Thome Harys.
 Johannis Flore.
 Will. Rothe.
 Joh. Etterton.
 Will. Witteney.
 Will. Wych.
 Joh. Potter.
 Joh. Fletewell.
 Richardi Eton.
 Joh. Warner.
 Will. Standell.
 Richardi Sclaytey de Shorl-
 bury.
 Joh. Folke.
 Tho. Takle bayle.
 Thome Abbatis de Eynes-
 ham.
 Richardi Walkestede, chev.
 Joh. Blount, arm.
 Will. Marmyon.
 Thome Halle.
 Joh. Lydier.
 Will. Berkingham.
 Will. Rash.
 Joh. Whighthill.
 Roberti Croxford.
 Thome Carwell.
 Thome Yerman.
 Joh. Somerton.
 Will. Somerton.
 Roberti Hare Court.
 Simonis Somerton.
 Thome Harlyngrigge.
 Will. Horncastle.
 Joh. Yerman.
 Joh. Colles.
 Joh. Bourman de Dadyngton.
 Thome Magon.
 Thome Pricket.
 Thome Pebworth.
 Walteri Jouster.
 Rogeri Jouster.
 Joh. Cobwell.
 Joh. Bingham.
 Joh. Tymmes.
 Will. Frere.
 Thome Maykyn.
 Richardi Tanner de Wode-
 stock.
 Willielmi Weller.
 Joh. Swift.
 Richardi Stevenes.
 Richardi Marchall.
 Richardi Chapman.
 Thome Snareston.
 Joh. Bridde.
 Richardi Aston.
 Will. Parsons.
 Thome Payne.
 Joh. Nethercote.
 Stephani Humpton.
 Will. Romney.
 Joh. Romney.
 Roberti Rye.
 Will. Swift.
 Will. Harryes.
 Joh. Tanner de Eynesham.
 Will. Madle.
 Thome Millward.
 Joh. Fisher.
 Joh. Webbe.
 Edm. Rammesby.
 Jacobi Howes.
 Jac. Bocher de Stunsfeld.
 Joh. Megre.
 Joh. Halle de Barton.
 Phillippi Frere.
 Joh. Frere.
 Joh. Stowe.

Joh. Knight.
 Joh. Kemster.
 Will. Kemster.
 Rob. Quaynaton.
 Rob. More, arm.
 Rob. Alkerton.
 Joh. Chorleton.
 Joh. Eburton, jun.
 Joh. Eburton, sen.
 Thome Eburton.
 Joh. Yonge.
 Joh. Balle.
 Thome Balle.
 Joh. Eureshawe.
 Galfridi Crewe.
 Will. Tommys.
 Will. Ayltan.
 Joh. Stokes.
 Joh. Walle.
 Will. Smith de Chepyng Norton.
 Johannis Howes.
 Thome Howes.
 Willielmi Hide.
 Rogeri Milton.
 Johannis Stacy.
 Richardi Gurgan.
 Johannis Halle.
 Johannis Sampson.
 Willielmi Sampson.
 Thome Churchehill.
 Thome Cogeyn.
 Willielmi Cogeyn.
 Richardi Bury.
 Willielmi Houchyns.
 Johannis Channdyt.
 Willielmi Bagge.
 Will. Rollandright.
 Thome Fayreford.
 Joh. Martyn.
 Thome Tackle.
 Will. Weller.
 Joh. Maynard.
 Richardi Couper de Eastan.
 Will. Wrench.
 Joh. Halle de Shorthampton.
 Willielmi Tunford.
 Johannis Tunford.
 Johannis Parkyns.

Rob. Raynald.
 Joh. Mucy.
 Will. Carter de Overnorton.
 Tho. Balle de Parvo Rowlan-
 right.
 Joh. Hammond.
 Joh. Halle.
 Joh. Payne.
 Joh. Shawe.
 Joh. Silver.
 Joh. Brewes.
 Tho. Spillesby.
 Joh. Salman.
 Joh. Potter, jun. Prioris de
 Burcestre.
 Joh. Langeston.
 Rogeri Powre.
 Will. Anderne.
 Joh. Aston.
 Joh. Cornwaile.
 Richardi Purcell.
 Jacobi Samwell.
 Rich. Fitz-Water.
 Tho. Wyonbissh.
 Joh. Togood.
 Rich. Togood.
 Joh. Spere.
 Joh. Shoue.
 Nicholai Norris.
 Thome Chapman.
 Willielmi Durbare.
 Thome Hoggys.
 Thome Gurdon.
 Tho. Markham.
 Johannis Lile.
 Johannis Sylvester.
 Johannis Balegh.
 Johannis Chantclere.
 Joh. Huntingdon.
 Will. Baldyngton.
 Johan. Burdon.
 Johannis Fellipps de Over-
 fayford.
 Joh. Smith de Mellington.
 Thome Smith de eadem.
 Johan. Notebene de Fencote.
 Will. Fitz-Water.
 Joh. Felmersham.
 Johannis Abbatis de Oseneeye.

- Johannis Abbatis de Thame.
 Edm. Prioris sancti Frides-
 wide.
 Tho. Baldington, jun.
 Tho. Baldington, sen.
 Joh. Jacket.
 Thome Welles.
 Thome Longe.
 Joh. Ellys.
 Rob. Crakeall.
 Willielmi Tyller.
 Joh. Dogge.
 Andree Sparewe.
 Will. Loy, sen.
 Joh. Chamberleyn.
 Joh. Shrovebury.
 Roberti Reve.
 Joh. Fryday.
 Joh. Mayhon.
 Joh. Hamond.
 Will. Halfeknight.
 Hugonis Benet de Thame.
 Will. Collyngrig.
 Thome Creden.
 Joh. Savage bayly.
 Joh. Clifton Abbatis Dorca-
 cestr.
 Joh. Harpeden, chev.
 Hug. Wolf, chev.
 Thome Chaucer, arm.
 Rich. Drayton, arm.
 Rich. Restold, arm.
 Petri Feteplace, arm.
 Will. Wikham, arm.
 Joh. Fitz-Elys, arm.
 Reg. Barantyn, arm.
 Will. Lynde, arm.
 Rob. Simeon, arm.
 Drugonis Barantyn.
 Joh. Bedford.
 Edmundi Forster.
 Rich. Gilot.
 Thome Chibenhurst.
 Thome atte Hide.
 Rogeri Radle.
 Petri Shotesbroke.
 Johannis Hide.
 Will. Ravenying.
 Willielmi Borde.
 Williel. Skyrmet.
 Johannes Elmes.
 Thome Vine.
 Joh. Hertilpole.
 Tho. Clerk bayly.
 Joh. Bayly de Puriton.
 Johannis Badley.
 Will. Bosenhe.
 Thome Bartelot.
 Rich. Calday.
 Johannis Crips.
 Williel. North.
 Johannis atte Water.
 Roberti atte Water.
 Rich. Forster.
 Thome Denton.
 Thome atte Well de Garsing-
 den.
 Johannis Holt.
 Nicholai Neuby.
 Joh. Thomley.
 Will. Bele.
 Johannis Lowe.
 Rob. Hye.
 Joh. Bullery.
 Joh. Fitz-Aleyn.
 Joh. Walysby, clerici.
 Thome Tretherfet.
 Tho. Balingdon, sen.
 Joh. Smith.
 Joh. Skynner.
 Rich. English.
 Rob. Powlegh.
 Nich. atte Water.
 Johannis Hawe.
 Thome Dodde.
 Thome Bartelet.
 Will. Padenale.
 Ade Hastyng.
 Joh. Stotewell.
 Tho. Baker de Watlington.
 Richardi Hurry.
 Joh. Tours.
 Thome Muttyng.
 Thome Deven.
 Joh. Martyn.
 Will. Somer.
 Joh. Romsey.
 Joh. Yonge.

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Will. Caturmayn. | Rich. Malpas. |
| Will. Hervey. | Joh. Boure. |
| Hen. Benefeld. | Rob. Gorewey. |
| Will. North. | Joh. Stafford. |
| Nicholai Wotton de Kingston. | Rich. Saddock. |
| Joh. Temple. | Joh. atte Lee. |
| Joh. Fynamour. | Will. Derenden. |

The commissioners in this county appear over diligent in discharging their trust: for whereas those in other shires flitted only the cream of their gentry, it is suspicious that here they made use of much thin milk, as may be collected from their numerousness in a county of so small content. I could wish they had spent part of their pains on some other places, seeing we have so little of great, and nothing of some shires in this kind. But, I see, nothing will here fall out adequate to our desires in all particulars; but still we shall conceive ourselves to have cause to complain of something redundant and something defective.

SHERIFFS.

Although Oxford and Berk-shires be divided by the Thames, and in the Saxon heptarchy were under two different kingdoms, Oxfordshire belonging to Mercia, and Berkshire to the west Saxons; yet after the Conquest they were united under one sheriff, until the ninth year of queen Elizabeth, as by the catalogue formerly presented in Berkshire doth plainly appear: since that year, for the more effectual discharge of the office, and greater ease of the subjects, each have had several sheriffs, and Oxfordshire as followeth:

ELIZ. REG.

| Anno | Name and Arms. | Place. |
|----------|--|------------------|
| 9 Ric. | Fines, mil. Az. three lions rampant O. | Broughton. |
| 10 Hum. | Ashfeld, arm. | |
| 11 Will. | Taverner, arm. | Water Eaton. |
| 12 Tho. | Gibbons, arm. | |
| 13 Ric. | Waynman, mil. Quarterly G. and Az. a cross patonce O. | Tame Parke. |
| 14 Joh. | Danvers, arm. G. a chevron inter three mullets O. | |
| 15 Hen. | Rainford, arm. | |
| 16 Will. | Babington, mil. Arg. ten torteaux, 4, 3, 2, and 1. | |
| 17 Mich. | Molyns, arm. | |
| 18 Rob. | Doyle, mil. et | <i>ut infra.</i> |
| | Joh. Coop, arm. | <i>ut infra.</i> |
| 19 Will. | Hawtry, arm. | |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|--|--------|
| 20 | Ric. Corbet, arm. O. a raven proper. | |
| 21 | Edm. Bray, arm. | |
| 22 | Ric. Hudleston, arm. G. fretty Arg. | |
| 23 | Tho. Denton, arm. | |
| 24 | Anth. Cope, arm. . . . Hanwell. Arg. on a chev. Az. betwixt three roses G. slipt and leaved Vert three flowers-de-luce O. | |
| 25 | Ric. Fines, arm. . . . <i>ut prius.</i> | |
| 26 | On. Oglethorpe, arm. . . Newington. Arg. a chevron vairy O. and Vert betwixt three boars' heads Sable cut off O. | |
| 27 | Joh. Doyle, arm. O. two bends Arg. | |
| 28 | Idem. <i>ut prius.</i> | |
| 29 | Mich. Blount, arm. . . . Mappleduram. Barry formy nebulé of six O. and S. | |
| 30 | Joh. Danvers, arm. . . . <i>ut prius.</i> | |
| 31 | Will. Clarke, arm. | |
| 32 | Will. Spencer, arm. . . . Yardington. Quarterly Arg. and G. a fret O.; on a bend S. three escalops of the first. | |
| 33 | Anth. Cope, mil. . . . <i>ut prius.</i> | |
| 34 | Ro. Chamblayn, arm. G. a chevron Arg. betwixt three escalops O. | |
| 35 | Fran. Stonard, arm. . . Stonard. Az. two bars dancetté O.; a chief Arg. | |
| 36 | Ric. Fiennes, mil. . . . <i>ut prius.</i> | |
| 37 | Oni. Oglethorpe, arm. . . <i>ut prius.</i> | |
| 38 | Will. Freer, arm. . . . Water Eaton. G. two flanches O.; three wheat-ears erect in fess counter- changed. | |
| 39 | George Broome, arm. | |
| 40 | Mich. Blount, arm. . . . <i>ut prius.</i> | |
| 41 | Fran. Curson, arm. | |
| 42 | Will. Greene, arm. | |
| 43 | Will. Pope, arm. . . . Wiscot. Per pale O. and Az. on a chevron betwixt three griffins' heads erased four flowers-de-luce, all counterchanged. | |
| 44 | Ric. Farmer, mil. Arg. a fess S. betwixt three leopards' heads erased G. | |

JACOB.

- 1 Anth. Cope, mil. . . . *ut prius.*
- 2 Georg. Tipping, arm.
- 3 Jac. Harrington, mil.
S. a fret Arg.

- | Anno | Name. | Place. |
|-----------|---|------------------|
| 4 | Tho. Temple, mil. | Buckin. |
| | Arg. on two bars S. six martlets O. | |
| 5 | Roland. Lacy, mil. | |
| 6 | Hen. Samborne, arm. | |
| 7 | Mich. Dormer, mil. | |
| | Az. ten billets, 4, 3, 2, and 1, O.; on a chief of the second a lion issuant S. | |
| 8 | Bene. Winchcombe, arm. | |
| 9 | Tho. Moyle, arm. | |
| | G. a mule passant Arg. | |
| 10 | Will. Clerke, mil. | |
| 11 | Hen. Lee, bar. | Dichley. |
| | Arg. a fess between three crescents S. | |
| 12 | Edw. Dunch, arm. | |
| | S. a chevron betwixt three towers Arg. | |
| 13 | Tho. Read, arm. | |
| | G. a saltire betwixt four garbs O. | |
| 14 | Tho. Spencer, mil. et bar. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Joh. Curson, mil. | |
| 16 | Edw. Fenner, arm. | |
| 17 | Will. Cope, mil. et bar. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 18 | Ric. Raker, mil. | |
| 19 | Fra. Stoner, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 20 | Rowlan. Lacy, arm. | |
| 21 | Will. Aishcombe, mil. | |
| 22 | Walt. Dunch, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| CAROL. I. | | |
| 1 | Ric. Blount, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Ric. Lovelace, mil. | |
| | modò dom. Lovelace . Berkshire. | |
| | G. on a chief indented S. three martlets O. | |
| | Cope Doyley, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Ric. Wenman, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| | modò dom. Wenman. | |
| 4 | Rob. Dormer, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Will. Cobb, mil. | Adderbury. |
| 6 | Joh. Lacy, mil. | |
| 7 | Joh. Harborne, arm. | |
| 8 | Tho. Coghill, arm. | |
| | modò miles . . . Blechington. | |
| | G. on a chevron Arg. three ogresses; a chief S. | |
| 9 | Joh. Mellor, mil. | |
| 10 | Pet. Wentworth, mil. bar. | |
| | S. a chevron betwixt three leopards' heads O. | |
| 11 | Fran. Norris, mil. | |
| | Quarterly Arg. and G., a fret Or, with a fess Az. | |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 12 | Will. Walter, arm. . . | Saresden. |
| | Az. three eagles displayed Arg. | |
| 13 | T. Peniston, mil. and bar. | |
| | Arg. three Cornish choughs proper. | |
| 14 | Joh. Doyly, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Rad. Warcoppe, arm. | |
| 16 | Ric. Libb, arm. | |
| 17 | Tho. Tippin, arm. | |
| 18 | | |
| to | | |
| 24 | | |

QUEEN ELIZ ABETH.

11. WILLIAM TAVERNER, Arm.—This was he who, in the year of his sheriffalty, came to Oxford, and went up into the pulpit at St. Mary's with a sword by his side, and a gold chain about his neck; where he made a sermon (or an oration rather) to the university, the stuff, or rather bombace, whereof we have set down in our "Ecclesiastical History." Now, though this was an odd act, wherein his zeal was conceived by most to trespass on his discretion, yet was it borne the better in those darker days from a person well affected in religion, and abhorring to invade the ministerial function.

18. ROBERT DOYLE, Mil.—This year (if I mistake not) were the Black Assizes at Oxford, wherein (contrary to the common course) the prisoners caused the death of the judge (chief-baron Bell), the sheriff, some of the lawyers, many of the justices, and most of the jury; besides other persons of quality there present. It was generally imputed to the stench of the prisoners' clothes and bodies; for, whereas other offensive smells are open enemies, and, violently assaulting the brain, warn men in some sort to avoid or resist them; a gaol-stench treacherously pretendeth alliance (as made of man-sweat), and so insinuates itself with the less suspicion and more danger into the spirits.

31. WILLIAM CLARKE, Arm.—He was a son, or (if the same with Sir William Clarke, sheriff in the 10th of king James), grand-child to Sir John Clarke of Northamptonshire in the 21st of king Henry the Eighth; whose arms, with the honourable augmentation, and the worthy cause thereof, are there largely described.

36. RICHARD FIENNES, Mil.—He was a worthy gentleman; and bred fellow (being the founder's kinsman) of New College in Oxford. He was also lineally descended from James lord Say and Sele, treasurer of England in the reign of king Henry the Sixth; and, in consideration thereof, was, 1 Jacobi, created

lord Say and Sele. He died anno domini 1612. William Fiennes, his eldest son, was since created viscount Say and Sele, and is still alive, 1661.*

KING CHARLES I.

3. RICHARD WENMAN, Mil.—This worthy knight was by king Charles the First created first baron Wenman of Chil-maynam in the county of Dublin, and then viscount Wenman, of Tuant in the county of Galway, both in the kingdom of Ireland, by letters patent, dated at Cambray the 25th of July, 1628, 4 Caroli.

THE FAREWELL.

As for the poorer sort of husbandmen in this county, I wish there may be more Sir Henry Kebles for their sakes. This knight (though a native of London, and lord mayor thereof) had such an affection for this and Warwickshire, that he singled out a hundred and fifty of the poorest husbandmen therein, and gave each of them a new plough-share and a new coulter of iron,† and, in my mind, that is the most charitable charity which enableth decayed industry to follow its vocation.

WORTHIES OF OXFORDSHIRE WHO HAVE FLOURISHED SINCE THE TIME OF FULLER.

Andrew ALLAM, divine and biographer, assisted Anthony Wood; born at Garsington 1655; died 1685.

Sir Wm. BEECHEY, R.A., celebrated painter; born at Būrford 1753; died 1839.

William BERRIMAN, divine, author of "Sermons;" born at Banbury 1688.

Charles DAVENANT, political economist; born at Oxford 1656; died 1714.

Sir William DAVENANT, dramatist and poet-laureat, loyalist; born at Oxford 1605; died 1668.

Rev. Mr. DE LA FIELD, historian of his native parish; born at Hasely 1690.

Nathaniel FIENNES, son of lord Say and Sele, parliamentary officer; born at Broughton 1603; died 1669.

John FREE, divine, political and miscellaneous writer; born at Oxford 1711.

William GREENHILL, divine, commentator on Ezekiel; died 1676.

* He died 1662.—ED.

† Stow's Survey of London, p. 89.

Warren HASTINGS, for many years governor of the East Indies, subsequently impeached, but acquitted; born at Churchill 1732; died 1818.

Peter HEYLIN, sub-dean of Westminster, author of "Cosmography;" born at Burford 1600; died 1662.

Sir John HOLT, patriotic lord chief justice of the King's Bench; born at Thame 1642; died 1709.

Charles JENKINSON, first earl of Liverpool, statesman; born at Walcot 1727; died 1808.

Mary LATTER, dramatist and satirist; born at Henley-upon-Thames 1725.

William LENTHAL, speaker of the Long Parliament; born at Henley-upon-Thames 1591; died 1663.

Marchmont NEEDHAM, political writer during the civil war; born at Burford 1620; died 1678.

William OLDYS, biographer and herald; born at Adderbury 1686.

John OWEN, independent divine, scholar and author; born at Stadhampton 1616; died 1683.

John PHILIPS, poet, author of "Cyder" and "Splendid Shilling;" born at Bampton 1676; died 1708.

Edward POCOCKE, divine, orientalist, and archbishop Laud's first professor of Arabic; born at Oxford 1604; died 1691.

Thomas RANDOLPH, divine and author; died 1788.

John Wilmot earl of ROCHESTER, wit and poet; born at Ditchley 1648; died 1680.

Dr. John ROGERS, divine, author on "The Visible and Invisible Church;" born at Ensham 1679; died 1729.

Henry ROSE, author of a philosophical essay for the re-union of languages; born at Pirton 17th century.

John SIBTHORP, physician, botanist, and traveller; born at Oxford 1758; died 1796.

Edward WARD, miscellaneous writer, author of "London Spy;" born 1667; died 1731.

Anthony à WOOD, industrious biographer and antiquary; born at Oxford 1632; died 1695.

Benjamin WOODROFFE, Principal of Gloucester Hall, scholar; born at Oxford; died 1711.

Wm. SMITH, LL.D., naturalist and geologist; born at Churchill 1769; died 1840.

. Of Oxfordshire there is no complete topographical history. In 1705, however, Dr. Plot published the *Natural History* of the county; and in 1813 some general notices appeared in the *Beauties of England and Wales*, by J. N. Brewer. In 1823 also appeared Skelton's engraved *Illustrations of Oxfordshire*, with descriptive and historical observations. Of the town and university various accounts have appeared; as *Pointer's Oxoniensis Academia* (1749); *Ant. à Wood's History of the University*, by J. Gutch (1796); *Skelton's Oxonia Antiqua Restaurata*; *Rev. T. Warton's History of Kiddington* (1815); *Dunkin's Histories of the Hundreds of Bullington and Ploughley, and of Bicester, &c.* (1823).—ED.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

RUTLANDSHIRE is, by a double diminutive, called by Mr. Camden, "*Angliæ Provinciola minima*." Indeed it is but the pestle of a lark, which is better than a quarter of some bigger bird, having the most cleanly profit in it; no place, so fair for the *rider*, being more fruitful for the *abider* therein.

Banishing the fable of king Rott, and their fond conceit who will have Rutland so called from *roet*, the French word for a wheel, from the rotundity thereof, (being in form almost exactly orbicular); it is so termed quasi *Red-land*; for as nature kept a *dye-vat* herein, a reddish tincture discoloureth the earth, stones, yea the very fleeces of the sheep feeding therein. If the Rabbins' observation be true, who distinguish betwixt *Arets*, the general element of the earth, and *Adamah*, red ground, from which *Adam* was taken and named; making the latter the former refined; Rutland's soil, on the same reason, may lay claim to more than ordinary purity and perfection.

BUILDINGS.

Burgley on the Hill belonged formerly to the lord Harrington, but since so beautified with buildings by the duke of Buckingham, that it was inferior to few for the *house*, superior to all for the *stable*; where horses (if their *pabulum* so plenty as their *stabulum* stately) were the best accommodated in England. But, alas! what saith Menedemus to Chremas in the comedy? "*Filium unicum adolescentulum habeo. Ah, quid dixi habere me? immo habui.*" So may Rutland say, "I have, yea I had, one most magnificent house: this Burgley being since demolished in our civil war;* so just was the poet's ancient invective,

"*Ἀρες, ἄρες, βροτολοιγὲ, μιαίφόνε τειχεσιπλῆτα.*

"Mars, Mars, bane of men, slaughter-stain'd spoiler of houses."

But when we have first sufficiently bemoaned the loss of so many worthy men in our late war, if then we have still any sor-

* Daniel earl of Nottingham afterwards purchased this estate, and rebuilt the house, which has a park inclosed by a wall of five or six miles round. It has since belonged to the earl of Winchelsea.—ED.

row left, and tears to spare, we will spend them in lamenting the raising and ruining of so many stately structures.

WONDERS.

How it will appear to the reader I know not; but it is wonderful in my apprehension, that this county, so pleasant, so fruitful, almost in the middle of England, had not one absolute or entire abbey therein; producing only two small appurtenances (of inconsiderable value) to convents in other counties: viz.

Okeham, under the custody of the priory of St. Anne by Coventry, founded by William Dalby, for two chaplains and twelve poor; receiving in all one and twenty pounds per annum.

Brook, a cell to Killingworth, founded by Walkeline de Ferrers, baron of Okeham, for black canons, valued, at the dissolution, at forty-three pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence.

The like cannot be paralleled in England, choose so great a parcel of good ground where you please. Shew me so fair a bunch of sweet grapes which had no more flies to suck them. Nor can I conjecture any competent cause thereof, except because Edward the Confessor, by his will, gave all Rutland to Westminster church; which, though rescinded by king William the Conqueror, yet other convents perchance might be scrupulous to accept what once belonged to another foundation.

PROVERBS.

“ Rutland Raddleman.”]

I meet in an author* with this blazon, as he terms it, of Rutlandshire, though I can scarcely recover the meaning thereof.

Rad here is the same with *red* (only more broadly pronounced); as *Radcliffe*, *de rubro clivo*, *Redcliffe*. *Raddleman* then is a *Reddleman*, a trade (and that a poor one) only in this county, whence men bring on their backs a pack of red stones, or ochre, which they sell to the neighbouring countries for the marking of sheep, well nigh as discernible (and far less hurtful to the wool) as pitch-brands made on their fleeces.

SAINTS.

ST. TIBBA.—Because this county is princeless, I mean, affords no royal natives, we begin with Saints; and here almost we are at a loss, finding but one worshipped therein, and probably a native thereof. But seriously peruse, I pray, the words of our author,† speaking of Rihall, a village in this county:

“ Where, when superstition had so bewitched our ancestors, that the multitude of their petty saints had well near taken quite away the true God, one Tibba, a petty saint or goddess, reputed to be the tutelar patroness of Hawking, was of fowlers and falconers worshipped as a second Diana.”

* Drayton's *Polyolbion*.

† Camden's *Britannia*, in Rutlandshire, p. 526.

This saint of falconers doth stive so high into the air, that my industry cannot fly home after the same, so as to give a good account thereof to the reader. All that I can retrieve of her is digested into these following particulars :

1. She was a female whose sex (dubious in the English) is cleared in the Latin Camden, *Tibba minorum gentium Sancta*.*

2. Though *gentium* may import something of heathenism, *Sancta* carries it clear for Christianity ; that she was no Pagan deity amongst the Britons (who were not our ancestors, but predecessors), but a Popish she-Saint amongst the Saxons.

3. She could not be Saint Ebba, a virgin Saint, of whom formerly in Northumberland, whom the country-people nick-name *Tabbs* for St. Ebbs.

4. My best inquiry, making use of mine own and friends' industry, perusing authors proper to this purpose,† cannot meet with this Tibb with all our industry.

But I will trouble myself and the reader no longer with this saint, which if she will not be found, even for me let her be lost; only observe, after that superstition had appointed saints to all vocations (St. Luke to painters, St. Crispin to shoemakers, &c.) she then began to appoint patrons to recreations; and surely falconers [generally] according to the popish principles, if any, need a saint, both to protect them in their desperate riding, and pray for a pardon for their profane oaths in their passions.

A POST-SCRIPT.

Εἰρηκα, at last we have found it. She was no Pagan deity, but a Saxon saint, as plainly appeareth, because the passage concerning her is commanded to be expunged out of Camden by the *Index Expurgatorius*;‡ bearing a pique thereat, as grating against their superstitious practice. The same, no doubt, with Tibba, virgin and anchoress, who, living at Dormundcaster, died with the reputation of holiness about the year 660. However, reader, I am not ashamed to suffer my former doubts and disquisitions still to stand, though since arrived at better information.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC.

WILLIAM BROWNE, Esq. twice alderman of Stamford, merchant of the Staple, was (as I am credibly informed) extracted from the ancient family of Brownes of Toll-Thorp in this county. He built, on his own proper cost, the beautiful

* Though it be *Diva* in his first and quarto Edition, yet it is *Sancta* in his last. I mean in the text, whereon I rely, though *Dina* again in the margin.—F.

† Caesar Baron. Not. on Martyrolog. Rom. Fran. Harms de Vitis Sancti Laurent. Sar. Carthusian. Pet. de Natalib. Catal. Sanctorum, &c.

‡ Printed at Madrid, by Lewes Sanchez, anno 1612.

§ MS. de Vitis Sanctorum Mulierum Angliæ. p. 177

steeple, with a great part of the church, of All-Saints in Stamford; and lieth therein, with his wife, buried in a chapel proper to his family. He also erected, anno 1493, the old Bead-house in that town, for a warden, confrater, twelve poor old men, with a nurse-woman to attend them: to this he gave the manor of Swayfeld (seven miles from Stamford), worth four hundred pounds per annum, besides divers lands and tenements elsewhere. I am loath to insert, and loath to omit, what followeth in my author; viz. "That the pious and liberal gift is much abused by the avarice and mis-employment of the governors thereof:"* and charitably to presume that such faults (if any) are since, or will be suddenly, amended.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JOHN HARRINGTON the elder, son to Sir James Harrington, was born at Exton in this county, where their ancient family had long flourished:—a bountiful housekeeper, dividing his hospitality between Rutland and Warwickshire, where he had a fair habitation. He was one of the executors to the lady Frances Sidney, and a grand benefactor to the college of her founding in Cambridge. King James created him baron of Exton; and his lady, a prudent woman, had the princess Elizabeth committed to her government. When the said princess was married to Frederick prince Palatine, this lord (with Henry Martin, doctor of the laws) was sent over to the Palatinate, to see her highness settled at Hildesburgh, and some formalities about her dowry and jointure performed. This done (as if God had designed this for his last work), he sickened on the first day of his return; and died at Wormes in Germany, on St. Bartholomew's day, anno Domini 1613. The lord John his son (of whom in Warwickshire) did not survive him a year; both of them signally eminent, the one a pattern for all good fathers, the other for all gracious sons; and pity it is the last had not issue to be a precedent to all grand-children: but God thought it fit, that here the male issue of that honourable family should expire.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

——— JEFFREY was born in the parish of Okeham in this county, where his father was a very proper man, broad shouldered and chested, though his son never arrived at a full ell in stature. And here we may observe Pliny's observation† not true, *κατὰ πάντος*, "In plenum autem cuncto mortalium generi minorem staturam indies fieri, propemodum observatur, rarosque patribus proceriores," &c.

It seems that families sometimes are checquered, as in brains so in bulk, that no certainty can be concluded from such alternations.

* Mr. Richard Butcher, in his Survey of Stamford, p. 39.

† Lib. vii. c. 16.

His father, who kept and ordered the baiting bulls for George duke of Buckingham (a place, you will say, requiring a robustious body to manage it), presented him, at Burleigh on the Hill, to the duchess of Buckingham, being then nine years of age, and scarce a foot and a half in height, as I am informed by credible persons* then and there present, and still alive. Instantly Jeffrey was heightened (not in stature but) in condition, from one degree above rags into silk and satin, and two tall men to attend him.

He was, without any deformity, wholly proportionable; whereas often dwarfs, pigmies in part, are giants in another. And yet, though the least that England ever saw, he was a proper person compared to him of whom Sabinus† doth write, in his comment upon the Metamorphosis:

“Vidit Italia nuper virum justâ ætate, non majorem cubito, circumferri in caveâ psittaci, cujus viri meminit in suis scriptis Hieronymus Cardanus;” (there was lately to be seen in Italy a man of a ripe age, not above a cubit high, carried about in a parrot’s cage, of whom Hierome Cardan, in his writings, makes mention.)

It was not long before he was presented in a cold baked pie to king Charles and queen Mary at an entertainment; and ever after lived (whilst the court lived) in great plenty therein, wanting nothing but humility (high mind in a low body), which made him that he did not know himself, and would not know his father, and which by the king’s command caused justly his sound correction. He was, though a dwarf, no dastard; a captain of horse in the king’s army in these late civil wars, and afterwards went over to wait on the queen in France.

Here being provoked by Mr. Crofts, who accounted him the object not of his anger but contempt, he shewed to all, that *habet musca suum splenum*; and they must be little indeed that cannot do mischief, especially seeing a pistol is a pure leveller, and puts both dwarf and giant into equal capacity to kill and be killed. For the shooting the same Mr. Crofts he was imprisoned. And so I take my leave of Jeffrey, the least man of the least county in England.

NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH.

William bishop of Lincoln, and William de Souche de Harringworth, chevalier;—Thomas Grenham, and William Beaufo, (knights of the shire);—Commissioners to take the oaths.

Johannes Basings de Empyng- Johannes Colepepar de Ex-
ham, mil. ton, mil.

* John Armstrong of Cheshunt.

† Lib. vi. fab. 19.

| | |
|--|--|
| Henricus Plesington de Burley, mil. | Joh. Basset de North Luffenham, gent. |
| Robertus Browne de Wodehead, arm. | Jacobus Palmer de eadem, gent. |
| Robertus Davis de Tykencoat, arm. | Johannes Palmer de eadem, gent. |
| Johannes Browne de Tygh, arm. | Willielmi Sheffeld de Seyton, gent. |
| Johannes Plesington de Wisenden, arm. | Johannes Sadington de eadem, gent. |
| Thomas Flore de Oakham, arm. | Rob. Sousex de Market Overton, gent. |
| Franciscus Clerke de Stoke-dry, arm. | Johannes Vowe de Whitwell, gent. |
| Johannes Chycelden de Brameston, arm. | Willielmus Pochon de Wisenden, gent. |
| Johannes Sapcoat de Keton, merchant. | Willielmus Swafeld de Braunston, gent. |
| Robertus Whitwell de eadem, gentleman. | Henricus Breton de Keton, gent. |
| Johannes Clerk de Wissenden, merchant. | Willielmus Uffington de Pilton, gent. |
| Willielmus Lewis de Oakham, merchant. | Thomas Luffenham de Winge. |
| Johannes Brigge de eadem, merch. | |

SHERIFFS.

It remaineth now that we give in a list of the sheriffs of this shire; and here Rutland conceiveth it to sound to her credit, that whereas other shires ten times bigger than this (viz. Norfolk and Suffolk) had but one sheriff betwixt them; this little county never took hands to hold with a partner, but had always an entire sheriff to itself; though anciently the same person (generally honourable) discharged the office for many years together, as by the ensuing catalogue will appear.

Richard de Humet, from 10 to 26 Henry II.
 William Molduit, 26 Henry II. to 1 Rich. I.
 Anna Brigg dispensat. 1 to 2 Rich. I.
 William Albeney et William Fresney, 2 to 9 Rich I.
 William Albevine solus, 9 Rich. I. to 1 king John.
 Benedic. de Haversham, 1 to 2 king John.
 Robert Malduit, 2 to 5 king John.
 Ralph Normanvill, 5 to 12 king John.
 Robert de Braibro et Henry filius ejus, 12 king John to 2 Henry III.
 Alan Basset, 2 to 12 Henry III.
 Jeffrey de Rokingham, 12 to 38 Henry III.
 Ralph de Grenehaml, 38 to 43 Henry III.

Anketyn de Markinal, 43 Henry III. to one Edw. I.
 Peter Wakervill et William Bovile, 1 to 9 Edw. I.
 Alberic de Whitleber, 9 to 17 Edw. I.
 Edmund earl of Cornwall, 17 to 29 Edw. I.
 John Burley, 29 to 30 Edw. I.
 Marg. widow to Edmund earl of Cornwall, 30 Edw. I. to 6 Edw. II.
 Marg. widow of Pierce Gavester earl of Cornwall, 6 to 9 Edw. II.
 Hugo de Audley, 9 to 17 Edw. II.
 Edmund earl of Kent, brother to the king, 17 Edw. II. to 1 Edw. III.
 Hugo de Audley earl of Gloucester, 1 to 22 Edw. III.
 William de Bohun earl of Northampton, 22 to 33 Edw. III.
 William Wade, 33 to 38 Edw. III.
 Humphrey de Bohun, 38 to 47 Edw. III.
 John de Witlesbrough, 47 to 49 Edw. III.
 Simon Ward, 49 Edw. III. to 1 Rich. II.

SHERIFFS.

RICHARD II.

| Anno | Name. and Arms. | Place. |
|------|---|------------------|
| 1 | Joh. Wittlebury. | |
| 2 | Tho. de Burton. | |
| | Az. a fess betwixt three talbots' heads erased O. | |
| 3 | Joh. Basings. | |
| 4 | Will. Moorwood. | |
| 5 | Joh. de Wittlesbury. | |
| 6 | Will. Flore | Okeham. |
| | Ermine, a cinquefoil Erm. | |
| 7 | Walt. Skarle. | |
| 8 | Joh. de Calveley. | |
| 9 | Rob. de Veer. | |
| | Quarterly G. and O. in the first a mullet Arg. | |
| 10 | Idem | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Joh. Wittlebury. | |
| 12 | Walt. Skarles. | |
| 13 | Edw. Comes Rutland, | |
| | for eight years. | |
| | Quarterly France and England; a label Arg. charged with nine torteauxs. | |
| 21 | Tho. Ondeley. | |
| 22 | Idem. | |

HENRY IV.

(Recorda manca—all this king's reign.)

HENRY V.

1 Tho. Ondeley.

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|--|------------------|
| 2 | Jac. Bellers. | |
| | Party per pale, G. and S. a lion ramp. Arg. crowned O. | |
| 3 | Joh. Boyvill. | |
| | G. a fess O. betwixt three saltires humet Arg. | |
| 4 | Tho. Burton, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Rob. Browne. | |
| 6 | Rob. Chisdden. | |
| 7 | Joh. Pensax. | |
| 8 | Tho. Burton, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Idem | <i>ut prius.</i> |

HENRY VI.

| | | |
|----|---|------------------|
| 1 | Tho. Burton | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Joh. Ondeby. | |
| 3 | Joh. Davies, mil. | Tickencote. |
| 4 | Joh. Colepeper | Exton. |
| | Arg. on a bend engrailed G. | |
| 5 | Hen. Plessington, mil. | Burley. |
| | Az. on a cross patée betwixt four martlets Arg. | |
| 6 | Tho. Burton, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 7 | Joh. Denys. | |
| 8 | Joh. Colepeper | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Tho. Flore | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Hen. Plesington, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Joh. Boyvile | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Will. Beaufo. | |
| | Erm. on a bend Az. three cinquefoils O. | |
| 13 | Rob. Davies, et Joh. Pilton. | |
| 14 | Joh. Branspath. | |
| 15 | Hugo. Boyvile | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 16 | Laur. Sherard. | |
| | Arg. a chevron G. betwixt three torteaux. | |
| 17 | Will. Beaufo | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 18 | Tho. Burton | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 19 | Hen. Plesington, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 20 | Tho. Flore | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 21 | Will. Beaufo | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 22 | Tho. Barkeley. | |
| | G. a chevron betwixt ten cinquefoils Arg. | |
| 23 | Joh. Basings, mil. | |
| 24 | Will. Walker. | |
| 25 | Joh. Boyvile | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 26 | Wil. Haselden. | |
| 27 | Hugo Boyvile | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 28 | Rob. Fenne. | |
| | Arg. on a fess Az. three escalop-shells of the first, a border engrailed as the second. | |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 29 | Tho. Floure | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 30 | Will. Heton. | |
| 31 | Rob. Sherard | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 32 | Rob. Fenne | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 33 | Will. Beaufo. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 34 | Will. Haselden. | |
| 35 | Tho. Flore, ar. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 36 | Tho. Dale. | |
| 37 | Rob. Fenne | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 38 | Everard Digby | Drystoke. |
| | Az. a flower-de-luce Arg. | |

EDW. IV.

| | | |
|----|---|------------------|
| 1 | Joh. Francis. | |
| 2 | Tho. Palmer. | |
| 3 | Idem. | |
| 4 | Will. Greenham, arm. | |
| 5 | Tho. Flore, arm. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Ric. Sopcotts, mil. | |
| | S. three dove-cots Arg. | |
| 7 | Will. Browne | Tolethorp. |
| | S. three mallets Arg. | |
| 8 | Galfr. Sherard | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Joh. Dale, arm. | |
| 10 | Tho. Flore, arm. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Brian. Talbot, arm. | |
| 12 | Tho. Berkley, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 13 | Will. Haselden. | |
| 14 | Joh. Pilton, arm. | |
| 15 | Will. Browne | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 16 | Joh. Sapcote | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 17 | David Malpas. | |
| | Arg. a cross patée Az. | |
| 18 | Hen. Mackworth | Normanton. |
| | Per pale indented Erm. and S. a chevron G. frettée O. | |
| 19 | Joh. Pilton. | |
| 20 | Galf. Sherard | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 21 | Will. Palmer. | |
| 22 | David Malpas | <i>ut prius.</i> |

RICH. III.

| | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Will. Browne | Stamford. |
| | Arms, <i>ut prius.</i> | |
| 2 | Galf. Sherard | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Joh. Pilton. | |

HEN. VII.

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Everard. Digby | Martinsthorpe. |
| | Arg. on a fess Az. three lozenges O. | |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 2 | Will. Browne . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | David Malpas . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Maur. Berkley . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Tho. Sapcots . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Joh. Digby, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 7 | Rob. Harrington, arm. | |
| | S. a frettée Arg. | |
| 8 | Christoph. Browne . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Joh. Pilton. | |
| 10 | Tho. Sherard . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Tho. Sapcots, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Geo. Mackworth . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 13 | Rob. Harrington, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 14 | Everard Digby, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Joh. Chisleden. | |
| 16 | Christ. Browne, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 17 | Joh. Digby . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 18 | Joh. Harrington . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 19 | Maur. Berkley . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 20 | Will. Pole. | |
| 21 | Tho. Sherard . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 22 | Ric. Flowre, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 23 | John Coly, arm. | |
| 24 | Ever. Feilding, mil. . . | Martinsthorpe. |
| | Arg. on a fess Az. three fusils O. | |

HEN. VIII.

| | | |
|----|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Christ. Browne, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Edw. Sapcote . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Geo. Mackworth, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Joh. Harrington, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Everard Digby, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Tho. Brokesby, arm. | |
| 7 | Joh. Caldecott. | |
| 8 | Joh. Harrington . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Joh. Digby, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Everard. Digby, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Will. Fielding, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Jo. Harington, jun. arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 13 | Jo. Harington, sen. arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 14 | Geo. Mackworth, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Joh. Digby, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 16 | Fran. Browne, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 17 | Joh. Caldecot, arm. | |
| 18 | Will. Filding, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 19 | Edw. Sapcots . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 20 | Everard. Digby, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|-------|--------|
|------|-------|--------|

| | | |
|----|--------------------|--|
| 21 | Edw. Catesby, arm. | |
|----|--------------------|--|

Arg. two lions passant S. crowned Or.

| | | |
|----|----------------------|------------------|
| 22 | Geo. Mackworth, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|----------------------|------------------|

| | | |
|----|--------------------|------------------|
| 23 | Edw. Sapcots, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|--------------------|------------------|

| | | |
|----|----------------------|------------------|
| 24 | Everard. Digby, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|----------------------|------------------|

| | | |
|----|----------------------|------------------|
| 25 | Joh. Harington, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|----------------------|------------------|

| | | |
|----|----------------------|------------------|
| 26 | Geo. Mackworth, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|----------------------|------------------|

| | | |
|----|--------------------|------------------|
| 27 | Edw. Sapcots, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|--------------------|------------------|

| | | |
|----|--------------------|---------|
| 28 | Andr. Nowell, arm. | Brooke. |
|----|--------------------|---------|

O. a fretée G. a canton Erm.

| | | |
|----|----------------------|------------------|
| 29 | Tho. Burdenell, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|----------------------|------------------|

| | | |
|----|---------------------|------------------|
| 30 | Fr. Mackworth, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|---------------------|------------------|

| | | |
|----|--------------------|--|
| 31 | Rich. Cecell, arm. | |
|----|--------------------|--|

Barry of ten Arg. and Az. on six escutcheons S. as many lions rampant of the first.

| | | |
|----|----------------------|------------------|
| 32 | Joh. Harington, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|----------------------|------------------|

| | | |
|----|---------------------|------------------|
| 33 | Kenelm. Digby, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|---------------------|------------------|

| | | |
|----|--------------------|------------------|
| 34 | Edw. Sapcots, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|--------------------|------------------|

| | | |
|----|----------------------|------------------|
| 35 | Fra. Mackworth, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|----------------------|------------------|

| | | |
|----|--------------------|------------------|
| 36 | Geo. Sherard, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|--------------------|------------------|

| | | |
|----|--------------------|------------------|
| 37 | Anth. Browne, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|--------------------|------------------|

| | | |
|----|--------------------|------------------|
| 38 | Edw. Sapcots, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|--------------------|------------------|

EDW. VI.

| | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
| 1 | Anth. Colly, arm. | |
|---|-------------------|--|

| | | |
|---|-------------------|------------------|
| 2 | Simon Digby, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|---|-------------------|------------------|

| | | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|
| 3 | Kenelm Digby, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|---|--------------------|------------------|

| | | |
|---|-------------------|------------------|
| 4 | Andr. Noell, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|---|-------------------|------------------|

| | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
| 5 | Anth. Colly, arm. | |
|---|-------------------|--|

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|
| 6 | Joh. Harrington, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|

| | | |
|---|----------------------|------------------|
| 7 | Jac. Harington, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|---|----------------------|------------------|

MAR. REG.

| | | |
|---|---------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Kenelm. Digby, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|---|---------------------|------------------|

| | | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|
| 2 | Simon. Digby, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|---|--------------------|------------------|

| | | |
|---|----------------------|------------------|
| 3 | Fra. Mackworth, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|---|----------------------|------------------|

| | | |
|---|-------------------|------------------|
| 4 | Andr. Noell, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|---|-------------------|------------------|

| | | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|
| 5 | Anth. Browne, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|---|--------------------|------------------|

| | | |
|---|----------------------|--|
| 6 | Edw. Brudenell, arm. | |
|---|----------------------|--|

Arg. a chevron G. betwixt three caps Az. turned up Erm.

ELIZ. REG.

| | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
| 1 | Anth. Colly, arm. | |
|---|-------------------|--|

| | | |
|---|----------------------|------------------|
| 2 | Jac. Harington, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|---|----------------------|------------------|

| | | |
|---|---------------------|------------------|
| 3 | Kenelm. Digby, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|---|---------------------|------------------|

| | | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|
| 4 | Geo. Sherard, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|---|--------------------|------------------|

| | | |
|---|----------------------|--|
| 5 | Will. Caldecot, arm. | |
|---|----------------------|--|

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|----------------------|------------------|
| 6 | Geo. Mackworth, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 7 | Joh. Floure, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 8 | Jac. Harington, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Kenelm. Digby, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Anth. Colly, arm. | |
| 11 | Joh. Floure, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Maur. Berkley, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 13 | Anth. Browne | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 14 | Geo. Mackworth, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Tho. Cony, arm. | |

S. a bar and two barrulets betwixt three conies currant
Arg.

| | | |
|----|----------------------|------------------|
| 16 | Rob. Sappcots, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 17 | Will. Caldecot, arm. | |
| 18 | Anth. Colly, arm. | |
| 19 | Joh. Floure, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 20 | Jac. Harington, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 21 | Mich. Catesby, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 22 | Geo. Mackworth, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 23 | Will. Feilding, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 24 | Roger. Smith, arm. | LEICESTERSHIRE. |

G. on a chev. O. betwixt three bezants three croslets
formée fitchée.

| | | |
|----|----------------------|------------------|
| 25 | Anth. Colley, arm. | |
| 26 | Tho. Coney, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 27 | Kenelm. Digby | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 28 | Jac. Harington, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 29 | Andr. Nowell, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 30 | Geo. Sheffield, arm. | Seaton. |

Arg. a chevron betwixt three garbs G.

| | | |
|----|----------------------|------------------|
| 31 | Rob. Sappcots, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 32 | Hen. Harenten, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 33 | Will. Fielding, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 34 | Roger. Smith, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 35 | Jac. Harington, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 36 | Joh. Harington, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 37 | Andr. Nowell, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 38 | Will. Fielding, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 39 | Hen. Ferrers, arm. | |

Arg. on a bend G. cotised S. three horse-shoes Arg.

| | | |
|----|----------------------|------------------|
| 40 | Joh. Harington, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 41 | Tho. Mackworth, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 42 | Andr. Nowell, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 43 | Jac. Harington, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 44 | Joh. Harington, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |

JACOB.

- 1 Will. Bodendin, arm.

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|---|------------------|
| 2 | Will. Boulstred, mil. | |
| 3 | Basil. Feilding, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Hen. Barkley, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Guido Palmes, mil. | |
| 6 | Edw. Nowell, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 7 | Tho. Mackworth, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 8 | Will. Halford, arm. | LEICESTERSHIRE. |
| | Arg. a greyhound passant; on a chief S. three flowers-de-luce of the field. | |
| 9 | Joh. Elmes, arm. | North H. |
| | Erm. two bars S. each charged with five elm-leaves transposed O. | |
| 10 | Rob. Lane, mil. | |
| 11 | Anth. Andrews, arm. | |
| 12 | Fran. Bodinden, arm. | |
| 13 | Ed. Noell, mil. et bar. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 14 | Rich. Cony, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Guido Palmes, mil. | |
| 16 | Abr. Johnson, arm. | |
| 17 | Rich. Halford, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 18 | Anth. Colley, arm. | |
| 19 | Ed. Harrington, mil. et bar. | Ridlington. |
| | Arms, <i>ut prius.</i> | |
| 20 | Rob. Lane, mil. | |
| 21 | Rob. Tredway, arm. | |
| 22 | Joh. Osborne, arm. | |
| | Quarterly, Erm. and Az. a cross O. | |

CAROL. I.

| | | |
|----|---|------------------|
| 1 | Guido Palmes, mil. | |
| 2 | Will. Gibson, mil. | |
| 3 | Hen. Mackworth, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Ever. Fawkener, arm. | |
| 5 | Joh. Huggefurd, arm. | |
| 6 | Joh. Wingfeild, mil. | |
| | Arg. a bend G. cotised S. three wings of the first. | |
| 7 | Ric. Halford, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 8 | Anth. Colley, mil. | |
| 9 | Ric. Hickson, arm. | |
| 10 | Fran. Bodington, mil. | |
| 11 | Hen. Mynne, mil. | |
| 12 | Ed. Harrington, mil. et b. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 13 | Edw. Andrews, arm. | |
| 14 | Joh. Barker, arm. | |
| 15 | Tho. Levett, arm. | |
| 16 | Rob. Horsman, arm. | Stretton. |
| 17 | Tho. Wayte, arm. | |
| 18 | | |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|--------------|--------|
| 19 | | |
| 20 | | |
| 21 | | |
| 22 | Abel Barker. | |

HENRY VII.

16. CHRISTOPHER BROWNE, Arm.—This sheriff came over with king Henry the Seventh, and assisted him against Richard the Third; for which good service king Henry the Eighth granted to Francis Browne (son of our sheriff), of council to the lady Margaret, the following patent:

“Henricus Octavus, Dei graciâ Angliæ et Franciæ rex, fidei defensor, et dominus Hiberniæ, omnibus ad quos præsentis litteræ pervenient, salutem. Sciatis quòd nos de gratiâ nostrâ speciali concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, dilecto nostro Francisco Browne, armigero, quòd ipse ad totam vitam suam non ponatur, impanelletur, nec juretur, in assisis juratis inquisitionibus attinctis, seu aliis recognitionibus aut juratis quibuscunque; licèt ille seu eorum aliquis tangant nos vel heredes nostros, ac licèt nos vel heredes nostri soli aut conjunctim cum aliis sit una pars. Concessimus etiam, ac per presentes concedimus eidem Francisco, quòd ipse de cetero non fiat Vicecomes nec Escaetor nostri vel heredum nostrorum in aliquo comitatu regni nostri Angliæ: et quòd ipse ad offic. vic. escaetoris superius recitat. habend. exercend. faciend. recipiend. aut occupand. ullo modo per nos vel heredes nostros assignet. ordinet. seu compellet. aut aliqualit. artet. ullo modo nec ad ascend. jurat. super aliqua triatione, arrainatione alicujus assisæ coram quibuscunq; justic. nostris vel heredum nostrorum ad assisas capiend. assign. aut aliis justic. quibuscunque; et quòd non ponatur nec impanelletur in aliquâ magnâ assisâ infra regni nostri Angliæ inter partes quascunque contra voluntatem suam, licèt nos vel heredes nostri sit una pars. Et ulterius de abundanciori gratiâ nostrâ concessimus præfato Francisco, quòd si ipse ad aliqua officia superdict. seu aliquod præmissorum eligat. ipseq; et officia superdict. recusavit, extunc idem Franciscus aliquem contemptum deperdit. pœnam forisfactur. aut aliquos exutos fines, redemptiones seu amerciament. quæcunq; occasione omissionis sive non omissionis aut alicujus eorundem, nullatenus incurrat forisfaciat aut perdet; sed quòd præsens carta nostra de exemptione coram quibuscunq; justic. nostrâ et hered. nostri. ac in quocunq; loco aut curiâ de record. per totum regnum nostrum prædict. super demonstratione ejusdem chartæ nostræ, absq; aliquo brevi præcept. seu mandat. aut aliquo alio superinde habend. seu persequend. vel aliqua proclamatione faciend. præfato Francisco allocetur. Concessimus etiam, et per presentes concedimus eidem Francisco, quòd ipse de cetero durante vitâ suâ in præsentia nostrâ aut hered.

nostrorum, aut in præsentiâ alicujus sive aliquorum magnatum, dominorum spiritualium vel temporalium, aut aliquorum aliorum regni nostri quorumcunq; quibuscunq; temporibus futuris pileo sit co-opertus capite, et non exuat aut deponat pileum suum à capite suo occasione vel causâ quacunq; contra voluntatem aut placitum suum. Et ideò vobis omnibus et singulis, aut quibuscunque justic. judicibus, vicecomitibus, escaetoribus, coronatoribus, majoribus, præpositis ballivis, et aliis officiariis, et ministris nostris et hered. nostrorum firmiter injungendo mandamus, quòd ipsum Franciscum contra hanc concessionem nostr. et contra tenorem exigent. aut effect. præsent. non vexetis, perturb. molest. in aliquo seu gravetis. In cujus rei testimon. has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westm. sexto die Julii, anno regni nostri decimo octavo.

“Per ipsum Regem, et de dat. prædict. autoritate Parliamenti.”

Tolethorpe (the chief place of residence at this day of Christopher Browne, esquire, who hath borne the office of sheriff in this county, 1647,) was by deed conveyed unto John Browne, from Thomas Burton, knight, in the fiftieth year of king Edward the Third.

I meet with a Browne, lord mayor of London 1479; the son of John Browne of Okeham.

THE FAREWELL.

Let not the inhabitants of Rutland complain, that they are pinned up within the confines of a narrow county; seeing the goodness thereof equals any shire in England for fertility of ground: but rather let them thank God, who hath cast their lot into so pleasant a place, giving them a goodly heritage.

WORTHIES OF RUTLAND WHO HAVE FLOURISHED SINCE THE TIME OF FULLER.

Thomas BARKER, philosophical and theological writer; born at Lyndon, 1722; died 1809.

Gilbert CLERKE, learned mathematician, Grecian, and biblical scholar; born 1626; died 1697.

Vincent WING, mathematician, author of almanac called by his name; born at Luffenham 1619; died 1669.

* The principal Works relative to this County, since the time of Fuller, are the History and Antiquities of Rutland, by Mr. James Wright (1684); and another Work recently published by Mr. Tho. Blore. The twelfth volume of the Beauties of England and Wales also contains some useful information.—ED.

SHROPSHIRE.

SHROPSHIRE hath Cheshire on the north; Staffordshire on the east; Worcester, Hereford, and Radnor-shires on the south; Montgomery and Denbigh-shires on the west. The length thereof from north to south is 34 miles, and the general breadth thereof about 26 miles. I behold it really (though not so reputed) the biggest land-lock-shire in England: for although, (according to Mr. Speed's measuring) it gathereth but one hundred thirty-four miles (short of Wiltshire by five) in circumference; yet, though less in compass, it may be more in content, as less angular in my eye, and more approaching to a circle, the form of greatest capacity: a large and lovely county, generally fair and fruitful, affording grass, grain, and all things necessary for man's sustenance, but chiefly abounding with

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

IRON.

It is the most impure of metals, hardly meltable but with additaments; yea malleable and ductible with difficulty. Not like that at Damascus, which they refine in such sort, that it will melt at a lamp, and yet so tough that it will hardly break.*

Some impute the grossness of our English iron to our water, not so proper for that purpose as in Spain and other parts; and the poet telleth us of Turnus's sword.

*Ensem quem Dauno igni potens Deus ipse parenti
Fecerat, et Stygiâ candentem extinzerat undâ.†*

"Sword which god Vulcan did for Daunus fix,
And quenched it when fiery hot in Styx."

However, many utensils are made of the iron of this county, to the great profit of the owners, and no loss (I hope) of the commonwealth.

COAL.

One may observe a threefold difference in our English coal; 1. *Sea-coal*, brought from Newcastle; 2. *Land-coal*, at Mendip,

* Bellovius.

† Virgil, *Æneid* xii.

Bedworth, &c. and carted into other counties; 3. What one may call *River* or *Fresh-water coal*, digged out in this county, at such a distance from Severn, that they are easily ported by boat into other shires.

Oh if this coal could be so *charcked* as to make iron melt out of the stone, as it maketh it in smiths' forges to be wrought in the bars.

But "Rome was not built all in one day;" and a new world of experiments is left to the discovery of posterity.

MANUFACTURES.

This county can boast of no one, her original, but may be glad of one to her derivative; viz. the Welsh Friezes brought to Oswestry, the staple of that commodity, as hereafter shall be observed.

THE BUILDINGS.

No county in England hath such a heap of castles together, insomuch that Shropshire may seem on the west, divided from Wales with a wall of continued castles. It is much that Mr. Speed, which alloweth but one hundred and eighty-six in all England,* accounteth two and thirty in this county.† But as great guns, so useful in the side of a ship, are useless in the middle thereof; so these castles, formerly serviceable whilst Shropshire was the verge of English dominions, are now neglected, this shire being almost in the midst of England, since Wales was peaceably annexed thereunto. As for the houses of the gentry of this county, as many of them are fair and handsome, so none amount to an extraordinary eminence.

MEDICINAL WATERS.

There is a spring at Pitchford, in this shire, which hath an oily unctuous matter swimming upon the water thereof. Indeed it is not in such plenty as in a river near to Solos in Cilicia,‡ so full of that liquid substance, that such as wash therein seem anointed with oil; nor so abundant as in the springs near the Cape of St. Helen, wherewith (as Josephus Acosta reports) men use to pitch their ropes and tackling. I know not whether the sanative virtue thereof hath been experimented; but am sure that, if it be bitumen, it is good to comfort the nerves, supple the joints, dry up rheums, cure palsies and contractions. I have nothing more to say of bitumen, but that great the affinity thereof is with sulphur, save that sulphur hath ingression into metal, and bitumen none at all. Here I purposely pass by

* See his Map General of England.

† See his Description of Shropshire.

‡ Agricola de Natura, &c. lib. 1. cap. 7.

Okenyate in this county,* where are alum springs, whereof the dyers of Shrewsbury make use instead of alum.

PROVERBS.

“He that fetcheth a wife from Shrewsbury must carry her into Staffordshire, or else shall live in Cumberland.”]

The staple-wit of this vulgar proverb, consisting solely in similitude of sound, is scarce worth the inserting. Know then that (notwithstanding the literal allusion) Shrewsbury affordeth as many meek wives as any place of the same proportion. Besides, a profitable shrew well may content a reasonable man, the poets feigning Juno chaste and thrifty, qualities which commonly attend a shrewd nature. One being demanded, “How much shrewishness may be allowed in a wife?” “Even so much,” said he, “as of hops in ale;” whereof a small quantity maketh it both last the longer in itself, and taste the better to the owner thereof.”

“The case is altered, quoth Plowden.”]

This proverb referreth its original to Edmund Plowden, an eminent native and great lawyer of this county, though very various the relations of the occasion thereof. Some relate it to Plowden’s faint pleading at the first for his client, till spurred on with a better fee; which, some will say, beareth no proportion with the ensuing character of his integrity. Others refer it to his altering of his judgment upon the emergency of new matter formerly undiscovered; it being not constancy, but obstinacy, to persist in an old error, when convinced to the contrary by clear and new information. Some tell it thus, that Plowden being of the Romish persuasion, some settlers trepanned him (pardon the prolepsis) to hear mass. But afterwards Plowden understanding that the pretender to officiate was no priest, but a mere layman (on design to make a discovering), “Oh the case is altered,” quoth Plowden: “no priest, no mass.” As for other meaner origination of this proverb, I have neither list nor leisure to attend unto them.

PRINCES.

RICHARD PLANTAGENET, second son to Edward the Fourth and Elizabeth his queen, was born at Shrewsbury 1472.† He was created by his father duke of York, and affianced to Anne, daughter and heir to John Mowbray duke of Norfolk. But, before the nuptials were solemnized, his cruel uncle, the duke of Gloucester, married him to a grave in the Tower of London. The obscurity of his burial gave the advantage to the report, that he lived in Perkin Warbeck, one of the idols which put politic king Henry the Seventh to some danger, and more trouble, before he could finally suppress him.

* D. Jordan of Mineral Baths, p. 26.

† Stow’s Chronicle, p. 703.

GEORGE PLANTAGENET, youngest son to Edward the Fourth and Elizabeth his queen, was born at Shrewsbury.* He was like Plautus's Solstitial flower, "*qui repentino ortus, repentino occidit*," dying in the infancy of his infancy. Some vainly conceive (such conjectures may be safely shot, when nobody can see whether they hit or miss the mark) that, had this George survived, he would have secured the lives of his two elder brethren, whose uncle duke Richard durst not cut through the three-fold cable of royal issue; a vain surmise, seeing when tyrants' hands are once washed in blood, two or three are all one with their cruelty.

SAINTS.

MILBURGH, daughter to Meroaldus prince of Mercia, had the fair manor of Wenlock in this county given to her by her father for her portion. She, quitting all worldly wealth, bestowed her inheritance on the poor, and answered her name of Milburgh, which (as an antiquary† interpreteth) is good or gracious, to town and city. Living a virgin, she built a monastery in the same place; and departed this life about the year 664.

Four hundred years after, in the reign of William the Conqueror, her corpse (discovered by miracles wrought thereby) was taken up sound and uncorrupted, to the admiration of the beholders (saith my author‡); and surely, had I seen the same, I would have contributed my share of wondering thereunto. This I am sure of, that as good a Saint, Lazarus by name, by the confession of his own sister, did stink§ when but four days buried. Her relics, enshrined at Wenlock, remained there in great state, till routed in the reign of king Henry the Eighth.

OSWALD was king of Northumberland, who, after many fortunate battles fought, was vanquished and slain at last by Penda, the Pagan king of the Mercians, at a place in this county, called after his name, Oswaldstre (now a famous market town in the Marshes); thereby procuring to his memory the reputation of saint and martyr.

Be pleased, reader, to take notice, that all battles of this nature, though there were quarrels or armed suits, commenced on a civil or temporal account, for the extending or defending their dominions; yet were they conceived (in that age especially) to have a mixture of much piety and Church concernment therein, because fought against infidels, and so conducing consequentially to the propagation of the faith; the reason that all kings, killed in such service, achieved to themselves the veneration of saints and martyrs. Say not that king Saul|| might be sainted on the same account, mortally wounded in a pitched field fought

* Stow's Chronicle, p. 703.

† Verstegan, p. 265.

‡ The English Martyrology, on the 13th day of February.

§ John xi. 39.

|| 1 Samuel xxxi. 3.

against the uncircumcised Philistines; both because in fine he slew himself, and his former life was known to be notoriously wicked; whereas our Oswald was always pious, and exceedingly charitable to the poor.

His arm, cut off, it seems from the rest of his body, remained, said Bede, whole and incorrupt, kept in a silver case in St. Peter's church at Bamborough, whilst his corpse was first buried at Peterborough, and afterwards (in the Danish persecution) translated to Bergen in Flanders,* where it still remaineth.

The fifth of August was, in our calendar, consecrated to his memory, save that the thanksgiving for the defeating of Gowrie's conspiracy made bold to jostle him out all the reign of king James. His death happened anno Domini 635.

CONFESSORS.

This county afforded none, as the word is re-confined in our preface. But, if it be a little enlarged, it bringeth within the compass thereof.

THOMAS GATAKER, younger son to William Gataker, was who a branch of an ancient family, so firmly planted by Divine Providence at Gatacre-hall in this county, that they have flourished the owners thereof, by a non-interrupted succession, from the time of king Edward the Confessor.† This Thomas being designed a student for the law, was brought up in the Temple, where, in the reign of queen Mary, he was often present at the examination of persecuted people. Their hard usage made him pity their persons, and admirable patience to approve their opinions. This was no sooner perceived by his parents (being of the old persuasion) but instantly they sent him over to Louvain in the Low Countries, to win him to compliance to the Popish religion; and, for his better encouragement, settled on him an estate of one hundred pound per annum, old rent. All would not do. Whereupon his father recalled him home, and revoked his own grant; to which his son did submit, as unwilling to oppose the pleasure of his parents, though no such revocation could take effect without his free consent. He afterwards diverted his mind from the most profitable to the most necessary study; from law to divinity: and, finding friends to breed him in Oxford, he became the profitable pastor of St. Edmond's in Lombard Street, London, where he died anno 1593, leaving Thomas Gataker, his learned son (of whom formerly ‡) heir to his pains and piety.

PRELATES.

ROBERT of SHREWSBURY was, in the reign of king John

* English Martyrology, 165.

† Narrative of the life of Thomas Gataker, junior, after the Sermon preached at his funeral.

‡ Vide LEARNED WRITERS, in London.

(but I dare not say by him), preferred bishop of Bangor, 1197. Afterwards the king, waging war with Leoline prince of Wales, took this bishop prisoner in his own cathedral church, and enjoined him to pay three hundred hawks * for his ransom. Say not that it was improper that a man of peace should be ransomed with birds of prey, seeing the bishop had learnt the rule, "*Redime te captum quam queas minimo.*" Besides, 300 hawks will not seem so inconsiderable a matter to him that hath read how in the reign of king Charles an English nobleman (taken prisoner at the Isle Ree †) was ransomed for a brace of grey hounds.

Such who admire where the bishop on a sudden should furnish himself with a stock of such fowl, will abate of their wonder, when they remember that about this time the men of Norway, (whence we have the best hawks), under Magnus their general, had possessed themselves of the neighbouring Island of Anglesea. ‡ Besides, he might stock himself out of the eyres of Pembrokeshire, where perigrines § did plentifully breed. However, this bishop appeareth something humorous by one passage in his will, wherein he gave order that his body should be buried in the middle of the market-place || of Shrewsbury. Impute it not to his profaneness and contempt of consecrated ground; but either to his humility, accounting himself unworthy thereof; or to his prudential foresight, that the fury of soldiers (during the intestine war betwixt the English and Welsh) would fall fiercest on churches, as the fairest market; and men, preferring their profit before their piety, would preserve their market places, though their churches were destroyed. He died anno 1215.

ROBERT BURNEL was son to Robert, and brother to Hugh lord Burnel, whose prime seat was at Acton-Burnel castle in this county. He was, by king Edward the First, preferred bishop of Bath and Wells; and first treasurer, then chancellor, of England. He was well versed in the Welsh affairs, and much used in managing them; and, that he might the more effectually attend such employment, caused the court of chancery to be kept at Bristol. ¶ He got great wealth, wherewith he enriched his kindred, and is supposed to have rebuilt the decayed castle of Acton-Burnel on his own expence. And, to decline envy for his secular structures left to his heirs, he built for his successors the beautiful hall at Wells, the biggest room of any bishop's palace in England, plucked down by Sir John Gabos (afterwards executed for treason) in the reign of king Edward the Sixth.

* Bp. Godwin, in his Bishops of Bangor.

† H. L'Estrange, in the History of king Charles.

‡ Camden's Britannia, in Anglesea.

§ Idem, in Pembrokeshire.

¶ Bishop Godwin, in Bishops of Bangor.

¶ Camden's Britannia, in Salop.

English and Welsh affairs being settled to the king's contentment, he employed bishop Burnell in some business about Scotland, in the Marshes, whereof he died anno Domini 1292; and his body, solemnly brought many miles, was buried in his own cathedral.

WALTER de WENLOCK, abbot of Westminster, was, no doubt, so named from his nativity in a market-town in this county. I admire much that Matthew of Westminster writeth him William de Wenlock, and that a monk of Westminster should (though not miscall) mis-name the abbot thereof. He was treasurer of England to king Edward the first, betwixt the twelfth and fourteenth year of his reign; and enjoyed his abbot's office six and twenty years, lacking six days.* He died on Christmas day, at his manor of Periford in Gloucestershire, 1307; and was buried at his church in Westminster, beside the high-altar before the Presbytery, without the south door of king Edward's shrine, where "Abbas Walterus non fuit Austerus" is part of his epitaph.

RALPH of SHREWSBURY, born therein, was, in the third of king Edward the Third, preferred bishop of Bath and Wells. Being consecrated without the Pope's privity (a daring adventure in those days) he paid a large sum to expiate his presumption therein. He was a good benefactor to his cathedral, and bestowed on them a chest, portcullis-like, barred with iron, able to hold out a siege in the view of such as beheld it. But, what is of proof against sacrilege? Some thieves (with what engines unknown) in the reign of queen Elizabeth forced it open.†

But this bishop is most memorable for erecting and endowing a spacious structure for the vicars-choral of his cathedral to inhabit together, which in an old picture is thus presented:

THE VICARS' HUMBLE PETITION ON THEIR KNEES.

*Per vicos positi villæ, pater alme, rogamus
Ut simul uniti, te dante domos, maneamus.*

"To us dispers'd i' th' streets, good father, give
A place where we together all may live."

THE GRACIOUS ANSWER OF THE BISHOP, SITTING.

*Vestra petunt merita quod sint concessa petita,
Ut maneatis ita, loca fecimus hæc stabilita.*

"Your merits crave, that what you crave be yielded,
That so you may remain, this place we've builded."

Having now made such a palace (as I may term it) for his vicars, he was (in observation of a proportionable distance) necessitated in some sort to enlarge the bishop's seat, which he beautified

* Register of Westminster Abbey.

† Godwin, in the Bishops of Bath and Wells.

and fortified castle-wise, with great expence. He much ingratiated himself with the country people by disforesting Mendip; beef better pleasing the husbandman's palate than venison. He sat bishop thirty-four years; and, dying August 14, 1363, lieth buried in his cathedral, where his statue is done to the life; "*Vivos viventes vultus vividissimè exprimens*," saith my author.*

ROBERT MASCAL was bred (saith Bale *in*) and born (saith Pits† positively) at Ludlow in this county, where he became a Carmelite. Afterwards he studied in Oxford, and became so famous for his learning and piety, that he was made confessor to Henry the Fourth, and counsellor to Henry the Fifth; promoted by the former, bishop of Hereford. He was one of the three English prelates which went to (and one of the two which returned alive from) the council of Constance. He died 1416, being buried in the church of White-Friars in London, to which he had been an eminent benefactor.‡

RICHARD TALBOTE was born of honourable parentage in this county, as brother unto John Talbote, the first earl of Shrewsbury.§ Being bred in learning, he was consecrated archbishop of Dublin in Ireland 1417. He sat two and thirty years in that see (being all that time a privy counsellor to king Henry the Fifth and Sixth), twice chief justice, and once chancellor of Ireland.

He deserved well of his church (founding six petty canons, and as many choristers, therein); yea, generally of all Ireland, writing a book against James earl of Ormond,|| wherein he detected his abuses during his lieutenancy in Ireland. He died August the 15th, 1449; and lieth buried in Saint Patrick's in Dublin under a marble stone, whereon an epitaph is written not worthy the inserting.

The said Richard was unanimously chosen archbishop of Armagh, a higher place; but refused to remove, wisely preferring safety, above either honour or profit.

GEORGE DAY was born in this county,¶ and successively scholar, fellow, and provost of King's College in Cambridge; which he retained with the bishopric of Chichester, to which he was consecrated 1543. A most pertinacious Papist, who, though he had made some kind of recantation in a sermon (as I find it entered in king Edward the Sixth's own diary); yet either the same was not satisfactory, or else he relapsed into his

* Godwin, in the Bishops of Bath and Wells.

† De Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 591.

‡ Godwin, in Bishops.

§ Jacobus Wareus, de Præsulibus Lageniæ, p. 28.

|| Idem, de Scriptoribus Hiberniæ, p. 131.

¶ Parker, in his Skellitos Cantabrigiensis, in the Provosts of King's College.

errors again, for which he was deprived under the said king, and restored again by queen Mary. He died anno Domini 1556.

PRELATES SINCE THE REFORMATION.

WILLIAM DAY was brother to the aforesaid George Day. I find no great difference betwixt their age; seeing George Day was admitted in King's College, anno 1538; William Day was admitted in the same college anno 1545.*

Yet was there more than forty years' betwixt the dates of their deaths;—George Day died very young, bishop of Chichester, anno Domini 1556; William Day died very old, bishop of Winchester, anno 1596.

But not so great was the difference betwixt their vivacity, as distance betwixt their opinions; the former being a rigid Papist, the latter a zealous Protestant; who, requesting of his brother some money to buy books therewith, and other necessities, was returned with this denial, "That he thought it not fit to spend the goods of the church on him who was an enemy of the church."†

However, this William found the words of Solomon true, "And there is a friend who is nearer than a brother,"‡ not wanting those who supplied his necessities. He was proctor of Cambridge 1558, and afterwards was made by queen Elizabeth (who highly esteemed him for his learning and religion) provost of Eton and dean of Windsor, two fair preferments (parted with Thames, but) united in his person. The bishopric of Winchester he enjoyed scarcely a whole year; and died as aforesaid, 1596.

STATESMEN.

Sir THOMAS BROMLEY was born at Bromley in this county, of a right ancient family, I assure you; bred in the Inner Temple, and general solicitor to queen Elizabeth. He afterwards succeeded Sir Nicholas Bacon, in the dignity of lord chancellor, April 25, 1579.

Now, although it was difficult to come after Sir Nicholas Bacon, and not to *come after* him; yet such was Sir Thomas's learning and integrity (being characterized by my author, "vir jurisprudentiâ insignis;"§ that court was not sensible of any considerable alteration. He possessed his place about nine years, dying anno 1587, not being sixty years old.|| Hereby the pregnancy of his parts doth appear, seeing by proportion of time he was made the queen's solicitor before he was forty, and lord chancellor before he was fifty years old. Learning in law

* Mr. Hatcher, in his Manuscript Catalogue of Fellows of King's College.

† Bishop Godwin, in his Catalogue of the Bishops of Winchester.

‡ Proverbs xviii. 24.

§ Camden, in his Elizabeth, anno 1587.

|| Idem, ibidem.

may seem to run in the veins of that name, which since had a baron of the Exchequer of his alliance.

SIR CLEMENT EDMONDS was born at Shrawardine in this county;* and bred Fellow in All-Souls College in Oxford, being generally skilled in all arts and sciences; witness his faithful translations of, and learned illustrations on, Cæsar's Commentaries. Say not that comment on commentary was false heraldry, seeing it is so worthy a work, that the author thereof may pass for an eminent instance to what perfection of theory they may attain in matter of war, who were not acquainted with the practical part thereof, being only once employed by queen Elizabeth, with a dispatch to Sir Francis Vere, which occasioned his presence at the battle at Newport: for he doth so smartly discuss *pro* and *con*, and seriously decide many martial controversies, that his judgment therein is praised by the best military masters.

King James, taking notice of his abilities, made him clerk of the Council, and knighted him; and he was at last preferred secretary of state, in the vacancy of that place, but, prevented by death, acted not therein. He died anno 1623; and lies buried at Preston in Northamptonshire, where he purchased a fair estate, which his grandchild doth possess at this day (1660).

CAPITAL JUDGES, AND WRITERS ON THE LAW.

EDMUND PLOWDEN was born at Plowden in this county; one who excellently deserved of our municipal law, in his learned writings thereon: but consult his ensuing epitaph, which will give a more perfect account of him:

"Conditur in hoc tumulo corpus Edmundi Plowden, Armigeri. Claris ortus parentibus, apud Plowden in comitatu Salop, natus est; à pueritiâ in literarum studio liberaliter est educatus, in provectiore verò ætate legibus et jurisprudentiâ operam dedit. Senex jam factus, et annum ætatis suæ agens 67, mundo valedicens, in Christo Jesu sanctè obdormivit, die sexto mensis Februar. anno Domini 1584."

I have rather inserted this epitaph inscribed on his monument on the north side of the east end of the choir of Temple church in London, because it hath escaped (but by what casualty I cannot conjecture) Master Stow, in his "Survey of London." We must add a few words out of the character Mr. Camden gives of him:† "Vitæ integritate inter homines suæ professionis nulli secundus." And how excellent a medley is made, when honesty and ability meet in a man of his profession! Nor must we forget how he was treasurer for the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, anno 1572, when their magnificent hall was builded; he being a great advancer thereof.

SIR JOHN WALTER, son to Edmund Walter, chief justice of

* So his near kinsman informed me —F.

† His Elizabeth, anno 1584.

South Wales, was born at Ludlow in this county; and bred a student of our common laws, wherein he attained to great learning; so that he became, when *a pleader*, eminent; when *a judge*, more eminent; when *no judge*, most eminent.

1. *Pleader*.—The character that learned James Thuanus* gives of Christopher Thuanus his father, being an advocate of the civil law, and afterwards a senator of Paris, is exactly agreeable to this worthy knight:—"Ut bonos à calumniatoribus, tenuiores à potentioribus, doctos ab ignorantibus, opprimi non pateretur;" (that he suffered not good men to be borne down by slanderers, poor men by more potent, learned men by the ignorant.)

2. *Judge*.—Who (as when ascending the bench, entering into a new temper) was most passionate as Sir John, most patient as judge Walter; and great his gravity in that place. When judge Denham, his most upright and worthy associate in the western circuit, once said unto him, "My lord, you are not merry!" "Merry enough," returned the other, "for a judge!"

3. *No judge*.—Being ousted of his place, when chief baron of the Exchequer, about the illegality of the *loan*, as I take it.

He was a grand benefactor (though I know not the just proportion) to Jesus College in Oxford; and died anno 1630, in the parish of Savoy, bequeathing £20 to the poor thereof.†

EDWARD LITTLETON, born at Mounslow in this county,‡ was the eldest son to sir Edward Littleton, one of the justices of the Marshes, and chief justice of North Wales. He was bred in Christ Church in Oxford, where he proceeded bachelor of arts, and afterwards one of the justices of North Wales, recorder of London, and solicitor to king Charles. From these places he was preferred to be chief justice of the Common Pleas, when he was made privy counsellor; thence advanced to be lord keeper and baron of Mounslow, the place of his nativity. He died in Oxford, and was buried in Christ Church, anno 1645.

SOLDIERS.

Sir JOHN TALBOT was born (as all concurring indications do avouch) at Black Mere in this county, the then flourishing (now ruined) house, devolved to his family by marrying the heir of lord Strange of Black Mere.

Many honourable titles deservedly met in him; who was, 1. Lord Talbot and Strange, by his paternal extraction. 2. Lord Furnival and Verdun, by marriage with Joan, the daughter of Thomas de Nevil. 3. Earl of Shrewsbury in England, and Waterford in Ireland, by creation of king Henry the Sixth.

* Obituarium Doctorum Virorum, in anno 1565, in vita Joan. Grollierii.

† Stow's Survey of London, in the Rem. p. 910.

‡ So am I informed by his two surviving brothers, the one a serjeant-at-law, the other a doctor in divinity.—F.

This is that terrible Talbot, so famous for his sword, or rather whose sword was so famous for his arm that used it; a sword with bad Latin* upon it, but good steel within it; which constantly conquered where it came, insomuch that the bare fame of his approach frightened the French from the siege of Bordeaux. Being victorious for twenty-four years together, success failed him at last, charging the enemy near Castillon on unequal terms, where he, with his son the lord Lisle, were slain with a shot, July 17, 1453. Henceforward we may say, "Good night to the English in France," whose victories were buried with the body of this earl, and his body interred at White Church in this county.

SIR JOHN TALBOT, son to Sir John Talbot aforesaid, and viscount Lisle in right of his mother. Though he was slain with his father, yet their ashes must not be so huddled together, but that he must have a distinct commemoration of his valour. The rather, because a noble pen† hath hinted a parallel betwixt him and Paulus Æmilius the Roman general, which others may improve.

1. Æmilius was overpowered by the forces of Hannibal and Asdrubal, to the loss of the day.

2. Cornelius Lentulus entreated Æmilius (sitting all bloodied upon a stone) to rise and save himself, offering him his horse and other assistance.

3. Æmilius refused the proffer; adding withal, "that he would not again come under the judgment of the people of Rome."

1. The same sad success attended the two Talbots, in fight against the French.

2. The father advised the son, by escape to reserve himself for future fortune.

3. His son craved to be excused, and would not on any terms be persuaded to forsake his father.

In two considerables Talbot far surpassed Æmilius: for Æmilius was old, grievously, if not mortally wounded; our lord in the flower of his youth, unhurt, easily able to escape. Æmilius accountable for the overthrow received; the other no ways answerable for that day's misfortune, being (as we have said) the 17th of July 1453.

LEARNED WRITERS.

ROBERT of SHREWSBURY.—Take, reader, a taste of the different spirits of writers concerning his character:

¶ *Leland's Text*.—"Eâdem operâ et religionem celebrabat et literas;" (with the same endeavour he plied both religion and learning.")

* "Sum Talboti pro vincere inimicos meos."

† Sir Walter Raleigh, in *History of the World*, lib. v. p. 456.

*Bale's Comment.**—"Per religionem fortassis monachatum intelligit, per literas sophistica præstigia;" (it may be he meaneth monkery by religion, and by learning sophistical fallacies.)

I confess he might have employed his pains better. But Bale proceeds, *de Consultis Ruthenis*, consulting,—not the Russians, as the word sounds to all critics, but—the men of *Ruthin* in Wales. He wrote the Life and Miracles of St. Winfride; flourishing anno 1140.

DAVID of CHIRBURY, a Carmelite, was so named from his native place in the west of this county, bordering on Montgomeryshire; a small village, I confess, yet which formerly denominated a whole hundred, and at this day is the barony of the Lord Herbert. He was, saith Leland (whom I take at the second hand on the trust of John Pits†), "Theologiæ cognitione clarus;" and, going over into Ireland, was there made *Episcopus Dromorensis*, bishop of Dromore, as I take it.‡ He is said to have wrote some books,§ though not mentioned in Bale, and (which is to me a wonder) no notice taken of him by that judicious knight Sir James Ware.|| So that it seems his writings were either few or obscure. Returning into England, he died, and was buried in his native county at Ludlow, in the convent of the Carmelites, anno Domini 1420.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

ROBERT LANGE LAND.—Forgive me, reader, though placing him (who lived one hundred and fifty years before) since the Reformation; for I conceive that the morning-star belongs rather to the day than to the night. On which account this Robert (regulated in our book, not according to the age he was in, but judgment he was of) may by prolepsis be termed a Protestant.

He was born at Mortimer's-Clibery in this county,¶ eight miles from Malvern Hills; was bred a priest, and one of the first followers of John Wickliffe, wanting neither wit nor learning, as appears by his book called "The Vision of Pierce Plowghman;" and hear what character a most learned antiquary giveth thereof:**

"It is written in a kind of English metre, which for discovery of the infecting corruptions of those times I prefer before many of the more seemingly serious invectives, as well for invention as judgment."

There is a book first set forth by Tindal, since exemplified

* De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ii. num. 76.

† In Appendice Illustr. Angliæ Scriptor. p. 832.

‡ David of Chirbury was bishop of Dromore from 1427 to 1429.—ED.

§ In Append. Illustr. Angl. Script. p. 832.

|| In his Book de Scriptoribus Hibernicis.

¶ Bale, de Scriptoribus, Cent. vi. num. 37.

** Mr. Selden, in his notes on Polyolbion, p: 109.

by Mr. Fox,* called "The Prayer and Complaint of the Plowgh-man," which, though differing in title and written in prose, yet being of the same subject, at the same time, in the same language, I must refer it to the same author; and let us observe a few of his strange words, with their significations:

1. *Behotef*, for 'promiseth;' 2. *binemen*, for 'take away;' 3. *blive*, for 'quickly;' 4. *fulleden*, for 'baptized;' 5. *feile times*, for 'oft-times;' 6. *forward*, for 'covenant;' 7. *heryeth*, for 'worshippeth;' 8. *homelich*, for 'household;' 9. *lesew*, for 'pasture;' 10. *leude-men*, for 'laymen;' 11. *nele*, for 'will not;' 12. *nemeth*, for 'taketh;' 13. *seggen*, for 'do say;' 14. *swevens*, for 'dreams;' 15. *syth*, for 'afterwards;' 16. *thralles*, for 'bondmen.'

It is observable that Pits (generally a perfect plagiarist out of Bale) passeth this Langeland over in silence. And why? because he wrote *in oppositum* to the papal interest. Thus the most light-fingered thieves will let that alone which is too hot for them. He flourished under king Edward the Third, anno Domini 1369.

THOMAS CHURCHYARD was born in the town of Shrewsbury, as himself doth affirm in his book made in verse of "The Worthines of Wales," taking Shropshire within the compass; making (to use his own expression) Wales the park, and the Marches to be the pale thereof. Though some conceive him to be as much beneath a poet as above a rhymers, in my opinion his verses may go abreast with any of that age, writing in the beginning of queen Elizabeth. It seems by this his epitaph, in Mr. Camden's "Remains," that he died not guilty of much wealth:

"Come, Alecto, lend me thy torch,
To find a church-yard in a church-porch;
Poverty and poetry his tomb doth enclose;
Wherefore, good neighbours, be merry in prose."

His death, according to the most probable conjecture, may be presumed about the eleventh year of the queen's reign, anno Domini 1570.

THOMAS HOLLAND, D.D. was born in this county,† "in finibus et limitibus Cambriæ, (in the confines and Marches of Wales;) bred in Exeter College in Oxford, and at last became rector thereof. He did not, with some, only sip of learning, or at the best but drink thereof, but was "mersus in libris," (drowned in his books); so that the scholar in him almost devoured all other relations. He was, saith the author of his funeral sermon, so familiar with the Fathers, as if he himself had been a Father. This quality commended him to succeed Dr. Lawrence Humphrid in the place of regius professor, which place

* Acts and Monuments, p. 398.

† Herologia Anglica, p. 238.

he discharged with good credit for twenty years together. When he went forth of his college on any journey for any long continuance, he always took this solemn valediction of the fellows: "I commend you to the love of God, and to the hatred of Popery and superstition."*

His extemporaries were often better than his premeditations; so that he might have been said "to have been out, if he had not been out." He died in March, anno Domini 1612, and was buried in Oxford with great solemnity and lamentation.

ABRAHAM WHELOCK was born in White-church parish in this county; bred fellow of Clare Hall, library-keeper, Arabic professor, and minister of St. Sepulchre's in Cambridge. Admirable his industry, and no less his knowledge in the Oriental tongues; so that he might serve for the interpreter to the queen of Sheba coming to Solomon, and the wise men of the East who came to Herod; such his skill in the Arabian and Persian languages. Amongst the western tongues, he was well versed in the Saxon; witness his fair and true edition of Bede.

He translated the New Testament into Persian, and printed it, hoping in time it might tend to the conversion of that country to Christianity. Such as laugh at his design as ridiculous, might well forbear their mirth; and, seeing they expended neither penny of cost nor hour of pains therein, might let another enjoy his own inclination. True it is, he that sets an acorn, sees it not a timber-oak, which others may behold; and if such testaments be conveyed into Persia, another age may admire what this doth deride. He died, as I take it, anno Domini 1654.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC.

Sir ROGER ACHLEY, born at Stanwardine in this county.† He beheld the whole city of London as one family, and himself the Major 1511 (for the time being) the master thereof. He observed that poor people, who never have more than they need, will sometimes need more than they have. This Joseph collected from the present plenty, that a future famine would follow; as, in this kind, a *lank* constantly attends the *bank*. Wherefore he prepared Leaden-hall (therefore called the common-garner), and stored up much corn therein; for which he deserved the praise of the rich, and blessing of the poor.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

Sir ROWLAND HILL, son of Richard Hill, was born at Hodnet in this county;‡ bred a mercer in London, whereof he was lord major 1549. Being sensible that God had given him a great estate, he expressed his gratitude unto him—in giving maintenance to a fair school at Drayton in this county, which he built and endowed; besides six hundred pounds to Christ-

* Herologia Auglica, p. 238.

† Stow's Survey of London.

‡ Survey of London, p. 577.

church hospital, and other benefactions:—in forgiving at his death all his tenants in his manors of Aldersy and Sponely a year's rent; also enjoining his heirs to make them new leases of one and twenty years, for two years' rent.*

As for the causeways he caused to be made, and bridges built (two of stone containing eighteen arches in them both†), seeing hitherto it hath not been my hap to go over them, I leave his piety to be praised by such passengers, who have received safety, ease, and cleanness, by such conveniences. He died anno Domini 1561.

A Note to the Reader.

I have heard the natives of this county confess and complain of a comparative dearth (in proportion to other shires) of benefactors to the public. But sure, Shropshire is like to the mulberry, which putteth forth his leaves last of all trees, but then maketh such speed (as sensible of his slowness with an ingenuous shame) that it overtaketh those trees in fruit, which in leaves started long before it. As this shire of late hath done affording two of the same surname still surviving, who have dipped their hands so deep in charitable mortar.

SIR THOMAS ADAMS, Knight,‡ was born at Wem in this county; bred a draper in London, where God so blessed his honest industry, that he became lord mayor thereof 1646. A man, who hath drunk of the bitter waters of Meribah without making a bad face thereat, cheerfully submitting himself to God's pleasure in all conditions.

He gave the house of his nativity to be a free school (that others might have their breeding where he had his birth); and hath liberally endowed it. He liveth in due honour and esteem; and, I hope, will live to see many years, seeing there is no better collirium, or eye-salve, to quicken and continue one's sight, than in his life-time to behold a building erected for the public profit.

WILLIAM ADAMS, Esq. was born at Newport in this county; bred by trade a haberdasher in London, where God so blessed his endeavours, that he fined for alderman in that city. God had given him a heart and hand proportionable to his estate, having founded in the town of his nativity a school-house in the form following.

1. The building is of brick, with windows of freestone, wherein the school is threescore and ten in length, and two and twenty feet in breadth and height. 2. Over it a fair library, furnished with plenty and choice books. At the south end, the

* Dr. Willet, in his Catalogue of Protestant Charities.

† Stow's Survey of London, p. 90.

‡ Dubbed by king Charles II. at the Hague, when sent thither a Commissioner for the City of London.—F.

lodgings of the schoolmaster, whose salary is sixty; on the north the usher's, whose stipend is thirty pounds per annum. 3. Before the front of the school a stately *crypto-porticus*, or fair walk all the length of the school, with pillars erected; and on the top thereof a leaden terrace, with rails and balusters. 4. Two alms-houses for poor people, at convenient distance from the school, with competent maintenance. 5. Two gardens a-piece, for schoolmaster and usher, with well nigh two acres of ground for a place for the scholars to play in. 6. The rent for the maintenance thereof deposed in the hands of trustees a year before, that, in case of casualty, there may be no complaint. 7. More intended for the settlement of exhibitions to scholars chosen hence to the university, as God hereafter shall direct the founder. But who for the present can hold from praising so pious a performance?

"Come, Momus, who delight dost take,
Where none are found, there faults to
make:
And count'st that cost, and care, and
pain,
Not spent on thee, all spent in vain.
See this bright structure, till that smart
Blind thy blear eyes, and grieve thy
heart.
Some cottage schools are built so low,
The Muses there must grovelling go.

Here, whilst Apollo's harp doth sound,
The sisters nine may dance around;
And architects may take from hence
The pattern of magnificence.
Then grieve not, Adams, in thy mind,
'Cause you have left no child behind:
Unbred! unborn, is better rather,
If so, you are a second father
To all bred in this school so fair,
And each of them thy son and heir."

Long may this worthy person live to see his intentions finished and completed, to his own contentment!

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

THOMAS PARRE, son of John Parre, born at Alderbury, in the parish of Winnington, in this county, lived to be above one hundred and fifty years of age; verifying his anagram: "THOMAS PARRE" (*most rare hap*). He was born in the reign of king Edward the Fourth, one thousand four hundred eighty three; and, two months before his death, was brought up by Thomas earl of Arundel (a great lover of antiquities in all kinds) to Westminster. He slept away most of his time; and is thus characterized by an eye-witness of him:

"From head to heel his body had all over
A quick-set, thick-set, nat'ral hairy cover."

Change of air and diet (better in itself but worse for him), with the trouble of many visitants, or spectators rather, are conceived to have accelerated his death; which happened at Westminster, November the 15th, 1634; and he was buried in the abbey-church; all present at his burial doing homage to this our aged *Thomas de Temporibus*.

LORD MAYORS.

1. Roger Acheley, son of Thomas Acheley, of Stanwardine, Draper, 1511.

2. Rowland Hill, son of Thomas Hill, of Hodnet, Mercer, 1549.
3. Thomas Lee, son of Roger Lee, of Wellington, Mercer, 1558.
4. Thomas Lodge, son of William Lodge, of Cresset, Grocer, 1562.
5. Rowland Heyward, son of George Heyward, of Bridge-north, Clothworker, 1570.
6. Robert Lee, son of Humphry Lee, of Bridge-north, Merchant Tailor, 1602.
7. John Swinnerton, son of Tho. Swinnerton, of Oswestry, Merchant Tailor, 1612.
8. Francis Jones, son of John Jones, of Glaverly, Haberdasher, 1620.
9. Peter Probey, not recorded of White-church, Grocer, 1622.
10. Allen Cotton, son of Ralph Cotton, of White-church, Draper, 1625.
11. George Whitmore, son of Will. Whitmore, of Charley, Haberdasher, 1631.
12. Thomas Adams, son of Thomas Adams, of Wem, Draper, 1646.

See we here a jury of lord mayors born in this (which I believe will hardly be paralleled in a greater) county. All [no doubt] honest men, and true.

NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH.

(^a) William bishop of Coven. and Lichf. and (^b) John de Talbot, knight; — (^c) Richard Laken, and William Boerley, (knights for the shire); — Commissioners to take the oaths.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Willielmi Malory, Militis. | Willielmi Poynour. |
| Johannis Fitz-Piers. | Richardi Neuport. |
| Willielmi Lodelowe. | Richardi Horde. |
| Thomæ Hopton, de Hopton. | Nicholai Sandford. |
| Richardi Archer. | Griffin Kynaston. |
| Johannis Wynnesbury. | Johannis Bruyn, junioris. |
| Thomæ Corbet, de Ley. | Hugonis Stepulton. |
| Thomæ Corbet, de Morton. | Simonis Hadington. |
| Johannis Bruyn, senioris. | Alani Wetenhull. |
| Thomæ Charleton. | Richardi Sonford. |
| Richardi Peshale. | Johannis Otley. |
| Thomæ Newport. | Edwardi Leighton de Mershe. |
| Georgii Hankeston. | Edmundi Plowden. |
| Johannis Brugge. | Thomæ Mardford. |
| Thomæ Banastre. | Rogeri Bromley. |
| Hugonis Harnage. | Richardi Lee. |
| Leonardi Stepulton. | Humfridi Cotes. |
| Hugonis Cresset. | Willielmi Leighton. |
| Johannis Skryven. | Richardi Horton. |

Willielmi Welascote.
 Richardi Husee.
 Johannis Wenlok.
 Willielmi Mersheton.

Walteri Codour.
 Richardi Gerii.
 Willielmi Bourden.

(^a) This William was William Hieworth, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, of whom hereafter.*

(^b) Sir John Talbot, (though here only additioned Knight) was the Lord Talbot, and eight years after created earl of Shrewsbury, of whom before.†

(^c) Richard Laken, the same family with Lacon, whose seat was at Willily in this county, augmented both in blood and estate by the matches with the heirs of, 1. *Harley*; 2. *Peshal*; 3. *Passilew*; 4. *Blunt of Kinlet*.

My hopes are according to my desires, that this ancient family is still extant in this county, though I suspect shrewdly shattered in estate.

The commissioners of this shire were neither altogether idle, nor very industrious; having made but a short and slender return, only of 45 principal persons therein.

SHERIFFS.

| HENRY II. | | Anno |
|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Anno | | 8 Will. filius Alani, et |
| 1 | | Reginald. de Hedinge. |
| 2 | Will. filius Alani, for five | 9 Will. filius Alani, et |
| | years together. | Wido filius Roberti. |
| 7 | Guido Extraneus, for five | 10 Will. filius Alani Masculum. |
| | years together. | |
| 12 | Gaufrid. de Ver, for four | |
| | years together. | |
| 16 | Gaufrid. de Ver, et | |
| | Will. Clericus. | |
| 17 | Guido Extraneus, for nine | |
| | years together. | |
| 26 | Hugo Pantulfe, for eight | |
| | years together. | |
| RICH. I. | | JOHANNES. |
| 1 | Will. filius Alani, et | 1 Will. filius Alani, et |
| | Reginal. de Hesden. | Warrus de Wililegh. |
| 2 | Idem. | 2 Idem. |
| 3 | Will. filius Alani, et | 3 Will. filius Alani, et |
| | Will. de Hadlega. | Reiner de Lea. |
| 4 | Will. filius Alani, for four | 4 G. filius Petri, et |
| | years together. | Richardus de Ambresleg. |
| | | 5 Idem. |
| | | 6 Thomas de Erolittò, et |
| | | Robertus de Alta Ripa. |
| | | 7 Idem. |
| | | 8 Thomas de Erdington, for |
| | | nine years together. |
| | | HENRY III. |
| | | 1 |

* WILTSHIRE PRELATES.

† Vide SOLDIERS in this county.

‡ Camden's Britannia, in Salop.

Anno

- 2 Ranul. Com. Cestriæ, et Hen. de Aldetheleg.
- 3 Idem.
- 4 Idem.
- 5 Ranul. Com. Cestriæ, et Philippus Kinton.
- 6 Idem.
- 7 Idem.
- 8 Ranul. Com. Cestriæ.
- 9 Johannes Bovet.
- 10 Idem.
- 11 Hen. de Aldithle.
- 12 Idem.
- 13 Idem.
- 14 Hen. de Aldithle, et Will. de Bromley.
- 15 Idem.
- 16 Idem.
- 17 Petr. Rival. et Rob. de Haye, for four years together.
- 21 Johannes Extraneus, et Robertus de Acton.
- 22 Johannes Extraneus, for eleven years together.
- 33 Thomas Corbet.
- 34 Idem.
- 35 Robertus de Grendon, for five years together.
- 40 Hugo Acover.
- 41 Idem.
- 42 Willielmus Bagod.
- 43 Idem.
- 44 Idem.
- 45 Jacobus de Audeley, for seven years together.
- 52 Walterus de Hopton.
- 53 Idem.

EDWARD I.

- 1 Roger. de Mortuo Mari.
- 2 Idem.
- 3 Idem.
- 4 Bago de Knovile.
- 5 Idem.
- 6 Idem.
- 7 Roger. Sprengheuse, for eight years together.

Anno

- 15 Dominus de Ramesley.
- 16 Idem.
- 17 Robertus Corbet.
- 18 Will. de Tickley (*sive* Tittle), for six years together.
- 24 Radulp' us de Schirle.
- 25 Idem.
- 26 Idem.
- 27 Tho. Corbet.
- 28 Idem.
- 29 Richardus de Harleigh.
- 30 Idem.
- 31 Walter de Beysin.
- 32 Idem.
- 33 Johannes de Acton.
- 34 Johannes de Dene.
- 35 Idem.

EDWARD II.

- 1 Rogerus Trumvine.
- 2 Johannes Extraneus, et Hugo de Crofts.
- 3 Hugo de Crofts.
- 4 Idem.
- 5 Hugo de Audeley.
- 6 Idem.
- 7 Idem.
- 8 Will. de Mere.
- 9 Rogerus de Cheyney.
- 10 Rogerus Trumwine.
- 11 Idem.
- 12 Robertus de Grendon.
- 13 *Nullus Titulus Vicecom. in hoc Rotulo.*
- 14 *Nec in hoc.*
- 15 Johannes de Swinerton.
- 16 Idem.
- 17 Hen. de Bishburne.
- 18 Idem.
- 19 Idem.

EDWARD III.

- 1 Joh. de Hinckley, et Hen. de Bishburn.
- 2 Idem.
- 3 Johannes Hinckley.
- 4 Idem.

| Anno | | Anno | |
|------|-----------------------|------|--|
| 5 | Henricus de Bishburn. | 15 | Adam de Peshal. |
| 6 | Idem. | 16 | Thomas de Swinerton. |
| 7 | Richardus de Peshal. | 17 | Idem. |
| 8 | Idem. | 18 | Johannes de Aston. |
| 9 | Johannes de Hinckley. | 19 | Richardus Com. Arundel, for thirty-one years to- gether. |
| 10 | Simon de Ruggeley. | 50 | Richardus Peshall. |
| 11 | Richardus de Peshal. | 51 | Petrus de Careswel. |
| 12 | Idem. | | |
| 13 | Simon de Ruggeley. | | |
| 14 | Idem. | | |

SHERIFFS.

RICHARD II.

| Anno | Name and Arms. | Place. |
|------|--|------------------|
| 1 | Brian. de Cornwel . . . Arg. a lion rampant G. crowned O.; a border S. besanté. | Burford. |
| 2 | Johannes Ludlow . . . Arg. a lion rampant S. | Hodnet. |
| 3 | Joh. de Drayton . . . | Drayton. |
| 4 | Rogerus Hord. Arg. on a chief O. a raven proper. | |
| 5 | Johannes Shery. | |
| 6 | Edw. de Acton . . . G. two lions passant Arg. betwixt nine croslets O. | Aldenham. |
| 7 | Joh. de Stepulton. Arg. a lion rampant S. | |
| 8 | Edw. de Acton . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Nich. de Sandford . . . Parti per chevron S. and Erm. two boars' heads coupée in chief O. | Sandford. |
| 10 | Robert de Lee . . . G. a fess componée O. and Az. betwixt eight billets Arg. | Lee-hall. |
| 11 | Joh. Mowetho, alias Mowellio, quære. | |
| 12 | Rob. de Ludlow . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 13 | Edw. de Acton . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 14 | Joh. de Stepulton . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Will. Huggeford. | |
| 16 | Hen. de Winesbury. Az. on a bend betwixt two cotises O. three lions G. | |
| 17 | Joh. de Eyton . . . O. a fret Az. | Eyton. |
| 18 | Thomas de Lee . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 19 | Will. Worthie. | |
| 20 | Will. Huggeford. | |
| 21 | Adamus de Peshal. Arg. a cross formée fleury S.; on a canton G. a wolf's head erased of the field. | |
| 22 | Idem | <i>ut prius.</i> |

HENRY IV.

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|---|----------------------|
| 1 | Jo. Cornwal, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Will. Huggeford, et Johan. Daras. | - |
| 3 | Will. Banaster | Wem. |
| | Arg. a cross patée S. | |
| 4 | Tho. Newport | Arcol. |
| | Arg. a chevron G. betwixt three leopards' heads S. | |
| 5 | Idem | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Joh. Cornwail, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 7 | Tho. de Witton | Witton. |
| | O. on a chevron S. five plates. | |
| 8 | Will. Brounshul. | |
| 9 | Joh. Boreley | Brooms-craft Castle. |
| | Arg. a fess checky O. and Az. upon a lion rampant S. armed G. | |
| 10 | Rog. Acton | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Edw. Sprengeaux. | |
| 12 | Robertus Tiptot. | - |
| | Arg. a saltire engrailed G. | |

HENRY V.

| | | |
|---|--|------------------|
| 1 | Rob. Corbet, mil. | Morton. |
| | O. a raven proper. | |
| 2 | Rob. Corbet, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Rich. Laken, mil. | |
| | Quarterly per fess indented Erm. and Az. | |
| 4 | Geo. Hankeston. | |
| 5 | Will. Ludelowe | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Adam Peshal, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 7 | Rob. Corbet | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 8 | Johannes Bruyn. | |
| | Az. a cross moline O. | |
| 9 | Idem | <i>ut prius.</i> |

HENRY VI.

| | | |
|---|--|------------------|
| 1 | Johannes Bruyn | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Hugo Harnage | Cund. |
| | Arg. six torteaux. | |
| 3 | Tho. Le Strange. | |
| | G. two lions passant Arg. | |
| 4 | Will. Boerley | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Tho. Corbet | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Will. Liechfeld. | |
| 7 | Joh. Winnesbury | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 8 | Hugo. Burgh. | |
| | Az. a chevron betwixt three flowers-de-luce Erm. | |
| | Thomas Hopton | Hopton. |
| | G. semé de cross croslets, a lion rampant O. | |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|--|------------------|
| 9 | Rich. Archer. | |
| 10 | Johannes Bruyn . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Johannes Ludlow . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Th. Corbet de Ley . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 13 | Hugo Cresset . . . | Upton Cresset. |
| | Az. a cross within a border engrailed O. | |
| 14 | Rob. Inglefeld . . . | BERKSHIRE. |
| | Barry of six G. and Arg.; on a chief O. a lion passant Az. | |
| 15 | Will. Ludlow . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 16 | Will. Liechfield. | |
| 17 | Hum. Low. | |
| 18 | Nicholaus Eyton . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 19 | Idem . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 20 | Johannes Burgh . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 21 | Will. Ludlow . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 22 | Thomas Corbet . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 23 | Nicholaus Eyton . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 24 | Hugo Cresset . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 25 | Fulcho Sprencheaux. | |
| 26 | Will. Ludlow . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 27 | Joh. Burgh, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 28 | Rogerus Eyton . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 29 | Thomas Herbert . . . | Chirbury. |
| | Per pale Az. and G. three lions rampant Arg. | |
| 30 | Will. Laken . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 31 | Joh. Burgh, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 32 | Robertus Corbet . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 33 | Nicholas Eyton . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 34 | Will. Mitton. | |
| | Per pale G. and Az. an eagle displayed with two heads O. | |
| 35 | Tho. Hord, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 36 | Fulco Sprencheaux. | |
| 37 | Tho. Cornwail, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 38 | Rob. Corbet, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

EDWARD VI.

- 1 Hum. Blount, arm. . . Kinlet.
Barry nebulée of six, O and S.
- 2 Rog. Kinaston, arm. . . Hordley.
(See our notes in this year.)
- 3 Idem . . . *ut prius.*
- 4 Joh. Burgh, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 5 Rich. Lee, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 6 Rob. Eyton, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 7 Hum. Blount, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 8 Joh. Leighton, arm. . . Watlesbury.
Quarterly per fess indented O. and G.
- 9 Rob. Cresset, arm. . . *ut prius.*

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|----------------------|------------------|
| 10 | Rog. Kinaston, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Rog. Kinaston, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Rob. Charleton, arm. | |
| | O. a lion rampant G. | |
| 13 | Will. Newport | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 14 | John Leighton | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Hum. Blount, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 16 | Johannes Heuui. | |
| 17 | Rich. Laken, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 18 | Rich. Ludlow, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 19 | Richardus Lee | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 20 | Tho. Blount, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 21 | Joh. Harley, mil. | |
| | O. a bend cotised S. | |
| 22 | Joh. Leighton, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |

RICHARD III.

| | | |
|---|--|------------------|
| 1 | Thomas Mitton | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Thomas Hord | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Rob. Cresset, et Gilb. Talbot, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |

G. a lion rampant, and a border engrailed O.

HENRY VII.

| | | |
|----|---|------------------|
| 1 | Joh. Talbot, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Rich. Laken, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Thomas Hord | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Edward Blount | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Rich. Ludlow, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Johan. Newport | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 7 | Will. Young, mil. | Kenton. |
| | O. three roses G. | |
| 8 | Edw. Blount, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Tho. Blount, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Tho. Leighton, mil. et Rich. Lee, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Rich. Lee, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Tho. Screvin, arm. | Fradgly. |
| | Arg. guttée G. a lion rampant S. | |
| 13 | Rich. Laken, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 14 | Rich Harley, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Will. Otteley, arm. | Pichford. |
| | Arg. on a bend Az. three garbs O. | |
| 16 | Joh. Newport, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 17 | Tho. Blount, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 18 | Pet. Newton, arm. | Hertley. |
| | Arg. a cross S. fleury O. | |
| 19 | Idem | <i>ut prius.</i> |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|---|------------------|
| 20 | Geo. Manwayring, arm. Arg. two bars G. | CHESHIRE. |
| 21 | Tho. Cornwall, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 22 | Rob. Corbet, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 23 | Tho. Kinaston, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

HENRY VIII.

| | | |
|----|---|------------------|
| 1 | Tho. Laken, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Joh. Newport, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Tho. Scriven, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Pet. Newton, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Will. Otteley, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Tho. Laken, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 7 | Tho. Cornwall, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 8 | Rob. Pigot, arm. . . | Chetwin. |
| | Erm. three fusils in fess S. | |
| 9 | Pet. Newton, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Tho. Blount, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Tho. Cornwall, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Joh. Salter, arm. . . | Oswestry. |
| | G. ten billets O. 4, 3, 2, and 1. | |
| 13 | Geo. Bromley, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| | Quarterly, per fess indented Arg. and O. | |
| 14 | Pet. Newton, arm. . . | Bromley. |
| 15 | Thomas Vernon . . . | Hodnet. |
| | Arg. fretty S.; a canton G. | |
| 16 | Tho. Cornwall, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 17 | Joh. Corbet de Ley, arm. | |
| 18 | Tho. Screvin, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 19 | Joh. Talbot, mil. . . | Albrighton. |
| 20 | Rob. Nodham, arm. . . | Shenton. |
| | end engrailed Az. betwixt two bucks' heads S. | |
| | st, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| | wal, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| | varying . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| | n, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| | st, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| | on, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| | ham, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| | st, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| | t, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| | wayring . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| | n, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| | ham, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| | t, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| | ort, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| | on, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| | wayring . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 37 | Tho. Vernon, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 38 | Tho. Lee, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

EDWARD VI.

| | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Will. Young, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Rich. Cornwall, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Tho. Newport, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Andr. Corbet, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Rich. Newport, arm. | |
| 6 | Rich. Manwayring, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |

PHIL. REX. et MARI. REG.

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Adam Milton, mil. | |
| 2 | Nic. Cornwall, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Andr. Corbet, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Rich. Leveson, mil. . . | Lilleshall. |

Az. three laurel leaves slipped O.

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|
| 5 | Rich. Newport, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Th. Farmour, arm. . . | |

Arg. a fess S. between three lions' heads erased G.

ELIZ. REG.

| | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Rich. Mitton, arm. . . | |
| 2 | Rich. Corbet, arm. . . | |
| 3 | Rich. Cornwall, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Arth. Manwayring . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Geor. Blount, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Rob. Nedeham, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 7 | Hum. Onslow, arm. . . | Onslow. |

Arg. a fess G. betwixt six merlins S. beaked and legged O.

| | | |
|----|-------------------------|------------------|
| 8 | Th. Charlton, arm. et . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| | Th. Eaton, arm. | |
| 9 | Edw. Leighton, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Rich. Newport, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | And. Corbet, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Rol. Laken, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 13 | Will. Gratewood, arm. | |
| 14 | Th. Powel, arm. . . . | Worthen. |

Arg. three boars' heads coupée S.

| | | |
|----|-------------------------|------------------|
| 15 | Roul. Pigot, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 16 | Joh. Hopton, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 17 | Walt. Leveson, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 18 | Art. Maynwaring, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 19 | Franc. Lawley, arm. . | Spoon-Hill. |

Arg. a cross formée throughout O. and S.

| | | |
|----|-----------------------|------------------|
| 20 | Will. Young, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 21 | Edw. Cornwall, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 22 | Will. Gratewood, arm. | |

- | Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|---------------------------|--|
| 23 | Tho. Williams, arm. . . | Willaston. S. three nags' heads erased Erm. |
| 24 | Carolus Fox, arm. . . | Chainham. Arg. a chevron betwixt three foxes' heads erased G. |
| 25 | Rich. Cresset, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 26 | Roul. Barker, arm. . . | Haghmond. G. a fess checky O. and Az. betwixt six annulets of the second. |
| 27 | Franc. Newport, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 28 | Rob. Nedeham, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 29 | Edw. Leighton, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 30 | Th. Cornwall, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 31 | Andr. Charleton, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 32 | Will. Hopton, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 33 | Rob. Eyton, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 34 | Rich. Corbet, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 35 | Rob. Powel, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 36 | Frances Albany, arm. . . | Fern-Hill. Arg. on a fess betwixt three cinquefoils G. a greyhound current O. |
| 37 | Rob. Nedeham, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 38 | Edw. Scriven, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 39 | Carolus Fox, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 40 | Edw. Kinaston, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 41 | Hum. Lee, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 42 | Franc. Newport, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 43 | Franc. Newton, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 44 | Rog. Kinaston, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 45 | Rog. Owen, mil. . . | Condovery. Arg. a lion rampant S.; a canton of the second. |

JACOB. REX.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| 1 | Rog. Owen, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Hum. Briggs, arm. . . | Haughton. G. two bars gemels O.; on a canton S. a crescent of the first. |
| 3 | Hen. Walop, mil. . . | Red-Castle. Arg. a bend wavy S. |
| 4 | Rob. Nedeham, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Edw. Fox, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Rob. Purslow, mil. . . | Sidbury. Arg. a cross engrailed fleury S.; a border of the same form G. bezanté. |
| 7 | Rich. Mitton, arm. . . | Holston. Per pale G. and Az. an eagle displayed with two heads Arg. |
| 8 | Bonham. Norton, arm. . . | Stretton. O. two bars G.; on a chief Az. an inescutcheon Erm. |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|--|------------------|
| 9 | Fran. Laken, mil. . . . | Kinlet. |
| | Quarterly per fess indented Erm. and Az. | |
| 10 | Tho. Gervis, mil. | |
| 11 | Joh. Cotes, arm. . . . | Woodcoat. |
| | Quarterly Erm. and paly of six O. and G. | |
| 12 | Tho. Piggot, arm. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 13 | Th. Cornwall, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 14 | Rolan. Cotton, mil. . . . | Bella-Porte. |
| | Az. a chevron betwixt three cotton-skeans Arg. | |
| 15 | Rob. Owen, arm. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 16 | Tho. Harris, arm. . . . | Boreatton. |
| | O. three urchins Az. | |
| 17 | Will. Whitmore, arm. . . | Appley. |
| | Vert, fretty O. | |
| 18 | Walter Barker, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 19 | Th. Edwards, arm. . . . | Creete. |
| | G. a chevron engrailed between three boars' heads erased O. | |
| 20 | Will. Owen, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 21 | Walt. Piggot, arm. . . . | Chetwin. |
| | Erm. three fusils in fess S. | |

CAR. REX.

| | | |
|----|---|------------------|
| 1 | Fran. Charleton, arm.. . | Appley. |
| 2 | Ric. Newport, mil. . . . | High Arcol. |
| | Arg. a chevron G. betwixt three leopards' heads S. | |
| 3 | Rich. Prince, arm. . . . | Shrewsbury. |
| | G. a saltire O.; over all a cross engrailed Erm. | |
| 4 | Joh. Corbet, bar. . . . | Stoake. |
| | O. two ravens in pale proper, a border engrailed G. | |
| 5 | Walt. Acton, arm. . . . | Aldenham. |
| | G. two lions passant Arg. between nine crosses croslets, fitted O. | |
| 6 | Hum. Walcot, arm. . . . | Walcot. |
| | Arg. a chevron inter three chess-rooks Erm. | |
| 7 | Tho. Ireland, arm. . . . | Abrington. |
| | G. six flowers-de-luce Arg. | |
| 8 | Phil. Eyton, mil. . . . | Eyton. |
| | O. a fret Az. | |
| 9 | Tho. Thynne, mil. . . . | Caus Castle. |
| | Barry of ten, O. and S. | |
| 10 | Joh. Newton, arm. . . . | Heytleigh. |
| | Arg. a cross S. fleury O. | |
| 11 | Rob. Corbet, arm. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Paulus Harris, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 13 | Wil. Pierpoint, arm. . . | Tong-Castle. |
| | Arg. a lion rampant S. in an orle of cinquefoils G. | |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
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| | | |
|----|------------|--|
| 14 | Rich. Lee. | |
|----|------------|--|

G. a fess componée, O. and Az. betwixt eight billets
Arg.

| | | |
|----|----------------------|----------------------|
| 15 | Rog. Kinnaston, arm. | . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|----------------------|----------------------|

| | | |
|----|--------------------|-------------------|
| 16 | Th. Nicholas, arm. | . . . Shrewsbury. |
|----|--------------------|-------------------|

| | | |
|----|------------------|---------------|
| 17 | Joh. Welde, arm. | . . . Willye. |
|----|------------------|---------------|

| | |
|----|--|
| 18 | } <i>Bellum nobis hoc fecit inane.</i> |
|----|--|

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| 19 | } |
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| 21 | } |
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| 22 | Rob. Powel, arm. | . . . The Park. |
|----|------------------|-----------------|

Arg. three boars' heads coupée S.

RICHARD II.

9. NICHOLAS de SANDFORD.—This ancient name is still extant, at the same place in this county, in a worshipful equipage. Well fare a dear token thereof: for, in the list of such as compounded for their reputed delinquency in our late civil wars, I find Francis Sandford, Esq. paying four hundred and fifty-nine pounds for his composition. Yet I believe the gentleman begrudged not his money in preservation of his own integrity, acting according to the information of his conscience, and the practice of all his ancestors. I understand that the said Francis Sandford was very well skilled in making warlike fortifications.

HENRY IV.

1. JOHN CORNWALL, Miles.—A person remarkable on several accounts. 1. For his high extraction, descended from Richard earl of Cornwall, and king of the Almains, his arms do evidence. 2. Prosperous valour under king Henry the Fifth in France; there gaining so great treasure, as that therewith he built his fair house at Amp-hill in Bedfordshire.* 3. Great honour, being created, by king Henry the Sixth, baron of Fanhop, and knight of the Garter. 4. Constant loyalty, sticking faster to king Henry the Sixth than his own crown did, faithfully following after the other forsook him. 5. Vigorous vivacity, continuing till the reign of king Edward the Fourth, who dispossessed him of his lands in Bedfordshire. 6. Cheerful disposition, pleasantly saying, "That not he, but his fine house at Amp-hill, was† guilty of high treason:" happy! that he could make mirth at his misery, and smile at the losing of that which all his frowns could keep no longer. Know, reader, that if this J. Corwal shall (which I suspect not) prove a distinct person from this his kinsman and namesake, none will blame me for taking here a just occasion of speaking of so

* Camden's Britannia, in Bedfordshire.

† Camden, *ut prius.*

eminent a man, who elsewhere came not so conveniently under my pen.

EDWARD IV.

2. ROGER KINASTON, Arm.—I cannot satisfy myself in the certain arms of this ancient family (much augmented by match with HORD), finding them giving sundry [all good and rich] coats in several ages; but conceive they now fix on, Argent, a lion rampant Sable.

RICHARD III.

1. THOMAS MITTON.—He, in obedience to king Richard's commands, apprehended the duke of Buckingham (the grand engineer to promote that usurper) in the house of Humphrey Bannaster, who, for the avaricious desire of a thousand pounds, betrayed the duke unto the sheriff.

3. GILBERT TALBOT, Mil.—He was son to John Talbot, second earl of Shrewsbury of that name. In the time of his sheriffalty, Henry earl of Richmond (afterwards king Henry the Seventh) marching with his men to give battle to king Richard the Third, was met at Shrewsbury by the same Sir Gilbert, with two thousand men well appointed (most of them tenants and retainers to his nephew George fourth earl of Shrewsbury, then in minority); whenceforward, and not before, his forces deserved the name of an army. For this and his other good service in Bosworth field, king Henry rewarded him with fair lands at Grafton in Worcestershire; made him governor of Calais in France, and knight of the Garter; and from him the present earl of Shrewsbury is descended.

I conceive it was rather his son than himself, to whom king Henry the Eighth (fearing a sudden surprise from the French) wrote briefly and peremptorily, "That he should instantly fortify the castle of Calais." To whom governor Talbot, unprovided of necessaries, as briefly as bluntly replied, "That he could neither *fortify* nor *fiftify* without money."

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

45. ROGER OWEN, Miles.—He was son to Sir Thomas Owen, the learned and religious justice of the Common Pleas, who lieth buried on the south side of the choir of Westminster Abbey. This Sir Roger, most eminent in his generation, deserved the character given him by Mr. Camden: "*Multipli doctrinâ tanto patre dignissimus.*" He was a member of Parliament, "*undecimo Jacobi*" (as I take it), when a great man therein (who shall be nameless) cast a griev-

* In Shropshire.

ous and general aspersion on the English clergy.”* This Sir Roger appeared a zealot in their defence, and not only removed the bastard [calumny] from their doors, at which it was laid, but also carried the falsehood home to the true father thereof, and urged it shrewdly against the person who in that place first revived the aspersion.

KING JAMES.

14. ROWLAND COTTON, Miles.—Incredible are the most true relations, which many eye-witnesses, still alive, do make of the valour and activity of this most accomplished knight; so strong, as if he had been nothing but bones; so nimble, as if he had being nothing but sinews.

CHARLES I.

2. RICHARD NEWPORT, Miles.—Signal his fidelity to the king, even in his lowest condition, by whom he was deservedly rewarded with the title of Baron of High-Arcol in this county, being created at Oxford, the 14th of October, 1642. His son Francis, lord Newport at this day, 1660, *honoureth* his *honour* with his learning and other natural accomplishments.

THE FAREWELL.

May this Shire, by Divine Providence, be secured from the sweating sickness, which first began and twice raged in the town of Shrewsbury! The cure was discovered too late to save many, yet soon enough to preserve more thousands of men; viz. by keeping the patient in the same posture wherein he was seized, without food or physic; and such who weathered out the disease for twenty-four hours did certainly escape.

WORTHIES OF SHROPSHIRE WHO HAVE FLOURISHED SINCE THE TIME OF FULLER.

William ADAMS, divine and author; born at Shrewsbury 1707; died 1739.

Richard ALLESTREE, loyal divine, provost of Eton; born at Uppington 1619; died 1680.

Richard BAXTER, nonconformist divine, author, and sufferer; born at Rowton 1615; died 1691.

William BAXTER, nephew of Richard, antiquary and etymologist; born at Llanlurgan 1650; died 1723.

Thomas BEDDOES, physician, and experimental philosopher; born at Shifnall 1760; died 1808.

* “Quo genere hominum nihil est putidius.”

- John BENBOW, Admiral, born at Cotton Hill, Shrewsbury, 1650 ; died 1702.
- John Brickdale BLAKEWAY, divine, historian, antiquary, and genealogist ; born at Shrewsbury 1765 ; died 1826.
- James BOWEN, antiquary and genealogist ; died 1774.
- John BOWEN, son of the above, genealogist ; died 1832.
- Dr. Charles BURNEY, musician, historian of music ; born at Shrewsbury 1726 ; died 1814.
- William CASLON, letter-founder ; born at Hales Owen 1692 ; died 1766.
- Matthew CLARKE, divine and orientalist ; born at Ludlow ; died 1702.
- William CLARKE, divine, poet, and antiquary ; born at Haughmond Abbey 1696 ; died 1771.
- Lord Robert CLIVE, East Indian conqueror ; born at Styche 1725 ; died 1774.
- George COSTARD, divine, biblical critic, and mathematician ; born at Shrewsbury 1710.
- Sneyd DAVIES, divine and poet ; born at Shrewsbury 1709.
- John DOVASTON, antiquary and naturalist ; born at Nursery in West Felton 1740.
- John EVANS, topographer, author of "Nine Sheet Map of North Wales ;" born at Llwynygroes ; died 1795.
- Hugh FARMER, presbyterian divine, author on Demoniacs, &c. ; born near Shrewsbury 1714 ; died 1787.
- Robert GENTLEMAN, dissenter, editor of "Orton's Exposition ;" born at Whitchurch ; died 1795.
- Thomas GOOD, divine, author of "Firmianus et Dubitantius ;" died 1678.
- Dr. Ralph GRIFFITHS, founder of the Monthly Review, 1720.
- Sir Thomas HIGGONS, diplomatist and miscellaneous writer ; born at Westbury 1624 ; died 1691.
- Right Hon. Richard HILL, statesman ; born at Hodnet ; died 1727.
- Sir Richard HILL, bart. M.P., and controversial polemic ; born at Hawkstone 1733 ; died 1808.
- Rev. Rowland HILL, dissenting divine and theological writer ; born at Hawkstone 1744 ; died 1833.
- Sir Thomas JONES, Lord Chief Justice, born at Shrewsbury ; died 1683.
- Francis LEIGHTON, divine and antiquary ; died 1813.
- Adam LITTLETON, divine, Latin lexicographer ; born at Hales Owen 1627 ; died 1694.
- Edward LLOYD, naturalist and antiquary ; born at Llanvarder ; died 1709.
- Sir Edward LUTWYCHE, judge, author of "Reports ;" born at Lutwyche ; died 1709.
- Thomas LYSTER, author of "Blessings of the year 1688 ;" born at Duncott ; died 1723.

Arthur MAINWARING, poetical and political writer; born at Ightfield 1668.

Timothy NEVE, divine and antiquary; born at Wotton in Stanton Lacy 1694; died 1757.

Job ORTON, nonconformist divine and author, and biographer of Doddridge; born at Shrewsbury 1717; died 1783.

Hugh OWEN, archdeacon of Salop, historian and antiquary; born at Shrewsbury; died 1827.

William OWEN, R.A., portrait painter; born 1769; died 1824.

David PARKES, topographical antiquary; born at Cackmore in Hales Owen 1763; died 1833.

Robert PARR; born at Kinver 1633; died 1757, aged 124.

He was great grandson of Thomas Parr, who lived to the age of 152.

Thomas PERCY, bishop of Dromore, poetical antiquary; born at Brignorth 1729; died 1811.

John SADLER, M.P., law-writer, author of "Rights of the Kingdom;" born 1615; died 1674.

Dr. Jonathan SCOTT, oriental professor and author; born at Shrewsbury; died 1829.

William SHENSTONE, poet; born at the Leasowes, Hales Owen, 1714; died 1763.

Thomas STEDMAN, divine and author, friend of Job Orton, born at Bridgnorth 1745; died 1825.

John TAYLOR, divine, "Demosthenes Taylor," classical critic; born at Shrewsbury 1704; died 1766.

Silas TAYLOR, alias Domville, author of "Antiquities of Harwich," &c.; born at Harly 1624; died 1678.

Jonathan WILD, the notorious thief-taker, and the hero of Ainsworth's "Jack Sheppard;" born at Boninghale 1682.

Edward WILLIAMS, divine, classical scholar, and antiquary; died 1833.

William WYCHERLEY, dramatist, comic poet, and wit; born at Clive, near Wem, 1640; died 1715.

. Of Shropshire there is as yet no regular historian; but of the county town of Shrewsbury various histories and descriptions, by different authors, have made their appearance; viz. by T. Phillips (1779); by the Rev. H. Owen (1808); by the Rev. J. Nightingale, in the 13th volume of the Beauties of England and Wales (1813); and by J. B. Blakeway (1826). There have also been published an Historical Account of Ludlow Castle, by J. W. Hodges (1803); a Description of Hawkstone, by T. Rodenhurst (1807); the History of Oswestry, by Wm. Price (1815); and The Sheriffs of Shropshire, by the Rev. J. B. Blakeway (1831).—ED.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

SOMERSETSHIRE hath the Severn sea on the north, Gloucestershire on the north-east, Wiltshire on the east, Dorsetshire on the south, and Devonshire on the west. Some will have it so called from the *summerliness*, or temperate pleasantness thereof: with whom we concur, whilst they confine their etymologies to the air; *dissent*, if they extend it to the earth, which in winter is as *winterly*, deep, and dirty, as any in England. The truth is, it is so named from *Somerton*, the most ancient town in the county. It stretcheth from east to west fifty-five miles, and from north to south forty-two miles.

No shire can shew finer ware, which hath so large measure; being generally fruitful, though little moisture be used thereon.

The inhabitants will tell you that there be several single acres in this shire (believe them of the larger size, and *sesqui-jugera*, if measured) which may serve a good round family with bread for a year, as affording a bushel of wheat for every week therein, a proportion not easily to be paralleled in other places.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

LEAD.

Plenty of the best (for the kind thereof) is digged out of Mendip hills. Indeed it is not so soft, pliant, and equally fusile, as that in Derbyshire; not so proper for sheeting, because, when melted, it runs into knots, and therefore little known to, and less used by, our London plumbers; for, being of a harder nature, it is generally transported beyond the seas, and employed to make bullets and shot, for which purpose it is excellent. May foreigners enjoy *wild* lead, to kill men; whilst we make use of *tame* lead, to cover houses, and keep people warm and dry therein.

It is almost incredible what great sums were advanced to the bishops of Bath and Wells by the benefit of lead, since the latter end of queen Elizabeth. Bishop Still is said to have had the harvest, bishop Montague the gleanings, bishop Lake the stubble thereof; and yet considerable was the profit of lead to him and his successors.

LAPIS CALAMINARIS.

Plenty hereof is also found in Mendip hills ; and it is much used in physic (being very good, as artificially ordered, for the clearing of the sight), and more by metallists ; for brass, no original, but a compound metal, is made of this stone and copper ; and becometh more hard than copper alone, and therefore the more servicable for many other purposes.

And now the riddle in nature, which so long hath posed me, is at last explained ; viz. how it can come to pass that brass, being made of the best copper with much art and industry, is notwithstanding afforded some pence in the pound cheaper than copper itself. This cometh to pass, because the calaminary-stone, being of itself not worth above six-pence in the pound, doth in the composition *metalescere*, turn metal, in the mixture thereof ; whereby the mass and bulk of brass is much advanced.

I have no more to observe of this stone, save that it was first discovered in this county in that juncture of time when the copper mines were newly re-discovered in Cumberland, God doubling his gift by the seasonable giving thereof.

CHEESE.

The best and biggest in England are made at Cheddar, in this county. They may be called Corporation Cheeses, made by the joint dairies of the whole parish putting their milk together ; and each one, poor and rich, receive their share according to their proportion : so that some may think, that the unity and amity of those female neighbours, living so lovingly together, giveth the better runnet and relish to their handywork.

If any ask, why as good cheese may not be made in the vicinage, where the soil is as rich, and the same housewifery ? it will be demanded of them, why (nails must be driven out with nails) the like cheese, in colour, taste, and tenderness, may not be made at Cremona as at Parma, both lying in Lombardy near together, and sharing equally in all visible advantages of fatness and fruitfulness. The worst fault of Cheddar cheese is, they are so few and dear, hardly to be met with, save at some great man's table.

. WOAD,

In Latin *glastum* or *glaustum*, was much used by the ancient Britons for the painting of their faces ; for I believe it will hardly be proved that they dyed their whole bodies. Say not, painted terribleness is no terribleness, rather ridiculous than formidable, seeing vizards are more frightful than men's own faces. This woad gave the Britons a deep black tincture, as if they would blow up their enemies with their sulphureous countenances.

Our dyers make much use thereof, being *color ad colorem*,

the stock (as I may say) whereon other colours are grafted. Yea, it giveth them truth and fruitfulness, who without it prove fading and hypocritical.

This herb doth greatly impair the ground it groweth on ; profitable to such to set, who have land to let without impeachment of waste, it being long before it will recover good grass therein. I have placed woad, which groweth in all rich places, in this county, because, as I am informed, it groweth naturally therein; hardly to be destroyed, especially about Glastonbury ; insomuch that a learned critic,* and my worthy good friend, had almost persuaded me, that from this *glastum* that town taketh its denomination.

MASTIFFS.

Smile not, reader, to see me return to coarse creatures amongst the commodities of this county. Know, they are not, like apes, the fools and jesters, but the useful servants in a family, viz. the porters thereof. Pliny observes, that Briton breeds cowardly lions and courageous mastiffs, which to me seems no wonder ; the former being whelped in prison, the latter at liberty. An English mastiff, anno 1602, did in effect worst a lion, on the same token that prince Henry allowed a kind of pension for his maintenance, and gave strict order, "That he that had fought with the king of beasts should never after encounter any inferior creatures."†

Our English mastiffs are in high reputation beyond the seas ; and the story is well known, that when an hundred *molossi* were sent hence a present to the pope, a lack-Latin cardinal, standing by when the letter was read, mistook *molossos* for so many mules. Surely, had Britain been then known to the ancient Romans, when first, instead of *manning*, they *dogged* their Capitol, they would have furnished themselves with mastiffs fetched hence for that purpose, being as vigilant as, more valiant than, any of their kind ; for the city of St. Malo in France is garrisoned with a regiment of dogs, wherein many ranks are of English extraction.

Hence it is that an author tells me, that it passeth for the blazon of this county,

"Set the Band-dog on the Bull."‡

It seems that both the gentry and country folk in this shire are much affected with that pastime, though some scruple the lawfulness thereof. 1. Man must not be a barrater, to set the creatures at variance. 2. He can take no true delight in their antipathy, which was the effect of his sin. 3. Man's charter of dominion empowers him to be a prince, but no tyrant, over the creatures. 4. Though brute beasts are made to be destroyed,§

* Mr. John Langley, late schoolmaster of Paul's.

† Stow's Annals, p. 336.

‡ Drayton, in his Polyolbion.

§ 2 Peter ii. 12.

they are not made to be tormented. Others rejoin, that God gave us the creatures as well for our pleasure as necessity; that some nice consciences, that scruple the baiting of bulls, will worry men with their vexatious cruelties. All that I dare interpose is this, that the tough flesh of bulls is not only made more tender by baiting, but also thereby it is discoloured from ox-beef, that the buyer be not deceived.

MANUFACTURES.

Taunton *Serges* are eminent in their kind, being a fashionable wearing, as lighter than cloth, yet thicker than many other stuffs. When Dionysius sacrilegiously plundered Jove's statue of his golden coat (pretending it too cold for winter, and too hot for summer,) he bestowed such a vestment upon him as to fit both seasons. They were much sent into Spain, before our late war therewith, wherein trading (long since complained of to be *dead*) is now lamented generally *buried*, though hereafter it may have a *resurrection*.

THE BUILDINGS.

Of these the churches of Bath and Wells are most eminent. Twins are said to make but one man, as these two churches constitute one bishop's see. Yet, as a twin oft-times proves as proper a person as those of single births; so these severally equal most, and exceed many, cathedrals in England.

We begin with Bath, considerable in its several conditions: viz. the beginning, obstructing, decaying, repairing, and finishing thereof.

1. It was begun by Oliver King, bishop of this diocese, in the reign of Henry the Seventh, and the west end most curiously cut and carved with angels climbing up a ladder to heaven. But this bishop died before the finishing thereof.

2. His death obstructed this structure, so that it stood a long time neglected, which gave occasion for one to write on the church wall with a charcoal:

" O church, I wail thy woeful plight,
Whom king, nor cardinal, clerk, or knight,
Have yet restored to ancient right."

Alluding herein to bishop King, who began it; and his four successors, in thirty-five years, viz. cardinal Adrian, cardinal Wolsey, bishop Clark, and bishop knight, contributing nothing to the effectual finishing thereof.

3. The decay and almost ruin thereof followed, when it felt in part the hammers which knocked down all abbeys. True it is, the commissioners proffered to sell the church to the townsmen under 500 marks. But the townsmen, fearing if they bought it so cheap to be thought to cozen the king, so that the purchase might come under the compass of concealed lands, refused the proffer. Hereupon the glass, iron, bells, and lead (which last

alone amounted to 480 tons) provided for the finishing thereof, were sold, and sent over beyond the seas, if a shipwreck (as some report) met them not by the way.

4. For the repairing thereof, collections were made all over the land, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, though inconsiderable, either in themselves, or through the corruption of others. Only honest Mr. Billet (whom I take to be the same with him who was designed executor to the will of William Cecil Lord Burghley) disbursed good sums to the repairing thereof; and a stranger, under a feigned name, took the confidence thus to play the poet and prophet on this structure :

“ Be blithe, fair Kirck, when *Hempe* is past,
Thine *Olive*, that ill winds did blast,
Shall flourish green for age to last.”

(*Subscribed Cassadore.*)

By *Hempe* understand Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, queen Mary, king Philip, and queen Elizabeth. The author, I suspect, had a *tang of the cask*; and, being parcel-popish, expected the finishing of this church at the return of their religion; but his prediction was verified, in a better sense, when this church

5. Was finished by James Montague, bishop of this see, disbursing vast sums in the same, though the better enabled thereunto by his mines at Mendip; so that he did but remove the lead from the bowels of the earth to the roof of the church, wherein he lies interred under a fair monument.

This church is both *spacious* and *specious*, the most lightsome as ever I beheld, proceeding from the greatness of the windows, and whiteness of the glass therein.

All I have more to add is only this, that the parable of Jotham* is on this church most curiously wrought (in allusion to the Christian surname of the first founder thereof)—how the trees, going to choose them a king, proffered the place to the olive. Now when lately one *Oliver* was for a time commander-in-chief in this land, some (from whom more gravity might have been expected) beheld this picture as a prophetic prediction, so apt are English fancies to take fire at every spark of conceit. But seeing since that *Olive* hath been blasted root and branches, this pretended prophecy with that observation is withered away.

As for the cathedral of Wells, it is a greater, so darker than that of Bath; so that Bath may seem to *draw* devotion with the pleasantness, Wells to *drive* it with the solemnity thereof; and ill-tempered their minds who will be moved with neither. The west front of Wells is a masterpiece of art indeed, made of imagery in just proportion, so that we may call them “*vera et spirantia signa.*” England affordeth not the like: for the west end of Exeter *beginneth* accordingly: it doth not like Wells persevere to the *end* thereof.

* Judges ix. 8.

As for the civil habitations in this county (not to speak of Dunstar castle, having a high ascent, and the effect thereof, a large prospect by sea and land) Mountague, built by Sir Edward Philips, master of the Rolls, is a most magnificent fabric. Nor must Hinton St. George, the house of the Lord Poulet, be forgotten, having every stone in the front shaped doul-ways, or in the form of a cart-nail. This I may call a charitable curiosity, if true what is traditioned, that, about the reign of king Henry the Seventh, the owner thereof built it in a dear year, on purpose to employ the more poor people thereupon.

THE WONDERS.

Wockey Hole, in Mendip-hills, some two miles from Wells. This is an underground concavity, admirable for its spacious vaults, stony walls, creeping labyrinths, the cause being un-imaginable, how and why the earth was put in such a posture, save that the God of nature is pleased to descant on a plain hollowness with such wonderful contrivances.

I have been *at* but never *in* this hole; and therefore must make use of the description of a learned eye-witness.*

“Entering and passing through a good part of it with many lights, among other many strange rarities, well worth the observing, we found that water which incessantly dropped down from the vault of the rock, though thereby it made some little dint in the rock, yet was it turned into the rock itself, as manifestly appeared even to the judgment of sense, by the shape, and colour, and hardness; it being at first of a more clear and glassy substance than the more ancient part of the rock, to which no doubt but in time it hath been and will be assimilated: and this we found not in small pieces, but in a very great quantity, and that in sundry places, enough to load many carts; from whence I infer, that as in this cave, so no doubt in many other (where they searched) the rocks would be found to have increased immediately by the dropping of the water, besides that increase they have from the earth in the bowels thereof; which still continuing as it doth, there can be no fear of their utter failing.”

MEDICINAL WATERS.

BATH well known in all England and Europe over; far more useful and wholesome, though not so stately, as Dioclesian's bath in Rome (the fairest amongst 856 in that city, made only for pleasure and delicacy), beautified with an infinity of marble pillars (not for support but ostentation), so that Salmuth saith, fourteen thousand men were employed for some years in building thereof. Our bath waters consist of

1. *Bitumen* (which hath the predominancy); sovereign to discuss, glutinate, dissolve, open obstructions, &c.

* Dr. Hakewell, in his Apology, lib. v. p. 69.

2. *Nitre* ; which dilateth the bitumen, making the solution the better, and water the clearer. It cleanseth and purgeth both by stool and urine, cutteth and dissolveth gross humours.

3. *Sulphur* ; in regard whereof they dry, resolve, mollify, attract, and are good for uterine effects, proceeding from cold and windy humours.

But how these waters come by their great heat, is rather controverted than concluded amongst the learned. Some impute it to wind, or airy exhaltations, included in the bowels of the earth, which by their agitation and attrition (upon rocks and narrow passages) gather heat, and impart it to the waters.

Others ascribe it to the heat of the sun, whose beams, piercing through the pores of the earth, warm the waters, and therefore anciently were called *Aquæ Solis*, both because dedicated to, and made by, the sun.

Others attribute it to quick lime, which we see doth readily heat any water cast upon it, and kindleth any combustible substance put therein.

Others refer it to a subterranean fire kindled in the bowels of the earth, and actually burning upon sulphur and bitumen.

Others impute the heat (which is not destructive, but generative, joined with moisture) to the fermentation of several minerals.

It is the safer to relate all than reject any of these opinions, each having both their opposers and defenders.

They used also inwardly, in broths, beer, juleps, &c. with good effect. And although some mislike it, because they will not mix medicaments with aliments, yet such practice beginneth to prevail. The worst I wish these waters is, that they were handsomely roofed over (as the most eminent baths in Christendom are) which (besides that it would procure great benefit to weak persons) would gain more respect hither in winter time, or more early in the spring, or more late in the fall.

The right honourable James earl of Marlborough undertook to cover the Cross-bath at his own charge ; and may others follow his resolution, it being but fit, that where God hath freely given the *jewel*, men bestow a *case* upon it.*

PROVERBS.

“ Where should I be born else than in Taunton Dean.”]

This is a parcel of ground round about Taunton, very pleasant and populous (as containing many parishes) ; and so fruitful, to use their phrase, with the *zun* and *zoil* alone, that it needs no manuring at all. The peasantry therein are as rude as rich ; and so highly conceited of their good country (God make them worthy thereof !) that they conceive it a disparagement to be born in any other place ; as if it were eminently all England.

* Dr. Fuller's benevolent wish has since been amply realized.—ED.

“ The beggars of Bath.”]

Many in that place ; some natives there, others repairing thither from all parts of the land ; the poor for alms ; the pained for ease. Whither should fowl flock, in a hard frost, but to the barn door ? here, all the two seasons, being the general confluence of gentry. Indeed laws are daily made to restrain beggars, and daily broken by the connivance of those who make them : it being impossible, when the hungry belly barks, and bowels sound, to keep the tongue silent. And although oil of whip be the proper plaister for the cramp of laziness, yet some pity is due to impotent persons. In a word, seeing there is the Lazars-bath in this city, I doubt not but many a good Lazarus, the true object of charity, may beg therein.

SAINTS.

DUNSTAN was born in the town of Glastonbury in this county. He afterwards was abbot thereof, bishop of London and Worcester, archbishop of Canterbury, and at last, for his promoting of monkery, reputed a Saint.* I can add nothing to, but must subtract something from, what I have written of him in my “ Church History.” True it is, he was the first abbot of England, not in time but in honour, Glastonbury being the *proto-abbaty*, then, and many years after, till pope Adrian advanced St. Alban’s above it. But, whereas it followeth in my book,† “ That the title of Abbot till his time was unknown in England,” I admire by what casualty it crept in, confess it a foul mistake, and desire the reader with his pen to delete it. More I have not to say of Dunstan, save that he died anno Domini 988 ; and his skill in smithery was so great, that the goldsmiths in London are incorporated by the name of the Company of St. Dunstan.

MARTYRS.

JOHN HOOPER was born in this county,‡ bred first in Oxford, then beyond the seas. A great scholar and linguist ; but suffering under the notion of a proud man, only in their judgments ; who were unacquainted with him. Returning in the reign of king Edward the Sixth, he was elected bishop of Gloucester ; but for a time scrupled the acceptance thereof, on a double account.

First, because he refused to take an oath tendered unto him. This oath I conceived § to have been the oath of canonical obedience ; but since (owing my information to my worthy friend the learned Dr. John Hacket) I confess it the oath of supremacy, which Hooper refused, not out of lack of loyalty but store of conscience : for the oath of supremacy, as then modelled, was more

* Lives of the Saints. † Century x. p. 129.

‡ “ Terræ Sommersetensis alumnus.” Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 86.

§ In my “ Ecclesiastical History.”

than the oath of supremacy enjoining the receiver's thereof conformity to the king's commands in what alterations soever he should afterwards make in religion; which implicit and unlimited obedience learned casuists allow only due to God himself. Besides the oath concluded with "So help me God, and all his angels and saints." So that Hooper had just cause to scruple the oath; and was the occasion of the future reforming, whilst the king dispensed with his present taking thereof.

The second thing he boggled at, was the wearing of some episcopal habiliments; but at last, it seemeth, consented thereunto, and was consecrated bishop of Gloucester.

His adversaries will say, that the refusing of one is the way to get two bishoprics, seeing afterward he held Worcester *in commendam* therewith. But be it known, that as our Hooper had double dignity he had treble diligence, painfully preaching God's word, piously living as he preached, and patiently dying as he lived, being martyred at Gloucester, anno 155 . .

He was only a native of this shire suffering for the testimony of the truth; and on this account we may honour the memory of Gilbert Bourn bishop of Bath and Wells in the reign of queen Mary, who persecuted no Protestants in his diocese to death, seeing it cannot be proved that one Lush was ever burnt, though by him condemned. I mention bishop Bourn here the more willingly, because I can no where recover the certainty of his nativity.

PRELATES.

JOCELINE of WELLS.*—Bishop Godwin was convinced, by such evidences as he had seen, that he was both born and bred in Wells, becoming afterwards the bishop thereof.

Now whereas his predecessors styled themselves bishops of Glaston (especially for some few years after their first consecration), he first fixed on the title of Bath and Wells, and transmitted it to all his successors. In his time the monks of Glastonbury, being very desirous to be only subjected to their own abbot, purchased their exemption, by parting with four fair manors to the see of Wells.

This Joceline, after his return from his five years' exile in France (banished with archbishop Langton on the same account of obstinacy against king John), laid out himself wholly on the beautifying and enriching of his cathedral. He erected some new prebends; and, to the use of the chapter, appropriated many churches, increasing the revenues of the dignities (so fitter called than profits, so mean then their maintenance); and to the episcopal see he gave three manors of great value. He, with Hugo bishop of Lincoln, was the joint founder of the

* Taken generally out of Bishop Godwin.

hospital of St. John's in Wells; and, on his own sole cost, built two very fair chapels, one at Wokey, the other at Wells. But the church of Wells was the master-piece of his works, not so much repaired as rebuilt by him; and well might he therein have been afforded a quiet repose. And yet some have plundered his tomb of his effigies in brass, being so rudely rent off, it hath not only defaced his monument, but even hazarded the ruin thereof. He sat bishop (which was very remarkable) more than thirty-seven years (God, to square his great undertakings, giving him a long life to his large heart), and died 1242.

FULKE of SAMFORD was born in this county; but in which of the Samfords (there being four of that name therein, and none elsewhere in England) is hard (and not necessary) to decide. He was first preferred treasurer of St. Paul's in London, and then by papal bull declared archbishop of Dublin,* 1256. Matthew Paris calleth him *Fulk Basset* by mistake. He died in his manor of Finglas 1271, and was buried in the church of St. Patrick, in the chapel of St. Mary's, which likely was erected by him.

JOHN of SAMFORD.—It is pity to part brethren. He was first dean of St. Patrick in Dublin (preferred probably by his brother), and for a time escheator of all Ireland.† Indeed the office doth “malè audire,” (sound ill to ignorant ears); partly because the vicinity thereof to a worse word‡ (Esquire and Squire are known to be the same); partly because some, by abusing that office, have rendered it odious to people, which in itself was necessary and honourable. For the name escheator cometh from the French word *eschoir*, which signifieth to happen or fall out; and he by his place is to search into any profit accruing to the crown by casualty, by the condemnation of malefactors, persons dying without an heir, or leaving him in minority, &c. And whereas every county in England hath an escheator, this John of Samford being escheator-general of Ireland, his place must be presumed of great trust from the king, and profit to himself.

He was canonically chosen, and by king Edward the First confirmed, archbishop of Dublin, 1284, mediately succeeding (John de Derlington interposed) his brother Fulke therein; and I cannot readily remember the like instance in any other see. For a time he was chief justice of Ireland, and thence was sent (with Anthony bishop of Durham) ambassador to the emperor; whence returning, he died at London, 1294; and had his body carried over into Ireland (an argument that he was well respected), and buried in the tomb of his brother in the church of St. Patrick's.

* Sir James Ware, in the Archbishops of Dublin.

† Sir James Ware, *ut supra*.

‡ Viz. Cheater.

THOMAS BECKINTON was born at Beckinton in this county; bred in New College,* doctor in the laws, and dean of the Arches, till by king Henry the Sixth he was advanced bishop of Bath and Wells.

1. A good *Statesman*; having written a judicious book to prove [the right of] the kings of England to the crown of France, notwithstanding the pretended Salique law.

2. A good *Churchman* (in the then notion of the word); professing in his will that he had spent six thousand marks in the repairing and adorning of his palaces.

3. A good *Townsman*; besides a legacy given to the town where he was born, he built at Wells, where he lived, a fair conduit in the market-place.

4. A good *Subject*; always loyal to king Henry the Sixth even in the lowest condition.

5. A good *Kinsman*; plentifully providing for his alliance with leases, without the least prejudice to the church.

6. A good *Master*; bequeathing five pounds a-piece to his chief, five marks a-piece to his meaner servants, and forty shillings a-piece to his boys.

7. A good *Man*; he gave for his rebus (in allusion to his name) a burning *Beacon*, to which he answered in his nature, being "a burning and shining light:" witness his many benefactions to Wells church, and the vicars therein; Winchester, New Merton, but chiefly Lincoln College, in Oxford, being little less than a second founder thereof.†

A *Beacon* (we know) is so called from *beckoning*; that is, making signs, or giving notice to the next beacon. This bright Beacon doth nod, and give hints of bounty to future ages; but, it is to be feared, it will be long before his signs will be observed, understood, imitated. Nor was it the least part of his prudence, that (being obnoxious to king Edward the Fourth) in his life-time he procured the confirmation of his will under the broad seal of England, and died January the 14th, 1464.

RICHARD FITZ-JAMES, doctor at law, was born at Redlinch in this county, of right ancient and worshipful extraction; bred at Merton College in Oxford, whereof he became warden; much meriting of that place, wherein he built most beautiful lodgings, expending also much on the repair of St. Mary's in Oxford. He was preferred bishop, first of Rochester, next of Chichester, last of London.

He was esteemed an excellent scholar, and wrote some books,‡ which, if they ever appeared in public, never descended to posterity. He cannot be excused for being over busy with fire and faggot in persecuting the poor servants of God in his

* New College Register, in anno 1408.

† Extracted and contracted out of Bishop Godwin's Bishops of Bath and Wells.

‡ Pits, in Appendice.

diocese. He deceased anno 1512; lieth buried in his cathedral (having contributed much to the adorning thereof) in a chapel-like tomb, built (it seems) of timber,* which was burnt down when the steeple of St. Paul's was set on fire, anno 1561. This bishop was brother to judge Fitz-James, lord chief justice, who, with their mutual support, much strengthened one another in church and state.

To the Reader.

I cannot recover any native of this county who was a bishop since the Reformation, save only John Hooper, of whom formerly in the catalogue of Martyrs.

STATESMEN.

Sir AMIAS POULETT, son to Sir Hugh, grandchild to Sir Amias Poulett (who put cardinal Wolsey, then but a schoolmaster, in the stocks,†) was born at Hinton Saint George, in this county. He was chancellor of the Garter, governor of the Isles of Jersey and Guernsey, and privy councillor to queen Elizabeth, who chiefly committed the keeping of Mary queen of Scots to his fidelity, who faithfully discharged his trust therein.

I know the Romanists rail on him, as over-strict in his charge; but indeed without cause, for he is no unjust steward who to those under him alloweth all his master's allowance, though the same he but of the scantiest proportion. Besides, it is no news for prisoners (especially if accounting their restraint unjust) to find fault with their keepers merely for keeping them. And such who complain of him, if in his place, ought to have done the same themselves.

When secretary Walsingham moved this knight to suffer one of his servants to be bribed by the agents of the queen of Scots, so to compass the better intelligence, he would in no terms yield thereunto. Such conniving at, was consenting to; and such consenting to, in effect, was commanding of such falsehood. Whereupon the secretary was fain to go further about, and make use of an instrument at a greater distance, who was no menial servant to Sir Amias.

He died anno Domini 15 . . ; and was buried in London, in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, where his epitaph is all in allusion to the three swords in his arms, and three words in his motto, "Gardez la Foy," (Keep the Faith.) Which harping on that one string of his fidelity (though perchance harsh music to the ears of others) was harmonious to queen Elizabeth.

CAPITAL JUDGES.

JOHN FITZ-JAMES, Knight, was born at Redlinch in this county, of right ancient and worthy parentage; bred in the study of our municipal laws, wherein he proved so great a pro-

* Bishop Godwin's words are, *à materie*.

† Godwin, in the Life of king Henry the Eighth.

ficient, that, by king Henry the Eighth, he was advanced chief justice of the King's Bench. There needs no more be said of his merit, save that king Henry the Eighth preferred him, who never used either dunce or drone in church or state, but men of ability and activity. He sat above thirteen years in his place, demeaning himself so that he lived and died in the king's favour..

He sat one of the assistants when Sir Thomas More was arraigned for refusing the oath of supremacy, and was shrewdly put to it to save his own conscience, and not incur the king's displeasure: for chancellor Audley, supreme judge in that place (being loath that the whole burthen of More's condemnation should lie on his shoulders alone), openly in court asked the advice of the lord chief justice Fitz-James, "whether the indictment were sufficient or no?" To whom our judge warily returned:—"My Lords all, by St. Gillian," which was ever his oath, "I must needs confess, that, if the Act of Parliament be not unlawful, then the indictment is not in my conscience insufficient."*

He died in the thirtieth year of king Henry the Eighth; and although now there be none left at Redlinch of his name and family, they flourish still at Lewson in Dorsetshire, descended from Alured Fitz-James (brother to this judge, and to Richard bishop of London), whose heir in a direct line, Sir John Fitz-James, knight, I must acknowledge a strong encourager of my weak endeavours.

JOHN PORTMAN, Knight, was born of wealthy and worshipful extraction at Portman's Orchard in this county; a fair manor, which descended to him by inheritance; the heir of the Orchards being matched into his family. He was bred in the study of the common law, attaining to such eminency therein, that, June 11, the second of queen Mary, he was made chief justice of the King's Bench, continuing two years in the place, and dying therein for ought I find to the contrary; and a baronet† of his name and lineage flourisheth at this day with a great and plentiful estate.

DAVID BROOKE, Knight, born at Glastonbury, son to John Brook, esquire, who (as I read in Clarencieux‡) was serjeant at law to king Henry the Eighth. Our David was also bred in the study of our laws; and, in the first of queen Mary, was made chief baron of the Exchequer; but whether dying in, or quitting the place, in the first of queen Elizabeth, I am not informed. He married Katharine daughter of John Lord Shandois; but died without issue.

* Mr. More, in the printed Life of his Grandfather Sir Thomas More, p. 334.

† The baronetcy is extinct.—ED.

‡ In the original of his last visitation of Somersetshire.

JAMES DYER, Knight, younger son to Richard Dyer, Esquire, was born at Roundhill in this county, as may appear to any by the heralds' visitation thereof, and doth also to me by particular information from his relations.

He was bred in the study of our municipal law; and was made lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, primo Eliz., continuing therein twenty-four years,* longer (if my eye or arithmetic fail me not) than any in that place before or after him. When Thomas duke of Norfolk was, anno 1572, arraigned for treason, this judge was present thereat, on the same token, that, when the duke desired counsel to be assigned him, pleading "that it was granted to Humphry Stafford, in the reign of king Henry the Seventh;" our judge returned unto him, "that Stafford had it allowed him only as to point of law, then in dispute,† viz. whether he was legally taken out of the sanctuary; but as for matter of fact, neither he nor any ever had, or could have, any counsel allowed him;" a course observed in such cases unto this day.

But let "his own works praise him in the gates,"‡ is known for the place of public justice amongst the Jews. Let his learned writings, called his "Commentaries," or "Reports," evidence his abilities in his profession.

He died in 25 Eliz. (though married) without any issue; and there is a house of a baronet of his name (descended from an elder son of Richard, father to our judge) at Great Stoughton in Huntingdonshire, well improved, I believe, with the addition of the judge's estate.

Sir JOHN POPHAM, of most ancient descent, was born at Huntworth in this county.§ In his youthful days he was as stout and skilful a man at sword and buckler, as any in that age, and wild enough in his recreations. But oh! if quicksilver could be really fixed, to what a treasure would it amount! Such is wild youth seriously reduced to gravity, as by this young man did appear. He applied himself to a more profitable fencing, the study of the laws, therein attaining to such eminency, that he became the queen's attorney, and afterwards lord chief justice of England.

Being sent, anno 1600, by the queen, with some others, to the earl of Essex, to know the cause of the confluence of so many military men unto his house, the soldiers therein detained him for a time, which some did make tantamount to an imprisonment. This his violent detention Sir John deposed upon his oath at the earl's trial,|| which I note the rather for the rarity thereof, that a lord chief justice should be produced as witness in open court.

* Sir Henry Spelman's Glossary.

† Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1570.

‡ Proverbs xxxi. 31.

§ So it appears to me, on my best examination.

|| Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1600.

In the beginning of the reign of king James, his justice was exemplary on thieves and robbers. The land then swarmed with people which had been soldiers, who had never *gotten* (or else quite *forgotten*) any other vocation. Hard it was for peace to feed all the idle mouths which a former war did breed ; being too proud to beg, too lazy to labour. Those infected the highways with their felonies ; some presuming on their multitudes, as the robbers on the northern road, whose *knot* (otherwise *not* to be untied) Sir John cut asunder with the sword of Justice.

He *possessed* king James how the frequent granting of pardons was prejudicial to justice, rendering the judges to the contempt of insolent malefactors ; which made his majesty more sparing afterward in that kind. In a word, the deserved death of some scores preserved the lives and livelihoods of more thousands ; travellers owing their safety to this judge's severity many years after his death, which happened anno Domini 16 . .

SOLDIERS.

JOHN COURCY, baron of Stoke-Courcy in this county, was the first Englishman who invaded and subdued Ulster in Ireland ; therefore deservedly created earl thereof.* He was afterward surprised by Hugh Lacy (co-rival for his title), sent over into England, and imprisoned by king John in the Tower of London.

A French castle, being in controversy, was to have the title thereof tried by combat, the kings of England and France beholding it. Courcy being a lean lank body, with staring eyes (prisoners, with the wildness of their looks, revenge the closeness of their bodies) is sent for out of the Tower, to undertake the Frenchman ; and, because enfeebled with long durance, a large bill of fare was allowed him, to recruit his strength. The Monsieur, hearing how much he had eat and drunk, and guessing his courage by his stomach, or rather stomach by his appetite, took him for a cannibal, who would devour him at the last course ; and so he declined the combat.

Afterwards the two kings, desirous to see some proof of Courcy's strength, caused a steel helmet to be laid on a block before him. Courcy, looking about him with a grim countenance (as if he intended to cut with his eyes as well as with his arms), sundered the helmet at one blow into two pieces, striking the sword so deep into the wood, that none but himself could pull it out again.

Being demanded the cause why he looked so sternly, " Had I," said he, " failed of my design, I would have killed the kings and all in the place ;" words well spoken because well taken, all persons present being then highly in good humour. Hence it is, that the lord Courcy, baron of Kingrone, second baron in

* The effect of what follows is taken out of the Irish Annals, at the end of Camden's Britannia.—F.

Ireland, claimed a privilege (whether by patent or prescription, charter or custom, I know not) after their first obeisance, to be covered in the king's presence, if process of time hath not antiquated the practice.

His devotion was equal to his valour, being a great founder and endower of religious houses. In one thing he foully failed, turning the church of the Holy Trinity in Down into the church of St. Patrick, for which (as the story saith) he was condemned never to return into Ireland, though attempting it fifteen several times, but repelled with foul weather. He afterwards went over, and died in France, about the year 1210.

MATTHEW GOURNAY was born at Stoke-under-Hamden in this county, where his family had long flourished since the Conquest, and there built both a castle and a college. But our Matthew was the honour of the house, renowned under the reign of king Edward the Third, having fought in seven several signal set battles:* viz.—1. At the siege of Algiers, against the Saracens; 2. At the battle of Benemazin, against the same. 3. Sluce, a sea-fight against the French; 4. Crescy, a land-fight against the same; 5. Ingen, 6. Poitiers, pitched fights against the French; 7. Nazaran, under the Black Prince, in Spain. His armour was beheld by martial men with much civil veneration, with whom his faithful buckler was a relic of esteem.

But it added to the wonder, that our Matthew, who did lie and watch so long on the bed of honour, should die in the bed of peace, aged ninety and six years,† about the beginning of king Richard the Second. He lieth buried under a fair monument in the church of Stoke aforesaid, whose epitaph, legible in the last age, is since (I suspect) defaced.

SEAMEN.

Sir AMIAS PRESTON, Knight, was descended of an ancient family, who have a habitation at Cricket, nigh Crewkerne in this county. He was a valiant soldier, and active seaman; witness in 88, when he seized on the admiral of the Galiasses, wherein Hugh de Moncada the governor, making resistance, with most of his men, were burnt or killed, and Mr. Preston (as yet not knighted) shared in a vast treasure of gold taken therein.‡

Afterwards, anno 1595, he performed a victorious voyage to the West Indies,§ wherein he took, by assault, the isle of Puerto-Santo, invaded the isle of Coche, surprised the fort and town of Coro, sacked the stately city of St. Jago, put the town of Cumana to ransom, entered Jamaica with little loss, some

* Camden's Britannia, in this county.

† Camden, *ut prius*.

‡ Camden's Elizabeth, in 88.

§ Hackluyt's Travels, part III. page 578.

profit, and more honour; safely returned, within the space of six months, to Milford Haven in Wales.

I have been informed, from excellent hands, that, on some distaste, he sent a challenge to Sir Walter Raleigh; which Sir Walter declined, without any abatement to his valour (wherein he had abundantly satisfied all possibility of suspicion), and great advancement of his judgment; for, having a fair and fixed estate, with wife and children, being a privy councillor, and lord-warden of the Stanneries, he thought it an uneven *lay* to *stake* himself against Sir Amias, a private and (as I take it) a single person; though of good birth and courage, yet of no considerable estate. This also is consonant to what he hath written so judiciously about duels, condemning those for ill honours “where the hangman gives the garland.”* However, these two knights were afterwards reconciled, and Sir Amias (as I collect) died about the beginning of the reign of king James.

LEARNED WRITERS.

GILDAS, surnamed the WISE, was born in the city of Bath; and therefore it is that he is called *Badonicus*.† He was eight years junior to another Gildas, called *Albanus*, whose nativity I cannot clear to belong to our Britain. He was also otherwise sur-styled *Querulus*, because the little we have of his writing is only “a complaint.” Yet was he none of those whom the Apostle‡ condemneth. These are, “murmurers, complainers,” &c. (taxing only such who either were impious against God, or uncharitable against men; complaining of them either without cause or without measure); whilst our Gildas only inveigheth against the sins, and bemoaneth the sufferings, of that wicked and woeful age wherein he lived; calling the clergy *Montes Malitiæ*; the Britons generally, *Atramentum Seculi*.

He wrote many books, though we have none of them extant at this day (some few fragments excepted, inserted amongst the manuscript canons), but his aforesaid history. This makes me more to wonder that so learned a critic as Dr. Jerrard Vossius§ should attribute the comedy of “*Aulularia*” in Plautus to this our Gildas, merely because that comedy is otherwise commonly called “*Querulus*;” whereas indeed their language is different: that in “*Aulularia*” tolerably pure (though perchance coarser than the rest in Plautus); whilst the style of Gildas is hardly with sense to be climbed over, it is so harsh and barbarous. Besides, I do not believe that Gildas had a drop of comical blood in his veins, or any inclination to mirth and festivity; and if he had prepared any thing scenical to be acted on the theatre, certainly it would have been a tragedy relating to the ruin and

* History of the World, lib. v. page 548.

† Usher, De Britannicæ Ecclesiæ Primordio, in his Chronologies. ‡ Jude 18.

§ In his second book de Historicis Latinis, in the end of the 25th chapter.

destruction of his nation. Some variety there is about the date of his death, which most probably is assigned anno 570.

MAURICE SOMERSET carried this county of his nativity about with him in his name; and was bred first a Cistercian monk in Ford Abbey; then studied in Oxford, and became a good writer both in prose and verse. His deserts preferred him abbot of Wells, which in his old age he resigned, loving ease above honour. Some books he dedicated to his diocesan, Reginald bishop of Bath; and flourished anno 1193.*

ALEXANDER of ESSEBY is (saith my author†) by some accounted a Somerset, by others a Stafford-shire man; and therefore by our fundamental laws (laid down in our preface, to decide differences about nativities) falls to the share of this county. He was the prince of English poets in his age; and in imitation of Ovid *de Fastis*, put our Christian festivals into verse, setting a copy therein to Baptista Mantuanus.

Then, leaving Ovid, he aspired to Virgil, and wrote the History of the Bible (with the lives of some saints) in an heroical poem; and, though falling far short of Virgil, went beyond himself therein. He afterward became prior of Esseby Abbey,‡ belonging to the Augustins; and flourished under king Henry the Third, anno Domini 1220.

ADAMUS de MARISCO, or ADAM of MARSH, was born in this county,§ where there be plenty of marshes in the fenny part thereof. But I take Brent-marsh, as the principal, the most probable place for his nativity. It seemeth that a foggy air is no hinderance to a refined wit, whose infancy and youth in this place was so full of pregnancy. He afterwards went to Oxford, and there became D.D. It is argument enough to persuade any indifferent man into a belief of his abilities, because that Robert Grosthead, that learned and pious bishop of Lincoln, made use of his pains, that they might jointly peruse and compare the Scripture. He became afterwards a Franciscan friar in Worcester, and furnished the library thereof with most excellent manuscripts; for then began the emulation in England betwixt monasteries, which should outvie other for most and best books. He flourished anno Domini 1257. I cannot grieve heartily for this Adam's loss of the bishopric of Ely, because Hugo de Balsham his co-rival got it from him, the founder of Peter-house in Cambridge.

* Pits, ætat. 12, num. 271.

† Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 29.

‡ Quære. Where is this? F.—Answer. Canons Ashby, or Esseby, was a small priory of Black Canons in Northamptonshire.—ED.

§ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 12; and Pits, in anno 1257.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

HENRY CUFFE was born at St. George Hinton in this county, as the late Lord Powlett, baron thereof, did inform me, though none of that name left there at this day. He was afterwards fellow of Merton College in Oxford, and secretary to Robert earl of Essex, with whom he engaged in his rising, anno 1600, being arraigned at Westminster for his life. Sir Edward Cook (then but the queen's attorney) disputed syllogistically against him; whom Cuffe, an admirable logician, could, *cæteris paribus*, well have encountered. But power will easily make a solecism to be a syllogism. The most pregnant proof brought against him was a verse out of Lucan alleged by him; for, when the earl, sitting in consultation with his complices, demanded their advice, whether he should proceed in their design, or desist, Mr. Cuffe returned,

“ Viribus utendum est quas fecimus; arma ferenti
Omnia dat qui justa negat.”*

This, I may say, proved his neck-verse, being attested against him; for which he suffered. He wrote an excellent book “of the difference of the ages of man;” a rare piece indeed, though not altogether so hard to be procured, as worthy to be perused.

[S. N.] Sir JOHN HARRINGTON, Knight; where born I know not: sure I am he had a fair estate at Kelston near Bath in this county; and is eminent for his confessor extraction.†

His father, only for carrying a letter to the Lady (afterwards queen) Elizabeth, by Bishop Gardiner kept twelves months in the Tower, and made to spend 1000 pounds ere he could get free of that trouble.

His mother, servant to the Lady Elizabeth, was, by Gardiner's command, sequestered from her as an heretic, and her husband enjoined not to keep company with her.

Queen Elizabeth was godmother to this Sir John; and he was bred in Cambridge, where Doctor Still was his tutor; but whether whilst he was fellow of Christ's or master of St. John's, is to me unknown. He afterward proved one of the most ingenious poets of our English nation: witness his translation of Orlando Furioso out of the Italian, dedicated to the Lady Elizabeth, since queen of Bohemia, and the several pieces of his own invention.

It happened that, while the said Sir John repaired often to an ordinary in Bath, a female attendress at the table, neglecting other gentlemen who sat higher, and were of greater estates, applied herself wholly to him, accommodating him with all necessaries, and preventing his asking any thing with her officiousness. She being demanded by him the reason of her so careful

* The words of the poet are somewhat different.—F.

† In his continuance of Bishop Godwin, in his Bishops of Winchester.

waiting on him? "I understand," said she, "you are a very witty man; and if I should displease you in any thing, I fear you would make an epigram of me."

A posthume book of his is come forth, as an addition to bishop Godwin's Catalogue of Bishops; wherein (beside mistakes) some tart reflections in *Uxoratos Episcopos* might well have been spared. In a word, he was a poet in all things save in his wealth, leaving a fair estate to a learned and religious son, and died about the middle of the reign of king James.

SAMUEL DANIEL was born not far from Taunton in this county;* whose faculty was a master of music: and his harmonious mind made an impression on his son's genius, who proved an exquisite poet. He carried in his christian and surname two holy prophets, his monitors, so to qualify his raptures, that he abhorred all profaneness.

He was also a judicious historian; witness his "Lives of our English Kings, since the Conquest, until king Edward the Third;" wherein he hath the happiness to reconcile brevity with clearness, qualities of great distance in other authors; a work since commendably continued (but not with equal quickness and judgment) by Mr. Trussell.

He was a servant in ordinary to queen Anne, who allowed him a fair salary. As the tortoise burieth himself all the winter in the ground, so Mr. Daniel would lie hid at his garden-house in Old street, nigh London, for some months together (the more retiredly to enjoy the company of the Muses); and then would appear in public, to converse with his friends, whereof Dr. Cowel and Mr. Camden were principal.

Some tax him to smack of the old cask, as resenting of the Romish religion; but they have a quicker palate than I, who can make any such discovery. In his old age he turned husbandman, and rented a farm in Wiltshire nigh the Devises. I can give no account how he thrived thereupon; for, though he was well versed in Virgil, his fellow husbandman poet, yet there is more required to make a rich farmer, than only to say his Georgics by heart; and I question whether his Italian will fit our English husbandry. Besides, I suspect that Mr. Daniel's fancy was too fine and sublimated, to be wrought down to his private profit.

However, he had neither a *bank of wealth*, or *lank of want*; living in a competent condition. By Justina his wife he had no child; and I am unsatisfied both in the place and time of death; but collect the latter to be about the end of the reign of king James.

HUMPHRY SIDENHAM was born at Dalverton in this county,

* So am I certified by some of his [late surviving] acquaintance.—F.

of a most ancient and worshipful family; bred fellow of Wadham College; so eloquent a preacher that he was commonly called silver-tongued Sidenham. But let his own printed sermons (and especially that called "The Athenian Babler") set forth his deserved praise, who died since our civil distempers, about the year 1650.

ROMISH EXILE WRITERS.

JOHN GIBBON was undoubtedly born in this county, though herein Pits presents us with an untoward and left-handed direction, "*Patricâ Somersetensis, Diocesis Wintoniensis.*"* Now either Winchester is imprinted for Wells, or he was born in this county in some peculiar belonging to Winchester, which See hath large revenues about Taunton. Leaving the land for his religion, Pope Gregory XIII. collated on him a canon's place in the church of Bonn. This he soon quitted, and became rector of the Jesuits' College in Triers. He wrote a book against G. Schon, professor at Heydelberg, in vindication that the Pope was not antichrist. Being indisposed in health, his hearing of the defeat of the Spanish Armada was no cordial unto him, and he died anno 1589.

ROBERT PERSON was born in this county;† bred in Baliol College in Oxford, till for his viciousness he was expelled thence with disgrace. Running to Rome, and there finishing the course of his studies, he with Campian were the first brace of English Jesuits, who returned hither 1589 to preserve this nation.‡ Two years after he escaped hence, and got beyond the seas.

One of a troublesome spirit, wherewith some moderate Romanists were so offended, that (during his abode here) they once resolved to resign him up to the queen's officers.§ He had an ill-natured wit, biassed to satiricalness:—a great statesman (and it was not the least part of his policy to provide for his own safety;) who would look on, direct, give ground, abet on other men's hands, but never played so as to adventure himself into England.

He wrote a shrewd book "of the Succession to the English Crown;" setting it forth under the false name of Dolman || (a dull secular priest, guilty of little learning, and less policy); dedicating the same to the earl of Essex. He had an authoritative influence on all English Catholics; nothing of importance being agitated by them but Person had a finger, hand, arm therein. He was for twenty-three years rector of the College at Rome, where he died anno Domini 1610.

* Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 788.

† Idem, anno 1610.

‡ Camden's Elizabeth, in anno 1580.

§ Camden's Elizabeth, 1580.

|| Idem, anno 1594.

JOHN FEN was born at Montacute in this county;* bred in New College in Oxford, where he proceeded bachelor in laws, continuing there till (anno Domini 1562) for his popish activity he was ejected by the queen's commissioners. Then for a time he lived schoolmaster at St. Edmund's Bury, till ousted there on the same account. Hence he fled over into Flanders; thence into Italy; whence returning, at last he was fixed at Louvain. He wrote many, and translated more books; living to finish his jubilee, or fiftieth year of exile, beyond the seas, where he died about the year of our Lord 1613. Let me add, that this John Fen mindeth me of another of the same surname, and as violent on contrary principles; viz. Humphrey Fen, a non-conformist minister, living about Coventry, who, in the preface to his last will, "made such a protestation against the hierarchy and ceremonies, that, when his will was brought to be proved,† the preface would not be suffered to be put amongst the records of the court; as which indeed was no *limb*, but a *wen* of his testament.

JOHN COLLINGTON was born in this county,‡ bred in Lincoln College in Oxford. Going beyond the seas, and there made priest, he returned into England, and with Campian was taken, cast into the Tower of London, and condemned, but afterwards reprieved, enlarged, and sent beyond the seas. Hence he returned, and for thirty years together zealously advanced his own religion, being assistant to the two arch-priests, and he himself supplied the place in the vacancy betwixt them. He could not but be a very aged man; who, though in restraint, was alive 1611.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC.

The Lady MOHUN. Reader, know I can surround the Christian names of her nearest relations. Her husband was John, the last lord Mohun of Dunstun. The eldest daughter, Philip, married to Edward duke of York; her second, Elizabeth, to William Montacute earl of Salisbury; her youngest, Maud, matched to the Lord Strange of Knockyn, but her own Christian name I cannot recover.

However, she hath left a worthy memory behind her, chiefly on this account, that she obtained from her husband so much good ground for the commons of the town of Dunstun as she could in one day (believe it a summer one for her ease and advantage) compass about going on her naked feet.§ Surely no ingenious scholar beheld her in that her charitable perambulation, but in effect vented his wishes in the poet's expression,

"Ah! tibi ne teneras tellus secet aspera plantas." ||

* New College Register, anno 1555.

† See Master Clark, in the Life of Juliane Harring, p. 462.—F.

‡ Pit's Angliæ Scriptores, p. 807.

§ Camden's Britannia, in this county.

|| Vigil, Eclog. decima.

The certain date of her death is unknown, which by proportion is conjectured in the reign of king Henry the Fifth.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

NICHOLAS WADHAM, of Merrifield, in this county, Esquire, had great length in his extraction, breadth in his estate, and depth in his liberality. His hospital house was an Inn at all times, a court at Christmas. He married Dorothy, daughter to the secretary, sister to the first lord Petre.

Absalom, having no children, reared up for himself a pillar to perpetuate his name.* This worthy pair, being issueless, erected that which hath, doth, and will afford many pillars to church and state, the uniform and regular (nothing defective or superfluous therein) college of Wadham in Oxford. Had this worthy Esquire (being a great patron of church-livings) annexed some benefices thereunto (which may be presumed rather forgotten than neglected by him) it had, for completeness of fabric and endowment, equalled any English foundation.

If he was (which some suggest) a Romanist in his judgment, his charity is the more commendable, to build a place for persons of a different persuasion. Whilst we leave the invisible root to the Searcher of hearts, let us thankfully gather the good fruit which grew from it. He died before his college was finished, his estate by coheirs descending to Strangeways, Windham, White, &c.; and he lieth buried with his wife under a stately monument in the fair church of Ilminster.

PHILIP BISS was extracted from a worshipful family in this county, who have had their habitation in Spargrave for some descents, being bred fellow and doctor in divinity in Magdalen College in Oxford; he was afterwards preferred archdeacon of Taunton. A learned man, and great lover of learning. Now though it be most true what reverend bishop Hall was wont to say, "Of friends and books, good and few are best;" yet this doctor had good and many of both kinds; and at his death bequeathed his library (consisting of so many folios as were valued at one thousand pounds) to Wadham College, then newly founded.

This epitaph was made upon him, wherein nothing of wit, save the verbal allusion which made itself without any pains of the author thereof:

*Bis fuit hic natus, puer et Bis, Bis juvenisque.
Bis vir, Bisque senex, Bis doctor, Bisque Sacerdos.†*

I collect, by probable proportion, that his death happened about the year 1614.

* 2 Samuel xviii. 18.

† Camden's Remains, p. 380.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

Sir JOHN CHAMPNEIS, son of Robert Champneis, was born at Chew in this county; but bred a skinner in London, and lord Mayor thereof, anno 1535. Memorable he is on this account, that, whereas before his time there were no turrets in London (save what in churches and public structures) he was the first private man, who, in his house, next Cloth-workers' hall, built one, to oversee his neighbours in the city,* which delight of his eye was punished with blindness some years before his death. But seeing "prying into God's secrets is a worse sin than overlooking men's houses," I dare not concur with so censorious an author,† because every consequent of a fact is not the punishment of a fault therein.

THOMAS CORIAT.—Though some will censure him, as a person rather ridiculous than remarkable, he must not be omitted; for, first, few would be found to call him fool, might none do it save such who had as much learning as himself. Secondly, if others have more wisdom than he, thankfulness and humility is the way to preserve and increase it.

He was born at Odcombe nigh Evil, in this county; bred at Oxford, where he attained to admirable fluency in the Greek tongue. He carried folly (which the charitable called merriment) in his very face. The shape of his head had no promising form, being like a sugar-loaf inverted, with the little end before,—as composed of fancy and memory, without any common-sense.

Such as conceived him fool *ad duo*, and something else *ad decem*, were utterly mistaken: for he drave on no design, carrying for coin and counters alike; so contented with what was present, that he accounted those men guilty of superfluity, who had more suits and shirts than bodies, seldom putting off either till they were ready to go away from him.

Prince Henry allowed him a pension, and kept him for his servant. *Sweet-meats* and *Coriat* made up the last course at all court entertainments. Indeed he was the courtiers' anvil to try their wits upon: and sometimes this anvil returned the hammers as hard knocks as it received, his bluntness repaying their abusiveness.

His book, known by the name of "Coriat's Crudities," nauseous to nice readers, for the rawness thereof, is not altogether useless; though the porch be more worth than the palace, I mean, the preface, of other men's mock-commending verses thereon.

At last he undertook to travel into the East Indies by land, mounted on a horse with ten toes, being excellently qualified for such a journey; for rare his dexterity (so properly as con-

* Stow's Survey of London, p. 137.

† Idem, ibidem.

sisting most in manual signs) in interpreting and answering the dumb tokens of nations, whose language he did not understand. Besides, such his patience in all distresses, that in some sort he might seem, cooled with heat, fed with fasting, and refreshed with weariness. All expecting his return with more knowledge (though not more wisdom), he ended his earthly pilgrimage in the midst of his Indian travel, about (as I collect) the year of our Lord 1616.

LORD MAYORS.

1. John Champneis, son of Robert Champneis, of Chew, Skinner; 1535.
2. George Bond, son of Rob. Bond, of Trull, Haberdasher; 1588.

Know, reader, this is one of the ten pretermitted counties, the names of whose gentry were not, by the Commissioners, returned into the Tower, in the twelfth of king Henry the Sixth.

SHERIFFS.

This county had the same with Dorsetshire until the ninth year of queen Elizabeth; since which time, these following have born the office in this county alone.

ELIZAB. REG.

| Anno | Name and Arms. | Place. |
|------|---|------------------|
| 9 | Maur. Berkley, mil. G. a chevron between ten crosses formée Arg. | Bruiton. |
| 10 | Geo. Norton, mil. | |
| 11 | Hen. Portman, arm. O. a flower-de-luce Az. | Orchard. |
| 12 | Th. Lutterel, arm. O. a bend betwixt six martlets S. | Dunster Ca. |
| 13 | Geo. Rogers, arm. Arg. a chevron betwixt three bucks current S. attired O. | Cannington. |
| 14 | Joh. Horner, arm. S. three talbots passant Arg. | Melles. |
| 15 | Jo. Sydenham, arm. Arg. three rams S. | Brompton. |
| 16 | Joh. Stowell, mil. G. cross lozengée Arg. | Stawell. |
| 17 | Christop. Kenne, arm. Erm. three half-moons G. | Courtwick. |
| 18 | Tho. Mallet, arm. Az. three escallops O. | Enmore. |
| 19 | Geo. Sydenham, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 20 | Joh. Colles, arm. | |
| 21 | Joh. Brett. | |
| 22 | Maur. Rodney, arm. O. three eaglets displayed, Purpure. | Rodney Stoke. |

- | Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|--|----------------------|
| 23 | Hen. Newton, arm. | |
| | Arg. on a chevron Az. three garbs. O. | |
| 24 | Joh. Buller, arm. | |
| | S. on a plain cross Arg. quarter pierced, four eaglets of the field. | |
| 25 | Ar. Hopton, arm. . . | Witham. |
| | Arg. two bars S. each with three mullets of six points O. | |
| 26 | Gabr. Hawley, arm. | |
| | Vert, a saltire engrailed O. | |
| 27 | Nic. Sidenham, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 28 | Joh. Clifton, mil. . . | Barrington. |
| | S. semée of cinquefoils, a lion rampant Arg. | |
| 29 | Hen. Berkley, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 30 | Edw. Sainthorp, arm. | |
| 31 | Sam. Norton, arm. | |
| 32 | Hugo Portman, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 33 | Joh. Harington, arm. | |
| | S. a fret Arg. | |
| 34 | Geo. Speke, arm. . . | Whitlackington. |
| | Arg. two bars Az.; over all an eagle displayed G. | |
| 35 | Geo. Lutterel, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 36 | [AMP.] Hen. Walrond. | |
| 37 | Joh. Francis, arm. . . | Combe Flourée. |
| | Arg. a chevron betwixt three mullets G. pierced. | |
| 38 | Joh. Stowel, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 39 | Joh. Colles, arm. | |
| 40 | Joh. Gennings, arm. . . | Burton. |
| | Az. a chevron O. betwixt three bezants; on a chief Erm. three cinquefoils G. | |
| 41 | Geo. Rodney, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 42 | Hugo. Portman, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 43 | Joh. Mallet, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 44 | Joh. May, arm. . . . | Charterhouse Heyden. |
| | S. a chevron O. betwixt three roses Arg.; a chief of the second. | |
| 45 | Edw. Rogers, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

JACO. REG.

- | | | |
|---|--|------------------|
| 1 | Edw. Rogers, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Joh. Windham, mil. . . | Orchard. |
| | Az. a chevron betwixt three lions' heads erased O. | |
| 3 | Tho. Horner, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Joh. Portman, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Edw. Hext, mil. . . . | Ham. |
| | O. a castle betwixt three pole-axes S. | |
| 6 | Edw. Gorges, mil. . . | Wraxal. |
| | Masculy, O. and Az. | |

- | Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|---|--------------------|
| 7 | Geo. Lutterel, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 8 | Francis Baber, arm. | Chew Mag. |
| | Arg. on a fess G. three falcons' heads erased of the first. | |
| 9 | Jo. Rodney, mil. et | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| | Hugo Smith, mil. | Ashton. |
| | G. on a chevron betwixt three cinquefoils O. pierced as many leopards' heads S. | |
| 10 | Rob. Hendley, arm. | Leigh. |
| | Az. a lion rampant Arg. crowned O.; within a border of the second an entoyre of eight torteaux. | |
| 11 | Nat. Still, arm. | |
| 12 | Joh. Horner, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 13 | Barth. Michel, mil. | |
| | Parti per fess G. and S. a chevron Arg. betwixt three swans proper. | |
| | Joh. Colles, arm. | |
| 14 | Joh. Paulet, arm. | Hinton St. George. |
| | S. three swords in pile Arg. | |
| 15 | Rob. Hopton, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 16 | Theob. Newton, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 17 | Jo. Trevilian, arm. | Nettlecombe. |
| | G. a demi-horse Arg. issuing out of the waves of the sea. | |
| 18 | Hen. Hendley, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 19 | Marmad. Gennings, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 20 | Edw. Popham, arm. | |
| | Arg. on a chief G. two bucks' heads O. | |
| 21 | Will. Francis, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 22 | Th. Windham, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |

CAR. REG.

- | | | |
|---|--|------------------|
| 1 | Rob. Philips, mil. | Montacute. |
| | Arg. a chevron between three roses G. | |
| 2 | Joh. Symmes, arm. | Pounsford. |
| | Az. three scallops in base O. | |
| 3 | Joh. Latch, arm. | Langford. |
| | Arg. on a fess wavy three lozenges O. between as many ineschocheons G. | |
| 4 | Joh. Stowell, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Tho. Thynne, mil. | WILTSHIRE. |
| | Barry of ten, O. and S. | |
| 6 | Fr. Dodington, mil. | Loxton. |
| | S. three hunters' horns Arg. | |
| 7 | Th. Lutterel, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 8 | Will. Walrond, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Joh. Carew, mil. | |
| | O. three lions passant S. armed and langued G. | |

- | Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|--|------------|
| 10 | Hen. Hodges, arm. . . | Hasilbere. |
| | O. three crescents; and in a canton S. a ducal crown of the first. | |
| 11 | [AMP.] Joh. Basset, arm. | |
| 12 | | |
| 13 | | |
| 14 | Will. Evvens, arm. | |
| | S. a fess between two flowers-de-luce Or. | |
| 15 | | |
| 16 | | |
| 17 | | |
| 18 | } <i>Bellum nobis hæc otia fecit.</i> | |
| 19 | | |
| 20 | | |
| 21 | | |
| 22 | Rich. Cole, arm. | Nailsle. |
| | Parti per pale Arg. and G. a bull passant counterchanged. | |

KING JAMES.

14. JOHN PAULET, Armiger.—He was son to Sir Anthony Paulet, (governor of Jersey) by the sole daughter of Henry Lord Norrice, being the sole sister to the brood of many martial brethren. A very accomplished gentleman, of quick and clear parts: a bountiful housekeeper, so that king Charles consigned Monsieur Soubize unto him, who gave him and his retinue many months' liberal entertainment. The said king afterwards created him baron Paulet of Hinton St. George, in this county, descended to him from the Denbaudes, the ancient owners thereof. He married Elizabeth, the daughter and sole heir of Christopher Ken of Ken castle in the same shire, esquire, whose right honourable son and heir John Lord Paulet now succeedeth in that barony.

MODERN BATTLES.

None have been fought in this county, which come properly under this notion. Indeed the skirmish at Martial's Elm (something military and ominous in the name thereof) fought 1642, made much noise in men's ears (a musket gave then a greater report than a cannon since); and is remembered the more, because conceived first to break the peace of this nation, long restive and rusty in ease and quiet.

As for the encounter at Langport, where the king's forces under the Lord Goring were defeated by the Parliament's, July 12, 1645, it was rather a flight than a fight; like the battle of Spurs (fought many years since); the horse, by their speed, well saving themselves, whilst the poor foot (pawed in the place) paid dearly for it. And henceforward the sun of the king's cause declined, verging more and more westward, till at last it

set in Cornwall, and since (after a long and dark night) rose again by God's goodness in the east, when our gracious sovereign arrived at Dover.

THE FAREWELL.

May He, who bindeth the sea in a girdle of sand, confine it within the proper limits thereof, that Somersetshire may never see that sad accident return, which happened here 1607 ; when, by the eruption of the Severn sea, much mischief was, more had been done, if the west wind had continued longer with the like violence. The country was overflowed, almost twenty miles in length, and four in breadth, and yet but eighty persons drowned therein. It was then observable that creatures of contrary natures, dogs, hares, foxes, conies, cats, mice, getting up to the tops of some hills, dispensed at that time with their antipathies, remaining peaceably together, without sign of fear or violence one towards another ; to lesson men in public dangers, to depose private differences, and prefer their safety before their revenge.

BRISTOL.

BRISTOL, more truly *Bright-stow*, that is, *illustrious* or *bright dwelling*, answers its name in many respects : *bright* in the situation thereof, conspicuous on the rising of a hill ; *bright* in the buildings, fair and firm ; *bright* in the streets, so cleanly kept, as if scoured (where no carts, but sledges, are used) ; but chiefly *bright* for the inhabitants thereof, having bred so many eminent persons.

It standeth both in Somerset and Gloucester-shires (and yet in neither, it being a liberty of itself) ; divided into two parts by the river Avon, conjoined with a bridge, which, being built on both sides, counterfeiteth a continued street, for which strangers at the first sight do mistake it. The houses of the merchants herein are generally very fair ; and their entries, though little and narrow, lead into high and spacious halls ; which form may mind the inhabitants thereof of their passage to a better place.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

DIAMONDS.

These are the *stars of the earth*, though such but *dim ones*, which St. Vincent's rock, near to this city, doth produce. Their price is abated by their paleness and softness, to which we may add their number and nearness ; for, were they but few and far

fetched, their value would be advanced. They are not those unions, pearls so called, because thrifty Nature only affordeth them by one and one;* seeing that not only twins, but bunches and clusters of these are found together.

Were this rock of raw diamonds removed into the East Indies, and placed where the beams of the sun might sufficiently concoct them; probably in some hundreds of years they would be ripened into an orient perfection. All I will add is this: a lady in the reign of queen Elizabeth would have as patiently digested the lie, as the wearing of false stones or pendants of counterfeit pearl, so common in our age; and I could wish it were the worst piece of hypocrisy in fashion.

MANUFACTURES.

GRAY-SOAP.

I behold Bristol as the staple place thereof, where alone it was anciently made; for though there be a place in London, nigh Cheapside, called *Sopers-lane*, it was never so named from that commodity made therein (as some have supposed), but from Alen le *Soper*, the long since owner thereof. Yea, it is not above a hundred and fifty years, by the confession of the chronicler of that city, since the first soap was boiled in London;† before which time the land was generally supplied with *Castile* from Spain, and *Gray-soap* from Bristol. Yea, after that London meddled with the making thereof, Bristol soap (notwithstanding the portage) was found much the cheaper.‡

Great is the necessity thereof: seeing, without soap, our bodies would be no better than dirt, before they are turned into dust: men, whilst living, become noisome to themselves and others. Nor less its antiquity: for although our modern soap, made of pot-ashes and other ingredients, was unknown to the ancients, yet had they *τὸ ἀνάλογον*, something which effectually supplied the place thereof, making their woollen clear, their linen cloth cleanly. Christ is compared by the prophet§ to Fuller's soap, in Hebrew *borith*, which word Arias Montanus, in his Interlineary Bible, retaineth untranslated; but, in his comment (following the example of St. Hierom) on the place, rendereth it *herba Fullonum*, expounding it to be *saponaria*, in English *soapworth*. Indeed, both Dodoneus and Gerardus write thereof, "This plant hath no use in physic." Yet, seeing Nature made nothing in vain, *soapworth* cannot justly be charged as useless, because purging (though not the body) the clothes of a man, and conducing much to the neatness thereof.

* "Uniones, quia nulli duo simul reperientur." Pliny's Natural History, lib. ix. cap. 35.

† Stow's Survey, p. 265.

‡ Idem, in his first Table, verbo *Sope*.

§ Malachi iii. 2.

THE BUILDINGS.

Ratcliffe Church in this city clearly carrieth away the credit from all parish churches in England. It was founded by Cannings (first a merchant, who afterwards became a priest); and most stately the ascent thereunto by many stairs, which at last plentifully recompenseth their pains who climb them up, with the magnificent structure both without and within.

If any demand the cause why this church was not rather made the see of a bishop than St. Augustin's in this city, much inferior thereunto; such may receive this reason thereof: that this (though an entire stately structure) was not conveniently accommodated like St. Augustin's (formerly a great monastery) with public buildings about it, for the palace of a bishop, and the reception of the dean and chapter. However, as the town of Hague in Holland would never be walled about, as accounting it more credit to be the biggest of villages in Europe, than but a lesser city; so Ratcliffe church esteemeth it a greater grace to lead the van of all parochial,* than to follow in the rear after many cathedral churches in England.

MEDICINAL WATERS.

St. Vincent's Well, lying west of the city, under St. Vincent's Rock, and hard by the river, is sovereign for sores and sicknesses, to be washed in, or drunk of, to be either outwardly or inwardly applied. Undoubtedly the water thereof runneth through some mineral of iron, as appeareth by the rusty ferruginous taste thereof, which it retaineth though boiled never so much. Experience proveth that beer brewed thereof is wholesome against the spleen; and Dr. Samuel Ward, afflicted with that malady, and living in Sidney College, was prescribed the constant drinking thereof, though it was costly to bring it through the Severn and narrow seas to Lynn, and thence by the river to Cambridge. But men in pain must not grudge to send far to purchase their ease, and thank God if they can so procure it.

PROVERBS.

“Bristol milk.”]

Though as many elephants are fed as cows grazed within the walls of this city, yet great plenty of this metaphorical milk, whereby *xeres* or *sherry sack* is intended. Some will have it called milk, because (whereas nurses give new-born babes in some places pap, in others water and sugar) such wine is the first moisture given infants in this city. It is also the entertainment of course, which the courteous Bristolians present to all strangers, when first visiting their city.

* Yet some have informed me that it only is a chapel-of-ease to the mother-church of Bedminster.—F.

MARTYRS.

The moderation of John Holyman, bishop of this city, is much to be commended; who, in the reign of queen Mary, did not persecute any in his diocese. And yet we find Richard Sharpe, Thomas Benion, and Thomas Hale, martyred in this city, whose blood the inquisitor thereof will visit on the account of Dalbye,* the cruel chancellor of this diocese.

PRELATES.

RALPH of BRISTOL, born in this city, was bred (as I have cause to conceive) in the neighbouring convent of Glastonbury. Going over into Ireland, first he became treasurer of St. Patrick's in Dublin; then *Episcopus Darensis*, bishop of Kildare. He wrote the life of Lawrence archbishop of Dublin; and granted (saith my author†) certain indulgences to the abbey of Glastonbury in England, probably in testimony of his gratitude for his education therein. He died anno Domini 1232.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

TOBIAS MATTHEW, D.D. was born in this city;‡ bred first in St. John's, then in Christ Church in Oxford; and, by many mediate preferments, became bishop of Durham, and at last York. But it will be safest for my pen now to *fast* (for fear of a *surfeit*) which formerly *feasted* so freely on the character of this worthy prelate,§ who died 1628.

SEAMEN.

No city in England (London alone excepted) hath, in so short a time, bred more brave and bold seamen, advantaged for western voyages by its situation. They have not only been merchants, but adventurers, possessed with a public spirit for the general good; aiming not so much to return wealthier, as wiser; not always to enrich themselves, as inform posterity by their discoveries. Of these, some have been but merely casual, when going to fish for cod, they have found a country, or some eminent bay, river, or haven of importance, unknown before. Others were intentional, wherein they have sown experiments, with great pains, cost, and danger, that ensuing ages may freely reap benefit thereof. Amongst these seamen we must not forget,

HUGH ELIOT, a merchant of this city, who was, in his age, the prime pilot of our nation. He first (with the assistance of Mr.

* Fox's Martyrology, p. 2052.

† Sir James Ware, in *Episcopis Darensibus*.

‡ Sir John Harrington, in his continuation of Bishop Godwin.

§ "In my Church History," book xi. p. 133.

Thorn his fellow-citizen) found out Newfoundland, anno 1527.* This may be called Old-found-land, as senior, in the cognizance of the English, to Virginia and all our other plantations.

Had this discovery been as fortunate in public encouragement as private industry, probably before this time we had enjoyed the kernel of those countries whose shell only we now possess. It is to me unknown when Eliot deceased.

WRITERS.

THOMAS NORTON was born in this city; and, if any doubt thereof, let them but consult the initial syllables in the six first, and the first line in the seventh chapter of his Ordinal, which put together compose,

“ Thomas Norton of Briseto
A parfet master you may him trow.”

Thus his modesty embraced a middle way betwixt concealing and revealing his name; proper for so great a professor in chemistry as he was, that his very name must from his book be mysteriously extracted.

He was scarcely twenty-eight years of age,† when in forty days (believe him, for he saith so of himself‡) he learned the perfection of chymistry, taught, as it seems, by Mr. George Ripley. But what saith the poet?

“ Non minor est virtus, quam quærere, parta tueri.”

The spite is, he complaineth, that a merchant's wife of Bristol stole from him the elixir of life.§ Some suspect her to have been the wife of William Cannings (of whom before), contemporary with Norton, who started up to so great and sudden wealth, the clearest evidence of their conjecture.||

The admirers of this art are justly impatient to hear this their great patron traduced by the pen of J. Pits¶ and others, by whom he is termed *Nugarum opifex in frivola scientia*; and that he undid himself, and all his friends who trusted him with their money, living and dying very poor about the year 1477.

JOHN SPINE.—I had concluded him born at Spine in Berkshire nigh Newbury but for these dissuasives. 1. He lived lately under Richard the Third, when the clergy began to leave off their local surnames, and, in conformity to the laity, to be called from their fathers. 2. My author** peremptorily saith he was born in this city. I suspect the name to be Latinised *Spineus* by Pits, and that in plain English he was called Thorn, an ancient name, I assure you, in this city. However, he was a Carmelite, and a doctor of divinity in Oxford, leaving some books of his

* Hacluit's English Voyages, vol. III. p. 10.

† In his Ordinal, p. 88.

‡ Ibid. p. 33.

§ Ibid. p. 34, linea 33.

|| “Theatrum Chemicum,” made by Elias Ashmole, Esq. p. 441.

¶ De Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 666.

** Ibid. p. 673.

making to posterity. He died and was buried in Oxford, anno Domini 1484.

JOHN of MILVERTON.—Having lost the *fore* I must play an *after* game, rather than wholly omit such a man of remark. The matter is not much, if he, who was lost in Somersetshire (where indeed he was born, at Milverton) be found in Bristol, where he first fixed himself a friar Carmelite.* Hence he went to Oxford, Paris, and at last had his abode in London.

He was Provincial-general of his Order through England, Scotland, and Ireland; so that his jurisdiction was larger than king Edward the Fourth's, under whom he flourished. He was a great anti-Wicliffist, and champion of his order both by his writing and preaching. He laboured to make all believe that Christ himself was a Carmelite (professor of wilful poverty;) and his high commending of the poverty of friars tacitly condemned the pomp of the prelates. Hereupon the bishop of London (being his diocesan) cast him into the gaol, from whom he appealed to Paul the Second; and, coming to Rome, he was for three years kept close in the prison of St. Angelo. It made his durance the more easy, having the company of Platina the famous papal biographist,† the nib of whose pen had been too long in writing dangerous truth. At last he procured his cause to be referred to seven cardinals, who ordered his enlargement.

Returning home into England, he lived in London in good repute. I find him nominated bishop of St. David's;‡ but how he came to miss it, is to me unknown. Perchance he would not bite the bait; but whether because too fat to cloy the stomach of his mortified soul, or too lean to please the appetite of his concealed covetousness, no man can decide. He died, and was buried in London, 1486.

WILLIAM GROCINE was born in this city,§ and bred in Winchester school; where he, when a youth, became a most excellent poet. Take one instance of many. A pleasant maid (probably his mistress, however she must be so understood) in a love frolic pelted him with a snow-ball, whereon he extempore|| made this Latin tetrastic:—

*Me nive candenti petit mea Julia : rebar
Igne carere nivem, nix tamen ignis erat.
Sola potes nostras extinguere Julia flammæ,
Non nive, non glacie, sed potes igne pari.¶*

“ A snow-ball white at me did Julia throw ;
Who would suppose it ? fire was in that snow.
Julia alone can quench my hot desire,
But not with snow, or ice, but equal fire.”

* Pits, *Ætat.* 14, num. 885.

† Bale, Cent. viii. num. 44.

‡ Bale and Pits, ut prius.

§ New College Register, anno 1467.

|| Bale, de *Scriptoribus Britannicis*, Cent. ix. num. 5, and Pits, in anno 1520.

¶ These verses are printed among Petronius's Fragments, being a farrago of many verses later than that ancient author.—F.

He afterwards went over into Italy, where he had Demetrius Calchondiles and Politian for his masters; and, returning into England, was public professor of the Greek tongue in Oxford. There needs no more to be added to his honour, save that Erasmus in his *Epistles* often owns him *pro patrono suo et preceptore*. He died anno 1520.

ROMISH EXILE WRITERS.

JOHN FOWLER was born in Bristol;* bred a printer by his occupation, but so learned a man, that (if the character given him by one of his own persuasion† be true) he may pass for our English Robert or Henry Stephens, being skilful in Latin and Greek, and a good poet, orator, and divine. He wrote an abridgment of “Thomas’s Summes,” the translation of Osorius into English, &c. Being a zealous papist, he could not comport with the Reformation; but conveyed himself and his press over to Antwerp, where he was signally serviceable to the Catholic cause, in printing their pamphlets, which were sent over, and sold in England. He died at Namurch 1579; and lies there buried in the church of St. John the Evangelist.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC.

ROBERT THORN was born in this city, as his ensuing epitaph doth evidence. I see it matters not what the name be, so the nature be good. I confess, Thorns came in by “man’s curse;”‡ and our Saviour saith, “Do men gather grapes of thorns?”§ But this our Thorn (God send us many coppices of them) was a blessing to our nation, and wine and oil may be said freely to flow from him. Being bred a merchant tailor in London he gave more than four thousand four hundred forty-five pounds to pious uses;|| a sum sufficient therewith to build and endow a college, the time being well considered, being towards the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Eighth.

I have observed some at the church-door cast in sixpence with such ostentation, that it rebounded from the bottom, and rung against both the sides of the bason (so that the same piece of silver was the alms and the giver’s trumpet); whilst others have dropped down silent five shillings without any noise. Our Thorn was of the second sort, doing his charity effectually, but with a possible privacy. Nor was this good Christian abroad worse (in the apostle-phrase) than an infidel at home in not providing for his family, who gave to his poor kindred (besides debt forgiven unto them) the sum of five thousand one hundred forty-two pounds.¶

Grudge not, reader, to peruse his epitaph; which, though not so good as he deserved, is better than most in that age:—

* Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, anno 1579.

† Idem, ibidem.

‡ Genesis iii. 18.

§ Matthew vii. 16.

|| Stow’s Survey of London, p. 90.

¶ Idem, ibid.

“ Robertus cubat hic Thornus, mercator honestus,
 Qui sibi legitimas arte paravit opes.
 Huic vitam dederat parvo Bristolia quondam,
 Londinum hoc tumultu clauserat ante diem.
 Ornavit studiis patriam, virtutibus auxit,
 Gymnasium crexit sumptibus ipse suis.
 Lector, quisquis ades, requiem cineri, precor, ora
 Supplex, et precibus numina flecte tuis.”*

He died a bachelor, in the fortieth year of his age, anno Domini 1532; and lies buried in St. Christopher's, London.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

MARY DALE, better known by the name of Mary Ramsey, daughter of William Dale, merchant, was born in this city. She became afterwards second wife to Sir Thomas Ramsey, Grocer and lord mayor of London, anno 1577; and surviving him, was thereby possessed of a great estate, and made good use thereof.† She founded two fellowships and scholarships in Peter-house in Cambridge; and proffered much more, if on her terms it might have been accepted. For most certain it is, that she would have settled on that house lands to the value of five hundred pounds per annum and upwards, on condition that it should be called “The college of Peter and Mary.” This Doctor Soams, then master of the house, refused, affirming “that Peter, who so long lived single, was now too old to have a feminine partner,”‡ a dear jest, to lose so good a benefactress.

This not succeeding, the stream of her charity was not peevishly dried up (with those who in matters of this nature will do nothing, when they cannot do what they would do); but found other channels therein to derive itself.§ She died anno Domini 1596, and lieth buried in Christ's Church|| in London.

THOMAS WHITE, D. D. was born in this city, and bred in Oxford. He was afterwards related to Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, whose funeral sermon he made, being accounted a good preacher in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

Indeed he was accused for being a great pluralist, though I cannot learn that at once he had more than one cure of souls, the rest being dignities. As false is the aspersion of his being a great usurer: but one bond being found by his executors amongst his writings of one thousand pounds, which he lent gratis for many years to the company of Merchant Tailors, whereof he was free, the rest of his estate being in land and ready money. Besides other benefactions to Christ Church, and a lecture in St. Paul's, London, he left three thousand pounds for the building of Sion College to be a *Ramah* for the

* Stow's Survey of London, p. 193.

† Idem, p. 124.

‡ So was I informed by Dr. Seaman, late Master of that College.—F.

§ Stow's Survey, in his description of Christ Church.

|| Lady Ramsey was a liberal benefactress to Christ's Hospital.—Ed.

sons of the prophets in London. He built there also a fair alms-house for twenty poor folk, allowing them yearly six pounds a-piece; and another at Bristol, which, as I am informed, is better endowed.

Now, as Camillus was counted a second Romulus, for enlarging and beautifying the city of Rome; so Mr. John Simpson, minister of St. Olave's, Hart-street, London, may be said a second White, for perfecting the aforesaid college of Sion, building the gate-house with a fair case for the library, and endowing it with threescore pounds per annum.

Dr. Thomas White died anno Domini 1623.

LORD MAYORS.

John Aderly, son of John Aderly, Ironmonger, 1442.

Thomas Canning, son of John Canning, Grocer, 1456.

John Young, son of Thomas Young, Grocer, 1466.

THE FAREWELL.

I am credibly informed, that one Mr. Richard Grigson, citizen, hath expended a great sum of money in new casting of the bells of Christ Church, adding tunable chimes unto them. Surely he is the same person whom I find in the printed list of compounders to have paid one hundred and five pounds for his reputed delinquency in our civil wars; and am glad to see one of his persuasion (so lately purified in Goldsmith's Hall) able to go to the cost of so chargeable a work.

I wish BRISTOL may have many more to follow his example; though perchance, in this our suspicious age, it will be conceived a more discreet and seasonable desire, not to wish the increase, but the continuance, of our bells; and that (though not taught the *descant* of chimes) they may retain their plain song for that public use to which they were piously intended.

WORTHIES OF SOMERSETSHIRE WHO HAVE FLOURISHED SINCE THE TIME OF FULLER.

Dr. Thomas AMORY, eloquent dissenting divine; born at Taunton 1700; died 1774.

Thomas BAKER, divine and mathematician; born at Ilton about 1625; died 1690.

Elizabeth Ogilvy BENDER, biographical and historical writer; born at Wells 1778.

Richard BROCKLESBY, physician and author; born at Minehead 1722; died 1797.

Simon BROWNE, learned dissenting divine; born at Shepton Mallet about 1680; died 1732.

John BRYDAL, lawyer and antiquary; born about 1683.

George BULL, Bishop of St. David's, learned author; born at Wells 1634; died 1709.

Dr. Henry BYAM, loyalist and learned preacher, author of "Sermons;" born at Luccombe 1580; died 1669.

Walter CHARLETON, physician, and voluminous writer on the sciences; born at Shepton Mallet 1619; died 1707.

Robert CROSSE, divine, philosopher, and controversialist; born at Dunster about 1605; died 1683.

Ralph CUDWORTH, learned divine and philosophical writer; born at Aller 1617; died 1688.

Richard EDGEWORTH, scientific and miscellaneous writer; born at Bath 1744; died 1817.

Tho. FALCONER, divine, writer, and classical scholar; born at Bath 1772; died 1839.

Henry FIELDING, novelist and dramatist; born at Sharpham Park 1707; died 1754.

Dr. John GARDINER, divine; born at Wellington 1757.

Dr. Henry HARRINGTON, musical poet and physician; born at Kelston 1727.

Henry HELLIET, learned divine; born at Dundry; flourished 1687.

Prince HOARE, dramatic and miscellaneous writer; born at Bath 1755; died 1835.

Humphrey HODY, divine and author; born at Odcombe 1659; died 1706.

Lord Viscount HOOD, distinguished admiral; born 1724; died in 1816.

James HURLY, divine and eccentric philosopher; born at Crowcombe: died 1783.

James JENNINGS, poetical writer; born at Huntspill 1772.

Richard LAURENCE, divine, and primate of Ireland, theological antiquary and writer; born at Bath 1758; died 1839.

John LOCKE, moral philosopher, author of "Essay on the Human Understanding," &c.; born at Wrington 1632; died 1704.

William PRYNNE, lawyer and antiquary, author of "Histrio Mastix," and star-chamber victim; born at Swanswick 1600; died 1669.

Lord RODNEY, successful naval commander; born about 1718; died 1792.

Elizabeth ROWE, poetess and accomplished lady, and author of "Letters from the Dead to the Living," &c.; born at Ilchester 1674; died 1737.

Gilbert SHELDON, archbishop of Canterbury; born at Stanton Prior 1598; died 1677.

Daniel TERRY, comedian, and adapter of pieces; born at Bath; died 1829.

Sir Edward WALTER, historian and herald; died 1676.

Francis WEBB, poet; born at Taunton 1735.

John WICKE, pious divine and friend of Dr. Lardner; born at Taunton 1718.

. Various topographical works relative to Somersetshire have been produced since the time of Fuller. Of these the most important are, the Histories of the County, 1st, by the Rev. J. Collinson (1791); and 2nd, by the Rev. Mr. Phelps; the latter of which was commenced in 1836, and several parts have been already issued, which display considerable judgment and research. Of the works connected with the local topography of the county, the most prominent are the Description of Bath, by J. Wood (1749); the History of Bath, by the Rev. R. Warner (1801); the History of Bath Abbey Church, by J. Britton (1825), and Anstey's New Bath Guide, edited by the same (1830); Delineations of the North-western division of the County, by J. Rutter (1829); History of Taunton, by J. Toulmin (1791), and re-edited, in 1822, by J. Savage; Customs of the Manor of Taunton and Taunton Dean, by R. Locke (1816); Histories of Wells Cathedral, by J. Davis (1814), and by J. Britton (1824); History of Glastonbury, by the Rev. R. Warner (1826), and of the Hundred of Carhampton, by J. Savage (1830).—ED.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

STAFFORDSHIRE hath Cheshire on the north-west; Derbyshire on the east and north-east; Warwick and Worcester-shires on the south; and Shropshire in the west. It lieth from north to south in form of a lozenge, bearing forty in the length from the points thereof, whilst the breadth in the middle exceeds not twenty-six miles.

A most pleasant county: for, though there be a place therein still called Sinai park (about a mile from Burton), at first so named by the abbot of Burton, because a vast, rough, hilly ground, like the wilderness of Sinai in Arabia;* yet this, as a small mole, serves for a foil to set off the fair face of the county the better.

Yea, this county hath much beauty in the very solitude thereof; witness Beau-Desert, or the Fair Wilderness, being the beautiful barony of the lord Paget:

“ And if their deserts have so rare devices :
Pray then, how pleasant are their paradises.”

Indeed most fruitful are the parts of this shire above the banks of Dove; butchers being necessitated presently to kill the cattle fatted thereupon, as certainly knowing that they will fall in their flesh, if removed to any other pasture, because they cannot but change to their loss.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

The best ALABASTER in England (know, reader, I have consulted with curious artists in this kind) is found about Castle-Hay in this county. It is but one degree beneath white marble, only more soft and brittle. However, if it lie dry fenced from weather, and may be let alone, long the during thereof. Witness the late statue of John of Gaunt in Paul's, and many monuments made thereof in Westminster, remaining without break or blemish to this day. I confess Italy affords finer alabaster (whereof those *imagilets* wrought at Leghorn are made), which indeed apes ivory in the whiteness and smoothness thereof. But such alabaster is found in small bunches and little propor-

* Burton's Description of Leicestershire, p. 119.

tions: it riseth not (to use the language of workmen) in great blocks, as our English doth. What use there is of alabaster calcined in physic, belongs not to me to dispute. Only I will observe, that it is very cool, the main reason why "Mary put her ointment so precious into an alabaster box;"* because it preserved the same from being dried up, to which such liquors in hot countries were very subject.

THE MANUFACTURES.

NAILS.

These are the accommodators generally to unite solid bodies, and to make them to be continuous: yea, coin of gold and silver may be better spared in a commonwealth than nails; for commerce may be managed without money by exchange of commodities, whereas hard bodies cannot be joined together so fast, and fast so soon and soundly, without the mediation of nails.

Such their service for firmness and expedition, that iron nails will fasten more in an hour than wooden pins in a day, because the latter must have their way made, whilst the former make way for themselves.

Indeed there is a fair house on London bridge, commonly called None-such, which is reported to be made without either nails or pins, with crooked tenons fastened with wedges and other (as I may term them) circumferential devices. This, though it was no *labour in vain*, because at last attaining the intended end, yet was it no better than a *vain* labour according to the rule in logic, "*Frustra fit per plura quod fieri potest per pauciora.*" But seeing the owner of that house had his harmless humour therein, and paid dear, no doubt, to his workmen for the same; there is no cause that I or any other should find fault therewith.

BUILDINGS.

I have presented the portraiture of the church of Lichfield in my "Church History," with the due praise of the neatness thereof. But now, alas! the body thereof is become a very carcase, ruined in our late civil wars. The like fate is likely to fall on the rest of our cathedrals, if care be not taken for their reparations.

I have read of duke d'Alva, that he promised life to some prisoners; but, when they petitioned him for food, he returned, "he would grant them life, but no meat;" by which criticism of courteous cruelty the poor people were starved. If our cathedrals have only a bare being, and be not supplied with seasonable repairs (the daily food of a fabric) soon will they be famished to nothing.†

* Matthew xxvi. 7. Mark xiv. 3. Luke vii. 37.

† This note, written in bad times, seven years since, I thought not fit to put out.—F.

As for the Close at Lichfield, I have been credibly informed that the plague (which long had raged therein), at first shooting of the cannon at the siege thereof, did abate, imputed by naturalists to the violent purging of the air by the bullets; but by divines to God's goodness, who graciously would not have two miseries of war and plague afflict one small place at the same time.

Pass we now to Civil buildings in this shire.

TUTBURY CASTLE is a stately place; and I dare take it on the credit of an excellent witness,* that it hath a brave and large prospect (*to it, in it, and from it*); northward it looks on pleasant pastures; eastward on sweet rivers and rich meadows; southward on a goodly forest, and many parks (lately no fewer than twelve) belonging thereto or holden thereof. It was formerly the seat of the Lord Ferrars earl of Derby; and how it was forfeited to the crown is worth our observing.

Robert de Ferrars earl of Derby, siding with Simon Montford against king Henry the Third, was fined at fifty thousand pounds, to be paid *pridie Johannis Baptistæ* † next following. I know not whether more to admire at the suddenness of payment, or vastness of the sum: seeing an hundred thousand pounds was the ransom set by the Emperor on our king Richard the First; and it shaked all the coffers of England in that age (without the help of church plate to make it up). Well, these lords following were the security bound for the earl's true payment at the time appointed:

1. Henry, son to Richard king of the Romans; 2. William Valence earl of Pembroke; 3. John de Warren earl of Surrey; 4. William Beauchamp earl of Warwick; 5. Sir Roger de Somery; 6. Sir Thomas de Clare; 7. Sir Robert Walrond; 8. Sir Roger Clifford; 9. Sir Hamond le Strange; 10. Sir Bartholomew de Sudeley; 11. Sir Robert Bruse; all being then barons of the land.

But earl Robert, unable to advance the money at the time appointed, and unwilling to leave the lords, his bail, under the king's lash, surrendered his lands (and Tutbury castle amongst the rest) to the clear yearly value of three thousand pounds into the king's hands; redeemable, when he or his heirs should pay down on one day fifty thousand pounds; which was never performed.

The English clergy much pitied John the son of this earl Robert, who presented a petition to the Pope, informing his Holiness, that the English clergy were willing to give him money by way of contribution to redeem his estate, but durst not, because commanded to the contrary under the pain of the Pope's curse; and therefore he craved his apostolical indulgence therein.

Something I find was restored unto him; but Tutbury was

* Sampson Erdeswicke, in his manuscript survey of this shire.

† Idem, *ibidem*.

too sweet a morsel to return, being annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster. John of Gaunt built a fair castle there, walled on three sides by art, and the fourth by its natural steepness.

DUDLEY CASTLE must not be forgotten, highly and pleasantly seated; and in the reign of king Edward the Sixth well built, and adorned by John Dudley duke of Northumberland, whereon a story worth the reporting doth depend.

The aforesaid duke, deriving himself (how truly not yet decided) from a younger branch of the lord Dudley, thirsted after this castle, in regard of the name and the honourableness of the house, some having avouched that the barony is annexed to the lawful possession thereof, whether by purchase or descent.* Now finding John Sutton the lord Dudley (grandfather to the last baron) a weak man, exposed to some wants, and entangled with many debts, he, by the help of those money-merchants, wrought him out of his castle. So that the poor lord, turned out of doors, and left to the charity of his friends for subsistence, was commonly called the lord Quondam. But, after the execution of that duke, queen Mary, sympathizing with Edward the son of this poor lord (which Edward had married Katharine Bruges her maid of honour and sister to the lord Chandois), restored him to the lands and honour which justly belonged to his father.

PROVERBS.

“ In April,† Dove's flood
Is worth a king's good.”]

Dove, a river parting this and Derbyshire, when it overfloweth its banks in April, is the *Nikus* of Staffordshire, much battling the meadows thereof.

But this river of Dove, as overflowing in April, feeds the meadows with fruitfulness; so in May and June chokes the sand grained with grit and gravel, to the great detriment of the owners thereof.

“ Wotton-under-Weaver,
Where God came never.”†]

It is time that this old profane proverb should die in men's mouths for ever. I confess, in common discourse, God is said to *come* to what he doth approve; to *send* to what he only permits; and neither to *go* nor *send* to what he doth dislike and forbid. But this distinction, if granted, will help nothing to the defending of this profane proverb, which it seems took its wicked original from the situation of Wotton, so covered with hills from the light of the sun, a dismal place, as report repre-

* Mr. Dugdale, in his Illustration of Warwickshire, in the Catalogue of the Earls of Warwick.—F.

† Camden's Britannia, in this county.

‡ Idem, ibidem.

senteth it. But were there a place indeed where God came never, how many years' purchase would guilty consciences give for a small abode therein, thereby to escape Divine justice for their offences!

SAINTS.

Authors do as generally agree about a grand massacre committed by the Pagans under Dioclesian on the British Christians in the place where Lichfield now standeth: I say, they as generally agree in the fact, as they disagree in the number: some making them two hundred, others five, others seven. And one author (certainly he was no Millennary in his judgment) mounts them to just 999. Indeed many were martyred in those days, both in Britain and elsewhere, whose names and numbers are utterly unknown; so true is the expression of Gregory the Great,* "*Ipsi sancti martyres Deo numerabiles, nobis arenam multiplicati sunt, quia quot sint à nobis comprehendere non possunt: novit enim eos tantum ille, qui (ut habet Psalmus cxxvi.) numerat multitudinem stellarum, et omnibus eis nomina vocat.*"

ST. BERTELIN was a Briton of a noble birth, and led an eremitical life in the woods near Stafford,† anciently called *Bethiney* (contracted, it seems, for *Bertilney*); something of solitariness still remaining in his memory, as being so alone, it hath no memorable particulars of his accounts to accompany it.

WOLFADUS—RUFFINUS.—It was pity to part them, seeing they were "loving in their lives, and in their death they were not divided."‡ They were sons to Wolferus, the Pagan king of Mercia and a tyrant to boot, who, hating Christianity, and finding these twins to profess privately to practise it, was so enraged, that nothing but their blood would quench his anger. Wolfadus was taken, and martyred at Stone in this county; whilst his younger (if not twin brother) Ruffinus came little more behind him at his death, than he started before him at his birth; seeking to hide himself in a woody place (where since the chapel of Burnweston hath been built§) was there by his Herod-father found out and murdered. They were by succeeding ages rewarded with reputation of saintship. This massacre happened anno domini ——.||

CARDINALS.

REGINALD POLE was born at Stoverton castle in this county,

* In his 27th Homily in Evang.

† Camden and Speed, their descriptions of this country.

‡ 2 Sam. i. 23.

§ Sampson Erdeswicke, MS.

|| Wolfhere was king of Mercia from 659 to 675.—ED.

anno 1500.* He was second son unto sir Richard Pole, knight of the Garter, and *frater consobrinus*† (a relation which I cannot make out in reference to him) to Henry the Seventh. His mother Margaret countess of Salisbury was niece to king Edward the Fourth, and daughter to George duke of Clarence.

This Reginald was bred in Corpus Christi College in Oxford; preferred afterward dean of Exeter. King Henry the Eighth highly favoured and sent him beyond the seas, allowing him a large pension, to live in an equipage suitable to his birth and alliance. He studied at Padua, conversing there so much with the Patricians of Venice, that at last he degenerated into a perfect Italian; so that neither love to his country, nor gratitude to the king, nor sharp letters of his friends, nor fear to lose his present, nor hopes to get future preferments, could persuade him to return into England, but that his pensions were withdrawn from him.

This made him apply his studies the more privately in a Venetian monastery, where he attained great credit, for his eloquence, learning, and good life. Such esteem foreign grandees had of his great judgment, that cardinal Sadolet, having written a large book in the praise of philosophy, submitted it wholly to his censure. Pole as highly commended the work, as he much admired that a cardinal of the church of Rome would conclude his old age with writing on such a subject,‡ applying unto him the verses of Virgil,

*Est in conspectu Tenedos notissima famâ
Insula, dives opum, Priami dum regna manebant,
Nunc tantum sinus, et statio malefida carinis.*

“ From Troy may the isle of Tenedos be spied,
Much fam'd when Priam's kingdom was in pride,
Now but a bay where ships in danger ride.”

These far-fetched lines he thus brought home to the cardinal, that though philosophy had been in high esteem whilst paganism was in the prime thereof, yet was it but a bad harbour for an aged Christian to cast his anchor therein.

It was not long before he was made deacon-cardinal, by the title of St. Mary in Cosmedin, by Pope Paul the Third, who sent him on many fruitless and dangerous embassies to the emperor and the French king, to incite them to war against king Henry the Eighth. Afterwards he retired himself to Viterbo in Italy, where his house was observed the sanctuary of Lutherans, and he himself became a racking, but no thorough-paced Protestant; insomuch that, being appointed one of three presidents of the council of Trent, he endeavoured (but in vain) to have justification determined by faith alone.

During his living at Viterbo, he carried not himself so cautiously, but that he was taxed for begetting a base child, which

* Camden's Britannia, in English, in Staffordshire.

† Antiquit. Britan. in Vitâ Poli., p. 344.

‡ Idem, p. 345.

Pasquil* published in Latin and Italian verses, affixed in the season of liberty on his lawless pillar.

This Pasquil is an author eminent on many accounts. First, for his self-concealment, being "*noscens omnia, et notus nemini.*" Secondly, for his intelligence, who can display the deeds of midnight at high noon, as if he hid himself in the holes of their bed-staves, knowing who were cardinals' children better than they knew their fathers. Thirdly, for his impartial boldness. He was made all of tongue and teeth, biting whatever he touched, and it bled whatever he bit; yea, as if a General Council and Pasquil were only above the Pope, he would not stick to tell where he trod his holy sandals awry. Fourthly, for his longevity, having lived (or rather lasted) in Rome some hundreds of years; whereby he appears no particular person, but a successive corporation of satirists. Lastly, for his impunity, escaping the Inquisition; whereof some assign this reason, because hereby the court of Rome comes to know her faults, or rather to know that their faults are known; which makes Pasquil's converts (if not more honest) more wary in their behaviour.

This defamation made not such an impression on Pole's credit, but that, after the death of Paul the Third, he was at midnight, in the conclave, chosen to succeed him. Pole refused it, because he would not have his choice a deed of darkness, appearing therein not perfectly Italianated, in not taking preferment when tendered; and the cardinals beheld his refusal as a deed of dulness. Next day, expecting a re-election, he found new morning new minds; and, Pole being reprobated, Julius the Third, his professed enemy, was chosen in his place.

Yet afterwards he became "*alterius orbis Papa,*" when made archbishop of Canterbury by queen Mary. He was a person free from passion, whom none could anger out of his ordinary temper. His youthful books were full of the flowers of rhetoric; whilst the withered stalks are only found in the writings of his old age, so dry their style, and dull their conceit. He died a few hours after queen Mary, November the 17th, anno 1558.

PRELATES.

EDMUND STAFFORD was brother to Ralph first earl of Stafford, and consequentially must be son to Edmund baron Stafford.† His nativity is rationally with most probability placed in this county, wherein his father (though landed every where) had his prime seat, and largest revenues.

He was by king Richard the Second preferred bishop of Exeter; and under king Henry the Fourth, for a time, was chancellor of England. I meet with an author who doth make him bishop first of Rochester, then of Exeter, and lastly of York.‡

* Antiquit. Brit. in *Vità Poli*, p. 348.

† Bishop Godwin, in the *Bishops of Exeter*.

‡ Mr. Philpot, in his *Catalogue of Lord Chancellors*, p. 53.

But of the first and last *altum silentium* in bishop Godwin, whom I rather believe. He was a benefactor to Stapleton's-Inn in Oxford, on a three-fold account, viz.

1. Of *Credit*; first calling it Exeter College, whereby he put an obligation on the bishop of that see, favourably to reflect thereon.

2. Of *Profit*; adding two fellowships unto it, and settling lands to maintain them.

3. Of *Safety*; which consisteth in good statutes, which here he wisely altered and amended.

He sat in his see twenty-four years; and, dying 1419, was buried under an alabaster tomb in his own cathedral.

WILLIAM DUDLEY, son of John Dudley, the eighth baron Dudley, of Dudley castle in this county, was by his parents designed for a scholar, and bred in University College in Oxford, whence he was preferred to be dean of Windsor, and afterwards was for six years bishop of Durham.* He died anno 1483, at London, and lies buried in Westminster on the south side of St. Nicholas Chapel.

EDMUND AUDLEY, son to the lord Audley of Heyley in this county, whose surname was Touchet. I am informed by my worthy friend, that skilful antiquary Mr. Thomas Barlow of Oxford, that this Edmund in one and the same instrument writeth himself both Audley and Touchet. He was bred in the university of Oxford; and, in process of time, he built the choir of Saint Mary's therein anew on his own charge, adorning it *organis hydraulicis*, which, I think, imports no more than a musical organ.

He was preferred bishop, first of Rochester, then of Hereford, and at last of Salisbury.† He died at Ramsbury, August 23, 1624; and is buried in his own cathedral, on the south side of the altar, in a chapel of excellent artifice of his own erection.

Not meeting with any bishops born in this county SINCE THE REFORMATION, let us proceed.

LAWYERS.

SIR THOMAS LITTLETON, Knight.—Reader I have seriously and often perused his life, as written by Sir Edward Coke; yet, not being satisfied of the certainty of his nativity, am resolved to divide his character betwixt this county and Worcestershire. He was son to Thomas Westcote, esq. and Elizabeth Littleton his wife; whose mother being daughter and heir of Thomas Littleton, esq. and bringing to her husband a great inheritance, indented with him before marriage, that

* Godwin, in the Bishops of Durham.

† Bishop Godwin, in the Bishops of Sarum.

her virgin surname should be assumed and continued in his posterity.*

He was bred student of the laws in the Inward Temple; and became afterwards serjeant and steward of the court of the Marshalsea of the king's household to Henry the Sixth. By king Edward the Fourth, in the sixth of his reign, he was made one of the judges of the Common Pleas; and in the fifteenth of his reign by him created Knight of the Bath.

He is said by our learned antiquary† to have deserved as well of our Common as Justinian of the Civil law; whose "Book of Tenures" (dedicated by him to Richard his second son, who also studied the laws) is counted oraculous in that kind, which since hath been commented on by the learned endeavours of Sir Edward Coke.

He married Joan, one of the daughters and co-heirs of William Boerley, of Bromscraft castle in Salop, by whom he had three sons, founders of three fair families still flourishing:

1. *William*, fixed at Frankley, in this county, where his posterity is eminently extant.

2. *Richard*, whose issue, by Alice daughter and heir of William Winsbury, remain at Pillerton Hall in Shropshire.

3. *Thomas*, who, by Anne, daughter and heir of John Botreux, hath his lineage still continuing in Worcestershire.

This reverend judge died the 23rd of August, in the one and twentieth of king Edward the fourth; and lieth buried under a very fair monument in the cathedral of Worcester.

EDMUND DUDLEY, Esq. was son to John Dudley, Esq. second son to John Sutton, first baron of Dudley, as a learned antiquary ‡ hath beheld his pedigree derived. But his descent is controverted by many, condemned by some, who have raised a report, that John, father to this Edmund, was but a carpenter, born in Dudley town (and therefore called John Dudley), who, travelling southward to find work for his trade, lived at Lewes in Sussex, where they will have this Edmund born, and for the pregnancy of his parts brought up by the abbot of Lewes in learning. But probably some who afterwards were pinched in their purses by this Edmund, did in revenge give him this bite in his reputation, inventing this tale to his disparagement. I must believe him of noble extraction, because qualified to marry the daughter and heir of the viscount of Lisle, and that before this Edmund grew so great with king Henry the Seventh, as by the age of John his son (afterwards duke of Northumberland) may probably be collected.

He was bred in the study of the laws, wherein he profited so well, that he was made one of the *puisne* judges, and wrote an

* Lord Coke, in his Preface to Littleton's Tenures.

† Camden's Britannia, in Staffordshire.

‡ Sampson Erdeswicke, MS.

excellent book, compounded of law and policy (which hitherto I have not seen), intituled “The Tree of the Commonwealth.”*

But what saith Columella? “Agricolam arbor ad fructum perducta delectat,” (a ‘husbandman is delighted with the tree of his own planting when brought to bear fruit.’) Judge Dudley knew well how to turn a land into the greatest profit of his prince, which made him employed by king Henry the Seventh to put his penal statutes in execution; which he did, with severity, cruelty, and extortion; so that, with Sir Richard Empson, *viis et modis* (*vitiis et modis* rather) they advanced a mighty mass of money to the king, and no mean one to themselves.

King Henry the Eighth coming to his crown, could not pass in his progress for complaints of people in all places, against these two wicked instruments, who, with the two “daughters of the horse leech,”† were always crying, Give, give; and therefore he resolved to discharge their protection, and to resign them to justice; so that they were made a peace-offering to popular anger 1510, and were executed at Tower-hill.

Sir THOMAS BROMLEY, Knight.—Reader, I request thee that this short note may keep possession for his name and memory, until he may be fixed elsewhere with more assurance. He was, in the first of queen Mary, October 8, made lord chief justice of the King’s Bench, holding his place hardly a year; but, whether quitting his office, or dying therein, is to me unknown.‡

SOLDIERS.

JOHN BROMLEY, Esq., branched from the Bromleys in Shropshire, but born and living in this county at Bromley, followed the fortunate arms of king Henry the Fifth in France.§

It happened that, in a battle near Corby, the French (according to their fashion, furious at first) fell so fiercely on the English, that they got away the king’s standard of Guienne, to the great dismay of our army. But Bromley’s heart had no room for fear or grief, anger had so wholly possessed it: insomuch that valiantly he recovered the captive standard, and by his exemplary prowess largely contributed to that day’s victory. Hereupon Hugh Stafford lord Bouchier conferred on him a yearly pension of forty pounds during his life.|| Afterwards, in the sixth of king Henry the Fifth, anno 1418, he was not only knighted by the king for his venturous activity, but also made captain of Dampfront, and great constable of Bossivile le Ross in France; yea, and rewarded by the king with forty pounds in land a year to him and his heirs, the patent whereof is extant in the Tower, and exemplified in my author.¶ He

* J. Bale, and J. Stow.

† Proverbs, xxx. 15.

‡ Spelman’s Glossary, verbo *Justiciarius*.

§ Holinshed, page 551.

|| Idem, ibidem.

¶ Holinshed, p. 563.

appears to me no more than a plain knight, or a knight bachelor ; but were it in the power of my pen to create a banneret, he should, for the reason premised, have that honour affixed to his memory, who, as we conjecture, died about the middle of the reign of king Henry the Sixth.

JOHN DUDLEY, duke of Northumberland (where born uncertain) was son to Edmund Dudley, esq. (of whom before*), and would willingly be reputed of this county ; a descendant from the lord Dudley therein, whose memory we will gratify so far as to believe it.

He lived long under king Henry the Eighth, who much favoured him ; and the servant much resembled his master, in the equal contemperament of virtue and vices, so evenly matched, that it is hard to say which got the mastery in either of them. This John was proper in person, comely in carriage, wise in advising, valiant in adventuring, and generally (till his last project) prosperous in success. But he was also notoriously wanton, intolerably ambitious, a constant dissembler, prodigiously profuse ; so that he had sunk his estate, had it not met with a seasonable support of abbey land ; he being one of those who well warmed himself with the *chips*, which *fell* from the *felling* of monasteries.

King Henry the Eighth first knighted, then created him, Viscount Lisle, Earl of Warwick,† and Duke of Northumberland. And under queen Mary he made himself almost king of England, though not in title, in power, by contriving the settling of the crown on queen Jane his daughter-in-law, till success failed him therein. And no wonder if that design missed the mark, which, besides many rubs it met with at hand, was thrown against the general bias of English affection. For this his treasonable practice he was executed in the first of queen Mary, much bemoaned by some martial men, whom he had formerly endeared in his good service in the French and Scottish wars. He left two sons, who survived to great honour ; Ambrose earl of Warwick, heir to all that was good, and Robert earl of Leicester, heir to all that was great, in their father.

The BAGNOLS.—Something must be premised of their name and extraction. The *Bagenhalts* (commonly called *Bagnols*) were formerly a family of such remark in this county, that before the reign of king Henry the Eighth there scarce passed an ancient piece of evidence which is not attested by one of that name.‡ But (see the uncertainty of all human things) it afterwards sunk down (to use my author's language) into a plebeian

* In the LAWYERS of this county, p. 132.

† Dr. Fuller afterwards corrects this passage ; see p. 155.—ED.

‡ Sampson Erdeswicke, MS.

condition.* But the sparks of their gentle blood (though covered for a time under a mean estate) have since blazed again with their own worth and valour, when Ralph and Nicholas, sons to John Bagnol of Newcastle in this county, were both knighted for their good service, the one in Musselburgh fight, the other in Ireland. Yea, as if their good courage had been hereditary, their sons Samuel and Henry were for their martial merit advanced to the same degree.

SEAMEN.

WILLIAM MINORS.—Reader, I remember how, in the case of the ship-money, the judges delivered it for law, that, England being an island, the very middle-land shires therein are all to be accounted as maritime. Sure I am, the genius even of land-lock counties acteth the natives with a maritime dexterity. The English generally may be resembled to ducklings, which, though hatched under a hen, yet naturally delight to dabble in the water. I mean, though born and bred in in-land places, (where neither their infancy nor childhood ever beheld ship or boat) yet have they a great inclination and aptness to sea-service. And the present subject of our pen is a pregnant proof thereof.

This William, son to Richard Minors, Gent. of Hallenbury-Hall, was born at Uttoxeter in this county; who afterwards coming to London, became so prosperous a mariner, that he hath safely returned eleven times from the East Indies: whereas, in the days of our grandfathers, such as came thence twice were beheld as rarities; thrice, as wonders; four times, as miracles.

Much herein (under Divine Providence) is to be attributed to the make of our English ships, now built more advantageous for sailing than in former ages. Besides, the oftener they go, the nearer they shape their course, use being the mother of perfectness.

Yet, whilst others wonder at his happiness in returning so often, I as much commend his moderation in going no oftener to the East Indies. More men know how to get enough, than when they have gotten enough, which causeth their covetousness to increase with their wealth. Mr. Minors, having advanced a competent estate, quitted the water to live on the land; and now peaceably enjoyeth what he painfully hath gotten, and is living in or near Hartford at this present year 1660.

WRITERS.

JOHN STAFFORD, born in the shire town of this county, was bred a Franciscan;—no contemptible philosopher and divine;

* Sampson Erdeswicke, in his Description of the Town of Bagenhalt.

but considerable historian, who wrote a Latin History of England's Affairs. Authors are at an absolute loss when he lived, and are fain by degrees to screw themselves into a general notice thereof.

He must be since the year 1226, when the Franciscans first fixed themselves in our land.

He must be before John Ross, who flourished anno 1480, under Edward the Fourth, and maketh honourable mention of him.

Therefore with proportion and probability he is collected to have written about 1380.

WILLIAM de LICHFIELD, so termed from the place of his nativity,* applied himself to a study of divinity, whereof he became doctor, and afterwards rector of All-hallows the Great, in Thames-street, London. He was generally beloved for his great learning and godly life. He wrote many books, both moral and divine, in prose and verse; one entitled "The Complaint of God unto sinful Men." There were found in his study after his death three thousand four score and three sermons of his own writing.† He died anno Domini 1447, being buried under a defaced monument in the choir of his own church.

ROBERT WHITTINGTON, born at Lichfield,‡ was no mean grammarian. Indeed, he might have been greater, if he would have been less; pride prompting him to cope with his conquerors, whom he mistook for his match. The first of these was Will. Lillie, though there was as great difference betwixt these two grammarians as betwixt a verb defective and one perfect in all the requisites thereof. The two other were William Horman and Alderedge, both eminent in the Latin tongue: but some will carp at the best, who cannot mend the worst line in a picture,—the humour of our Whittington, who flourished 1530.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

HENRY STAFFORD, baron of Stafford in this county, was son unto Edward duke of Buckingham, attainted and beheaded under king Henry the Eighth. This our Henry, though losing his *top* and *top-gallant* (his earldom and dukedom) in the tempest of the king's displeasure, yet still he kept his *keel*, his barony of Stafford. The less he possessed of his father's lands, the more he enjoyed of himself. It was not sullenness or revenge, but free choice, which made him betake himself to his studies, wherein he became eminent.

I place him confidently not a *trans* but *cis-reformation man*,

* Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, in Appendice, p. 854.

† Stow's Survey of London, p. 251.

‡ Bale, Cent. ix. num. 43; and Pits, ætat. xvi. num. 940.

for translating the book of Dr. Fox bishop of Hereford (a favourer of Luther) into English, "Of the Difference of the Power Ecclesiastical and Secular."

A subject profitable in all, seasonable (not to say necessary) in our times: for, as the water and earth, making but one globe, take their mutual advantages to enlarge themselves; so these two powers, united under one king in our land, wait their opportunities to advance their respective jurisdictions, the right stating whereof would conduce much to the public peace. This lord died (I dare not say the more the pity) some months before the beginning of queen Elizabeth, anno 1558.*

SAMPSON ERDESWICKE, Esq., was born at Sandon near Stafford in this county, of a right worshipful and ancient extraction. He was a gentleman accomplished with all noble qualities, affability, devotion, and learning. 'Tis hard to say whether his judgment or industry was more in matters of antiquity.

Bearing a tender respect to his native county, and desiring the honour thereof: he began a description (entitled "A View of Staffordshire,") anno Domini 1593, continuing the same till the day of his death;—a short, clear, true, impartial work, taken out of ancient evidences and records; the copies whereof in manuscripts are deservedly valued for great rarities. This is he who, when I often groped in the dark, yea, feared to fall in matters concerning this county, took me by the hand (oh for the like conductors in other counties!), and hath led me safe by his direction. He was much delighted with the decency of God's house, which made him on his own cost to repair and new glaze the church of Sandon, wherein (to prevent neglect of executors) he erected for himself a goodly monument of freestone, with his proportion cut out to the life, and now lieth therein interred. He died April 11, 1603; and let his elegy of Mr. Camden serve for his epitaph, "*Venerandæ Antiquitatis fuit cultor maximus.*"†

THOMAS ALLEN was born in this county, deriving his original from Alanus de Buckenhole,† lord of Buckenhole, in the reign of king Edward the Second. He was bred in Gloucester-hall in Oxford; a most excellent mathematician, where he succeeded to the skill and scandal of friar Bacon (taken at both, but given I believe by neither,) accounted a conjuror. Indeed vulgar eyes, ignorant in optics, conceit that raised which is but reflected, fancy every shadow a spirit, every spirit a devil. And when once the repute of a conjuror is raised in vulgar esteem, it is not in the power of the greatest innocence and learning to allay it. He was much in favour with Robert earl of Leicester;

* Pits, anno 1558

† Britannia, in this county.

‡ Sampson Erdeswicke, MS.

and his admirable writings of mathematics are latent with some private possessors, which envy the public profit thereof. He died, a very aged man, towards the end of the reign of king James.

WILLIAM and ROBERT BURTON, brethren, and eminent authors in their several kinds, were, as some say, born at Falde in this county. But Leicestershire, pretending some probability to their nativities, hath by the alphabetical advantage prevented this shire, and carried away their characters therein.*

Besides these deceased WRITERS, reader, I have three in my eye, who are (and long may they be) alive, as different as eminent in their liberal inclinations :

EDWARD LEIGH,† of Rushwell hall, Esq.,‡ whose “*Critica Sacra*,” with many other worthy works, will make his judicious industry known to posterity.

ELIAS ASHMOLE,‡ Esq., born in Litchfield, critically skilled in ancient coins, chemistry, heraldry, mathematics, what not ?

JOHN LIGHTFOOT,§ D.D. who, for his exact insight in Hebrew and Rabbinical learning, hath deserved well of the Church of England.

But forgive me, reader, I have forgot myself, and trespasssd on my fundamental rules.

ROMISH EXILE WRITERS.

WILLIAM GIFFORD.—Though this ancient and worshipful name be diffused in several counties, I have satisfied myself in fixing him here, as an *extract* of the family of Chillington. He was a man of much motion ; and my pen is resolved to follow him, as able to travel with more speed, less pain, and cost :

1. From his father's house he went to, and lived four years in, Oxford. 2. Thence (with his schoolmaster) he went over to Louvain, where he got *lauream doctoralem in artibus*,|| was made master of arts. 3. Then, studying divinity there under Bellarmin, was made Bachelor in that profession. 4. Frighted hence with war, went to Paris. 5. Removed to Rheims, where he eleven years professed divinity. 6. Doctorated at Pont-Muss in Lorraine. 7. Highly prized by Henry duke of Guise, and cardinal Lewis his brother, who gave him a pension of two hundred crowns a-year. 8. After their death, he went to Rome, where he became dean of St. Peter's in the Isle for ten years. 9. Returning to Rheims, he was made rector of the university

* See, in Leicestershire, “*WRITERS since the Reformation*.”

† Sir Edw. Leigh died in 1671.—ED.

‡ Founder of the Ashmolean Library at Oxford ; see p. 156.—ED.

§ He died in 1675.—ED.

|| Pits, de Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 809.

therein. 10. At fifty years of age, bidding farewell to the world, he became a Benedictine at Deleware in Lorraine.

Thus far Pitseus (acquainting us that he was^a alive 1611); on whose stock give me leave to graft what followeth.

This Dr. Gifford was advanced archbishop of Rheims by the favour of the duke of Guise, who is shrewdly suspected to have quartered too heavily on the profit of that place.

However, our Gifford gained so much, as therewith to found not only a convent for English monks at St. Maloes in France, but also at Paris for those of the same profession. Remarkable charity, that an exile (who properly had no home of his own) should erect houses for others.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC.

This county, I confess, is exceeded by her neighbours in this particular; and I meet with few either ancient or eminent benefactions therein. Yet, besides a fair school at Wolverhampton, built by Sir Stephen Jennings, lord mayor of London, and another erected by Mr. Thomas Allen at Utceter,* I am credibly informed, that

MARTEN NOEL, Esq. born in the county town of Stafford, bred scrivener in London, hath fairly built and largely endowed an hospital in Stafford aforesaid.

The crown-mural amongst the Romans was not given to every soldier who scaled the walls, but only to him who footed them first: on which account a garland of glory is due to this gentleman, whose foundation (as I am certified) is the first [considerable] fabric of that kind in this county. It is to be hoped that, as "the zeal of Achaia provoked many,"† so this good leader will invite many followers to succeed him, living in London this present 1660.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

[REM.] THOMAS TARLTON.—My intelligence of the certainty of his birth-place coming too late (confessed by the marginal mark), I fix him here, who indeed was born at Condober in the neighbouring county of Shropshire, where still some of his name and relations remain. Here he was in the field, keeping his father's swine, when a servant of Robert earl of Leicester (passing this way to his lord's lands in his barony of Denbigh) was so highly pleased with his *happy unhappy* answers, that he brought him to court, where he became the most famous jester to queen Elizabeth.

Many condemn his (vocation I cannot term it, for it is a *coming* without a *calling*) employment as unwarrantable. Such maintain, that it is better to be a fool of God's making, born so into the world, or a fool of man's making, jeered into it by gene-

* Uttoxeter.—ED

† 2 Corinthians ix. 2.

ral derision, than a fool of one's own making, by his voluntary affecting thereof. Such say also, he had better continued in his trade of swine-keeping, which (though more painful, and less profitable) his conscience changed to loss, for a jester's place in the court, who, of all men, have the hardest account to make for every idle word that they abundantly utter.

Others allege, in excuse of their practices, that princes in all ages were allowed their ἀρηρόλογοι, whose virtue consisted in speaking anything without control: that jesters often heal what flatterers hurt, so that princes by them arrive at the notice of their errors, seeing jesters carry about with them an act of indemnity for whatsoever they say or do: that princes, overburdened with state-business, must have their diversions; and that those words are not censurable for absolutely idle which lead to lawful delight.

Our Tarlton was master of his faculty. When queen Elizabeth was serious (I dare not say sullen) and out of good humour, he could *un-dumpish* her at his pleasure. Her highest favourites would, in some cases, go to Tarleton before they would go to the queen, and he was their usher to prepare their advantageous access unto her. In a word, he told the queen more of her faults than most of her chaplains, and cured her melancholy better than all of her physicians.

Much of his merriment lay in his very looks and actions, according to the epitaph written upon him:

“ Hic situs est cujus poterat vox, actio, vultus,
Ex Heraclito reddere Democritum.”

Indeed the self-same words, spoken by another, would hardly move a merry man to smile; which, uttered by him, would force a sad soul to laughter.

This is to be reported to his praise, that his jests never were profane, scurrilous, nor satirical; neither trespassing on piety, modesty, or charity, as in which *plurimum inerat salis, multum aceti, aliquid sinapis, nihil veneni*. His death may proportionably be assigned about the end of queen Elizabeth.

JAMES SANDS, of Horborn,* (nigh Birmingham, but) in this county, is most remarkable for his vivacity; for he lived 140 and his wife 120 years. He outlived five leases of twenty-one years a-piece, which were made unto him after his marriage. Thus is not the age of man so universally contracted, but that Divine Providence sometimes draweth it out to an extraordinary length; as for other reasons, so to render the longevity of the primitive patriarchs more credible. He died about the year 1625.

WALTER PARSONS, born in this county, was first apprenticed to a smith, when he grew so tall in stature, that a hole was made

* Doctor Hacwill in his Apology, p. 283.

for him in the ground, to stand therein up to the knees, so to make him adequate with his fellow-workmen. He afterwards was porter to king James; seeing as gates generally are higher than the rest of the building, so it was sightly that the porter should be taller than other persons. He was proportionable in all parts, and had strength equal to height, valour to his strength, temper to his valour; so that he disdained to do an injury to any single person. He would make nothing to take two of the tallest yeomen of the guard (like the gizard and liver) under his arms at once, and order them as he pleased.

Yet were his parents (for ought I do understand to the contrary) but of an ordinary stature; whereat none will wonder who have read what St. Augustine reports of a woman which came to Rome (a little before the sacking thereof by the Goths) of so giant-like a height, that she was far above all who saw her, though infinite troops came to behold the spectacle.* And yet he addeth, "*Et hoc erat maximæ admirationis, quod ambo parentes ejus,*" &c., (this made men most admire that both her parent were but of ordinary stature.)

This Parsons is produced for proof that all ages afford some of extraordinary height, and that there is no general decay of mankind in their dimensions; which if there were, we had ere this time shrunk to be lower than pigmies, not to instance in a less proportion. This Parsons died anno Domini 162. .

LORD MAYORS.

1. William Taylor, son of John Taylor, of Eccleston, Grocer, 1468.
2. Stephen Jennings, son of William Jennings, of Wolverhampton, Merchant Tailor, 1508.
3. Richard Pipe, son of Richard Pipe, of Wolverhampton, Draper, 1578.
4. James Harvey, son of William Harvey, of Cottwalton, Ironmonger, 1581.
5. Stephen Slany, son of John Slany, of Mitton, Skinner, 1595.
6. William Rider, son of Thomas Rider, of Muclestone, Haberdasher, 1600.
7. Hugh Hamersley, son of Hugh Hamersley, of Stafford, Haberdasher, 1627.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH, 1433.

William bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, Humphry earl of Stafford;—Hugh Ardeswyk, and Thomas Arblastier, (knights for the shire);—Commissioners to take the oaths.

* De Civitate Dei, lib. xv. cap. 23.

Johannis Sutton, chev.
 Johannis Bagot, chev.
 Rogeri Aston, chev.
 Johannis Gruffith, chev.
 Johannis Gresley, chev.
 Thomæ Stanley, arm.
 Radulphi Egerton, arm.
 Radulphi Basset, arm.
 Roberti Harecourt, arm.
 Philippi Chetwynd, arm.
 Richardi Bagot, arm.
 Roberti Whitgrave, arm.
 Thomæ Barbour, arm.
 Willielmi Grevel, arm.
 Thomæ Detheck, arm.
 Thomæ Goyne, arm.
 Johannis Miners, arm.
 Tho. Oker, arm. sen.
 Tho. Oker, arm. jun.
 Johannis Minerel, arm.
 Richardi Peshale, arm.
 Hugonis Wrotesley, arm.
 Richardi Harecourt, arm.
 Sampsonis Ardiswick, arm.
 Johannis Winesbury, arm.
 Thomæ Swinerton, arm.
 Willielmi Newport, arm.
 Johannis Hampton, arm.
 Humphry Low, arm.
 Richardi Lone, arm.
 Willielmi Lee, arm.
 Willielmi Everdon, arm.
 Willielmi Leveson, arm.
 Nicholai Warings, arm.
 Jacobi Leveson, arm.
 Rogeri Wirley, arm.
 Corneli Wirly, arm.
 Johannis Whatecroft, arm.
 Gerardi de Ringeley, arm.
 Richardi Pety, arm.
 Willielmi Hexstall, arm.
 Edwardi Doyle, arm.
 Richardi Selman, arm.
 Davidis Cawardyn, arm.
 Thomæ Swynfen, arm.
 Richardi Rugeley, arm.
 Johannis Broghton, arm.
 Johannis Atwell, arm.

Thomæ Cotton, arm.
 Johannis Cotton, arm.
 Aymeri Cotton, arm.
 Thomæ Wolseley, arm.
 Johannis Colwich, arm.
 Roberti Swinerton, arm.
 Rogeri Swineshede, arm.
 Tho. Whittington, arm.
 Joh. More, arm.
 Thomæ More, arm.
 Joh. Askeby, arm.
 Joh. Mollesley, arm.
 Joh. Horewold, arm.
 Will. Saltford, arm.
 Will. Leventhorpe, arm.
 Will. Corbyn, gent.
 Joh. Corbyn, gent.
 Thomæ Walton, arm.
 Reg. Bro de Oake, arm.
 Johannis Sheldon, arm.
 Radulphi Frebody, arm.
 Will. Bradshaw, arm.
 Joh. Bonghay, gent.
 Joh. Burton, gent.
 Roberti Stokes, arm.
 Joh. Cumberford, arm.
 Nicolai Thiknes, arm.
 Ægidii Swinerton, arm.
 Thomæ Wolaston, gent.
 Hugonis Holyns, gent.
 Thomæ Lokewood, gent.
 Thomæ Stafford, gent.
 Nicolai Norman, gent.
 Richardi Snede, gent.
 Willielmi Orme, gent.
 Hugonis Greneway, gent.
 Humfridi Clerkeson.
 Rogeri Bealchier.
 Willielmi Sondbache.
 Johannis Brennere.
 Richardi Vicarus.
 Johannis Wylot.
 Thomæ Bowyer.
 Johannis Rugeley.
 Petri Goldsone.
 Nicholai Flaxale.
 Thomæ Brette.
 Thomæ Neweno.

Richardi Banastre.
 Willielmi Fouke.
 Rogeri Milnes.
 Richardi Bisheton.
 Roberti Onowyne.
 Roberti Berdusmore.
 Humfridi Walker, of Kes-
 tren.

Willielmi Bowdel, of the Me.
 Willielmi Sherred.
 Willielmi Broke.
 Henrici Monyfold.
 Stephani Bagonnal.
 Thomæ Glyfe.
 Hugonis Bertam.

SHERIFFS.

HENRY II.

Anno

- 1 Milo de Gloucest.
- 2 Robertus de Stafford, for
five years together.
- 7 Alex. Clericus, for six years
together.
- 13 Hen. Stratton, for eighteen
years.
- 31 Thomas Noel, for three
years.

RICHARD I.

- 1 Thomas Noel.
- 2 Tho. de Cressewel.
- 3 Hugo Coventriensis Epis. et
Robertus filius Walleram.
- 4 Hugo Coventr. Episcopus
et Rober. de Humant,
frater ejus.
- 5 Hugo Episcop. Coventr. et
Richardus Maresse.
- 6 Hugo Bardulfe.
- 7 Idem.
- 8 Hugo de Caucombe, for
three years together.

JOH. REG.

- 1 Galf. filius Petri, et Tho.
de Erdington, for five
years together.
- 6 Tho. Erdington, et
Robertus de alta Ripa.
- 7 Idem.
- 8 Tho. de Erdington, for
nine years together.

HENRY III.

- 1 Ranul. Com. Cestr. et Hen.

Anno

- de Aldicheleia, for four
years together.
- 5 Ranul. Comes Cestr. et
Phil. de Kinton, for three
years together.
- 8 Ranul. Com. Cestr.
- 9 Joh. Bonet, for three years
together.
- 12 Hen. de Aldich, et
Rober. de Leia.
- 13 Hen. de Aldich, et Will.
de Bromley, for four
years together.
- 17 Robertus de Haga, for four
years together.
- 21 Joh. Estraneus, et
Robertus de Acton.
- 22 Joh. Estraneus, for ten
years together.
- 32 Thomas Corbet.
- 33 Idem.
- 34 Rober. Grendon, for six
years together.
- 40 Hugo de Acovere.
- 41 Hugo de Acovere.
- 42 Will. Bagod, for three years
together.
- 45 Will. de Covereswel, et
Jac. de Aldahell.
- 46 Jaco. de Aldahell, for six
years together.

EDWARD I.

- 1 Radul. de Mortuo Mari, for
three years together.
- 4 Bogo de Knovil, for three
years together.

Anno

- 7 Rogerus Springhuse, for seven years together.
- 14 Rogerus Springhuse, et Lionine Ramesley, for three years together.
- 17 Robertus Corbet.
- 18 Will. Tictely, for six years together.
- 24 Radul. de Shirle, for three years together.
- 27 Thomas Corbet.
- 28 Idem.
- 29 Richardus de Harleigh.
- 30 Idem.
- 31 Walter de Beysin.
- 32 Idem.
- 33 Johannes de Acton.
- 34 Johannes de Dene.
- 35 Idem.

EDWARD II.

- 1 Rogerus Trumwinne.
- 2 Johannes Extraneus.
- 3 Hugo de Crofts.
- 4 Idem.
- 5 Hugo de Andecle, for three years together.
- 8 Will. de Mere.
- 9 Rogerus de Cheyne.
- 10 Rogerus Trumwinne.
- 11 Idem.
- 12 Robertus de Grendon, for three years together.
- 15 Johannes de Swinerton.
- 16 Idem.
- 17 Henricus de Bishburn, for three years together.

EDWARD III.

Anno

- 1 Johannes de Hinkele, et Henricus de Bishburn.
- 2 Idem.
- 3 Johannes de Hinkele.
- 4 Idem.
- 5 Henricus de Bishburn.
- 6 Idem.
- 7 Richardus de Peshal.
- 8 Idem.
- 9 Johannes de Hinkeley.
- 10 Simon de Ruggeley.
- 11 Richardus de Peshal, et Simon de Ruggeley, for four years together.
- 15 Adam de Peshal.
- 16 Thomas de Swinerton.
- 17 Idem.
- 18 Johannes de Aston.
- 19 Henr. Com. Derby, for seventeen years together.
- 36 Johannes de Swinerton.
- 37 Robertus de Grendon.
- 38 Johannes de Perton.
- 39 Philippus de Lutteley, for four years together.
- 43 Henricus Pius.
- 44 Johannes de Perton.
- 45 Idem.
- 46 Johannes de Gresley.
- 47 Nicholaus de Stafford.
- 48 Johannes de Verdon.
- 49 Johannes Bassey.
- 50 Nicholaus de Stafford.
- 51 Petrus de Careswel.
- 52 Walterus de Hopton.
- 53 Williel. de Canereswel.

HENRY III.

1. RANUL. com. CESTR. et HENR. de ALDICHELEIA.—This Henricus of Aldicheleia was the first lord Audley in this county, and founder of that noble family so long famous for martial achievements. I meet with a record extant in the Tower, too long to transcribe, wherein king Henry the Third confirmed unto him not only many lands of his own donation, but what other persons of quality in this county had bestowed on him.*

* Sampson Erdeswicke, MS.

Nich. de Verdun gave him *Aldithlege*; Hugh de Lacy, *Coulton*; Eutropius Hastang, *Cold Norton*; Will. de Betleigh, *Betleigh*; Harvey de Stafford, *Heleigh*; Egidius Erdington, *Shagbourn*; Herbert Rusbin, *Stanweare*; Eugenulphus Greasly, *Tunstal*, Chaderley; Alice his wife, *Chell*, Normancot; Margaret Strange, *Nerle*, Brudnap; Alice Hartoate, *Weston*; Joan Noel, *Weston*; Peter Morton, *Hauksley*, *Bagley*, and *Morton*.

All or most of these were great manors *cum pertinentiis*. What man of men was this Henry, that so many of both sexes should centre in their bounty upon him? was it for fear, or love, or a mixture of both? But I have no calling to inquire into the cause thereof; and if they were pleased to give, none will blame him for receiving them.

Heleigh, the fifth manor here mentioned, was afterwards the prime seat of the lord Audley, who also had great lands in Devonshire, where formerly we have spoken of him. Their heir-males failing about the reign of king Henry the Sixth, Joan one of their heirs was married to Sir John Tutchet, whose son Sir John assumed the title of Baron Audley, and was ancestor to the present lord Audley earl of Castle-haven* in Ireland.

EDWARD III.

18. JOHN de ASTON.—I have not met with a more noble family, measuring on the level of flat and un-advantaged antiquity. They have ever borne a good respect to the church and learned men, and not without just reason, seeing Roger de Molend, bishop of Litchfield in the reign of king Henry the Third, gave Haywood in this county “*Rogero de Aston† Valecto suo*,” (to Roger de Aston his servant.) This Roger was son to Ralph Aston, and father unto Sir John Aston, whose succession is thus ordered:

1. Sir John Aston, aforenamed. 2. Sir Thomas Aston, his son. 3. Sir Roger Aston, his son. 4. Sir Robert Aston, his son. 5. John Aston, his son, esquire. 6. Sir John Aston, his son, knight banneret. 7. Sir Edward Aston, his son. 8. Sir Walter Aston, his son. 9. Sir Edward Aston, his son. 10. Sir Walter Aston, his son.

This last Sir Walter was employed by king James ambassador unto Spain. He married Gertrude sole daughter of Sir Thomas Sadler of Standon in Hertfordshire.

Nor must it be forgotten, that that pious poet, master Michael Drayton,‡ confesseth, that his muse oft found safe and sweet retreat at Tixhall, the habitation of this family; and thus windeth up his well-wishing for them;

“ Whose bounty still my muse so freely shall confess,
That when she lacketh words, then signs shall it express.”

* This title became extinct in 1777.—ED.

Sampson Erdeswicke, MS.

‡ In his Polyolbion, the 12th Song.

SHERIFFS.

RICHARD III.

| Anno | Name and Arms. | Place. |
|------|---|------------------|
| 1 | Brian. Cornwall . . . | SHROPSHIRE. |
| | Arg. a lion rampant G. armed Az. in a border S. bezantée. | |
| 2 | Will. Calleson. | |
| 3 | Joh. de Verdon. | |
| | O. a fret G. | |
| 4 | Rog. de Wirley . . . | Hampshed. |
| | Ar. a chev. engrailed betwixt three bugle-horns S. | |
| 5 | Will. Walshall. | |
| | Arg. a fox passant S. | |
| 6 | Idem | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 7 | Humf. de Stafford. | |
| | O. a chevron G. a quarter Erm. | |
| 8 | Will. de Walshal . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Rog. Manneyson. | |
| 10 | Adomar de Lichfeld. | |
| 11 | Will. Chetwin . . . | Ingestree. |
| | Az. a chevron betwixt three mullets O. | |
| 12 | Humf. de Stafford . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 13 | Will. Walshall . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 14 | Joh. Delves | Apedale. |
| | Arg. a chev. G. fretty O. betwixt three delfs S. | |
| 15 | Joh. Swinerton. | |
| | Arg. a cross formée flurt S. | |
| 16 | Will. de Sharshall. | |
| 17 | Adam. de Lichfield. | |
| 18 | Rob. Frances. | |
| | Arg. a chev. betwixt three spread eagles G. | |
| 19 | Rob. Mannesin. | |
| 20 | Will. Walshall . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 21 | Idem | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 22 | Idem | <i>ut prius.</i> |

HENRY IV.

- 1 Will. Sharshall, mil.
- 2 Rob. Mannesin, mil.
- Will. Newport, mil.
- Arg. a chev. G. betwixt three leopards' heads S.
- 3 Rob. Frances *ut prius.*
- 4 Humf. Stafford *ut prius.*
- 5 Idem *ut prius.*
- 6 Will. Newport *ut prius.*
- 7 Will. Walshal *ut prius.*
- 8 Will. Newport, mil. *ut prius.*
- 9 Rob. Frances, mil. *ut prius.*

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|---|------------------|
| 10 | Tho. Aston, mil. . . . | Haywood. |
| | Arg. a fess, and three lozenges in chief S. | |
| 11 | Joh. Delves | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Tho. Giffard | Chillington. |
| | Az. three stirrups leathered O. | |

HENRY V.

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Joh. Basset, mil. . . . | Drayton. |
| | O. three piles G. a canton Erm. | |
| 2 | Rob. Babthorpe. | |
| 3 | Joh. Delves | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Rich. Vernon. | |
| | Arg. fretty S. a canton G. | |
| 5 | Joh. Meverel | Throwley. |
| | Arg. a griffin segreant S. | |
| 6 | Will. Trussel. | |
| | O. a cross formy fleury G. | |
| 7 | Humf. Houghton. | |
| 8 | Joh. Delves | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Idem | <i>ut prius.</i> |

HENRY VI.

| | | |
|----|---|------------------|
| 1 | Tho. Gresley, mil. | |
| | Vairy, Erm. and G. | |
| 2 | Hug. Erdeswick, arm. . | Sandon. |
| | O. on a chev. G. five bezants. | |
| 3 | Ni. Montgomery, mil. | |
| | O. an eagle displayed Az. | |
| 4 | Johan. Bagot, mil. . . | Blithfield. |
| | Arg. a chev. G. betwixt three martlets S. | |
| 5 | Roger Eston. | |
| 6 | Ric. Vernon, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 7 | Phil. Chetwin | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 8 | Tho. Griffith. | |
| | G. a chev. betwixt three helmets Arg. | |
| 9 | Ni. Montgomery, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Rog. Aston, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Radul. Egerton. | |
| | Arg. a lion rampant G. between three pheons S. | |
| 12 | Thom. Stanley. | |
| | Ar. on a bend Az. three stags' heads O. | |
| 13 | Rob. Strelley, mil. . . | NOTTINGHAM. |
| | Paly of six, Arg. and Az. | |
| 14 | Rich. Peshale | Horsley. |
| | Arg. a cross formy fleury S. ; on a canton G. a wolf's head erased of the first. | |
| 15 | Phil. Chetwin, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 16 | Radul. Basset | <i>ut prius.</i> |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|--|------------------|
| 17 | Thomas Stanley . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 18 | Thomas Gresley . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 19 | Humf. Lowe. | |
| 20 | Radulphus Aucher. | |
| 21 | Willielmus Mitton. | |
| | Per pale Az. and G. an eagle with two heads displayed O. | |
| 22 | Nic. Mountgomery . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 23 | Thomas Blount. | |
| | Barry nebulée of six O. and S. | |
| 24 | Joh. Griffith, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 25 | Humf. Blount . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 26 | Tho. Ferrers, arm. . . | Tamworth. |
| | Vairy, O. and G. | |
| 27 | Idem | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 28 | Humf. Swinerton . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 29 | Joh. Stanley, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 30 | [AMP.] Tho. Astley . | Patshall. |
| 31 | Robertus Aston . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 32 | Rich. Bagot, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 33 | Th. Cotton, arm. | |
| | sive Lotton. | |
| | (Let the name first be agreed on.) | |
| 34 | Joh. Delves, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 35 | Joh. Coles, arm. | |
| | Quarterly, Erm. and Paly of six O and G. | |
| 36 | Will. Mitton, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 37 | Hug. Egerton, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 38 | Joh. Stanley, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

EDWARD IV.

| | | |
|----|--|------------------|
| 1 | Walt. Wrotesley . . . | Wrotsley. |
| | O. three piles S. a canton Erm. | |
| 2 | Joh. Harecourt, arm. | |
| | O. two bars G. | |
| 3 | Idem | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Humf. Peshal . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Joh. Stanley, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Tho. Basset, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 7 | Joh. Harecourt, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 8 | Johan. Aston, arm. | |
| | G. two lions passant Arg. betwixt nine croslets O. | |
| 9 | Joh. Stanley, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Ran. Brereton, mil. | |
| | Arg. two bars S. | |
| 11 | Hen. Beaumont, mil. | |
| | Az. semée de flowers-de-luce, a lion rampant O. | |
| 12 | Walt. Griffith, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 13 | Will. Basset | <i>ut prius.</i> |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 14 | Geo. Stanley | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Joh. Stanley, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 16 | Joh. Ashton | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 17 | Hug. Egerton, arm. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 18 | Rich. Bagot | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 19 | Nic. Mountgomery | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 20 | Joh. Aston | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 21 | Will. Basset, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 22 | Humf. Stanley, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

RICHARD III.

- 1 Ni. Montgomery, arm. . *ut prius.*
- 2 Th. Worlsey, mil.
- 3 Marm. Constable, mil. . YORKSHIRE.
Quarterly G. and Vaire, a bend O.
Hum. Stafford, mil. . *ut prius.*

HENRY VII.

- 1 Humf. Stanley *ut prius.*
- 2 [AMP.] H. Willoughby.
- 3 Will. Harper.
Arg. a lion rampant in a border engrailed S.
- 4 Hug. Peshal *ut prius.*
- 5 Th. Gresley, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 6 Ranul. Oker.
Quære, if not the same with Okeover?
- 7 Roger. Draycot, arm.
O. fretty G. ; on a canton Arg. a cross patée Az.
- 8 Ric. Wrotesley, arm. . *ut prius.*
- 9 Humf. Stanley, mil. . *ut prius.*
- 10 Ric. Harecourt, mil. . *ut prius.*
- 11 Joh. Mitton, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 12 Joh. Draycot, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 13 Tho. Gresley, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 14 Will. Harper, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 15 Joh. Ferrers, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 16 Johan. Aston, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 17 Ric. Wrotesley, arm. . *ut prius.*
- 18 Will. Harper, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 19 Joh. Draycot, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 20 Will. Smith, arm.
- 21 Idem *ut prius.*
- 22 Ludovic. Bagot, mil. . *ut prius.*
- 23 Joh. Mitton, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 24 Joh. Aston, mil. . . . *ut prius.*

HENRY VIII.

- 1 Joh. Giffard, arm. . . *ut prius.*

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|-------------------------|---|
| 2 | Th. Nevil, arm. . . . | Chenston Park. G. on a saltire Arg. an annulet S. |
| 3 | Joh. Egerton, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Joh. Mitton, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Joh. Aston, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Will. Chetwin, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 7 | Th. Nevil, arm. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 8 | Ric. Wrotesley, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Joh. Giffard, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Rad. Egerton, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Edward Grey, mil. | Barry of six Arg. and Az. three torteaux ; in chief a label of three points of the first. |
| 12 | Lodo. Bagot, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 13 | Joh. Giffard, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 14 | Will. Smith, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Ed. Littleton, mil. . . | Pletonhall. Arg. a chevron between three escalop shells S. |
| 16 | Edward Grey, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 17 | Joh. Giffard, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 18 | Joh. Blount, arm. | Barry nebulé of six O. and S. |
| 19 | Joh. Vernon, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 20 | Edw. Ashton, arm. | Arg. a fess. and three lozenges in chief S. |
| 21 | Th. Giffard, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 22 | Joh. Giffard, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 23 | Wil. Wrotesley, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 24 | Joh. Vernon, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 25 | Phi. Draycot, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 26 | Edw. Ashton, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 27 | Will. Chetwin, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 28 | Joh. Dudley, mil. | O. a lion rampant tail-forked Vert. |
| 29 | Geo. Gresley, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 30 | Joh. Vernon, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 31 | Edw. Littleton, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 32 | Edw. Ashton, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 33 | Joh. Giffard, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 34 | Will. Basset, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 35 | Th. Fitzherbert, arm. | Arg. a chief vairy O. and G. ; a bend engrailed S. |
| 36 | Geo. Gresley, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 37 | Joh. Harecourt, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 38 | Jac. Leveson. | Quarterly G. and Az. three sinister hands coupéd Arg. Walt. Wrotesley, arm. . <i>ut prius.</i> |

EDWARD VI.

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|---|------------------|
| 1 | Fran. Meverel, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Joh. Fleetwood, arm. | Cakewish. |
| | Partie per pale nebulé Az. and O.; six martlets in pale counterchanged. | |
| 3 | Will. Snead, mil. | Bradwel. |
| | Arg. a scithe and flower-de-luce in the middle of the shield S. | |
| 4 | Ed. Littleton, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Will. Basset, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Geo. Blount, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |

PHIL. REG. et MAR. REG.

| | | |
|-----|----------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Th. Giffard, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 1,2 | T. Fitzherbert, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2,3 | Pe. Draycot, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3,4 | Edw. Ashton, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4,5 | Jo. Harecourt, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5,6 | Will. Snead, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |

ELIZ. REG.

| | | |
|----|---|------------------|
| 1 | Hum. Wells, arm. | |
| 2 | Rad. Bagnol, mil. | |
| | Erm. two bars O. over all a lion rampant Az. | |
| 3 | Joh. Leveston, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Will. Gresley, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Ed. Littleton, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Rad. Oker, arm. | |
| 7 | Jo. Wrotesley, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 8 | Sim. Harecourt, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Jo. Skrimshere, arm. | |
| | G. a lion rampant O. within a border Vairy. | |
| 10 | Jo. Fleetwood, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Ric. Bagot, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Walt. Ashton, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 13 | Th. Trentham, arm. | |
| | Arg. three griffins' heads S. langued G. | |
| 14 | Geor. Blount, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Joh. Giffard, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 16 | Th. Horwood, arm. | Compton. |
| | Arg. a chevron betwixt three bucks' heads caboshed S. | |
| 17 | Rad. Adderley, arm. | Blackhaugh. |
| | Arg. a chevron S. three mullets of the first. | |
| 18 | Rad. Snead, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 19 | Ric. Bagot, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 20 | Jo. Chetwyn, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 21 | Th. Trentham, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 22 | Walt. Ashton, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|--|------------------|
| 23 | Edw. Littleton, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 24 | Johannes Grey, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 25 | Th. Gresley, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 26 | Edw. Leigh, arm. | |
| | G. a cross engrailed Arg. in the first quarter a lozenge. | |
| 27 | Rad. Okever, arm. | |
| | Erm. on a chief G. three bezants. | |
| 28 | Walt. Leveson, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 29 | Will. Basset, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 30 | Joh. Bows, mil. | Elford. |
| | Erm. three bows S. | |
| 31 | Rob. Stanford, arm. | |
| | Arg. three bars Az. on a canton G. a hand holding a broken falchion O. | |
| 32 | Edw. Eston, mil. | |
| 33 | Th. Leveson, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 34 | Fr. Trentham, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 35 | Ed. Littleton, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 36 | Hen. Griffith, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 37 | Rad. Sneade, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 38 | Tho. Horwood, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 39 | Will. Crompton, arm. | Stone. |
| | Arg. on a chief Vert three pheons O. | |
| 40 | Walt. Wrotesley, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 41 | Walt. Bagot, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 42 | Will. Chetwyn, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 43 | Will. Skevington, arm. | |
| | Arg. three bulls' heads erased S. | |
| 44 | Edw. Leigh, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 45 | Walt. Bagot, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |

JACOB. REX.

| | | |
|----|---|------------------|
| 1 | Walt. Bagot, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| | Edw. Leigh | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Will. Horwood, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Gilb. Wakering, mil. | |
| 4 | Ed. Brabazon, mil. | |
| | G. on a bend Arg. three martlets of the first. | |
| 5 | Walt. Chetwyn, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Ja. Skrimshere, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 7 | Walt. Haveningham, arm. | Aston. |
| | Quarterly, O. and G. a border S. with scallop-shells Arg. | |
| 8 | Simon Weston, mil. | |
| 9 | Fr. Trentham, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Th. Meverel, arm. | |
| | Arg. a griffin segreant S. | |
| 11 | Th. Littleton, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Ric. Fleetwood, bar. | <i>ut prius.</i> |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 13 | Joh. Peshal, mil. et bar. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 14 | Joh. Offley, mil. | |

Arg. on a cross Az. formée fleury a lion passant O. between four Cornish choughs S.

| | | |
|----|-------------------------|------------------|
| 15 | Hug. Wrotesley, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 16 | Th. Skrimshire, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 17 | Hen. Leigh, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 18 | Ed. Winsor, arm. | |
| 19 | Rad. Snepe, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 20 | Will. Cumberford, arm. | |
| 21 | Will. Skeffington, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 22 | Ed. Stanford, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |

CAR. REX.

| | | |
|---|---------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Th. Parkes, arm. | |
| 2 | Herveus Bagot, bar. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Will. Bowyer, mil. | Knipersley. |

Arg. a lion rampant betwixt three cross crosets fitchée G.

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|
| 4 | Joh. Bowes, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Joh. Cotes, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Will. Wollaston, arm. | |

S. three pierced mullets Arg.

| | | |
|---|---------------------|----------|
| 7 | Th. Broughton, arm. | Langdon. |
|---|---------------------|----------|

Arg. two. bars. G.; on a canton of the second a cross of the first.

| | | |
|----|---------------------|------------------|
| 8 | Th. Horwood, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Hen. Griffith, bar. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Humf. Wyrley, arm. | Hampsted. |

Arg. three bugle horns S. stringed Vert.

| | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| 11 | Ric. Pyot, et Humf. Wyrley, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Ed. Littleton, bar. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 13 | Joh. Skevington, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 14 | Joh. Skrimshire, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Joh. Bellot, arm. | |
| 16 | Joh. Agard, arm. | |
| 17 | Ed. Mosely, bar. | |

S. on a chevron betwixt three mullets Arg. as many mullets G.

| | | |
|----|-----------------|--|
| 18 | | |
| 19 | Simon Rudgeley. | |

Arg. on a chevron S. three mullets of the first.

| | | |
|----|----------------------|--|
| 20 | | |
| 21 | | |
| 22 | Th. Kynnersley, arm. | |

Az. semée de crosses croslet, a lion rampant Arg.

RICHARD II.

1. BRIAN CORNWAL.—He was also this year sheriff of Shropshire; so that the two adjacent counties were under his inspection.

4. ROGER de WIRLEY.—When I observe how this gentleman is fixed in his generation, I cannot satisfy myself whether he lived nearer unto his ancestor Robert de Parvâ Wirley, who flourished in this county under king Henry the Second (if not before); or whether he approached nearer unto his descendant, Sir John Wirley, that learned knight now living at Hampstead. In my arithmetic he is equally distanced from them both.

HENRY VI.

12. THOMAS STANLEY.—His true name was Audley; for, after that Adam, youngest brother to James Lord Audley, had married the daughter and heir of Henry de Stanley, William their son assumed the surname of Stanley, and transmitted it to posterity.*

As for this Thomas Stanley, till I be clearly convinced to the contrary, he shall pass with me for the same person whom king Henry the Sixth made Lord Stanley, knight of the Garter, lord deputy of Ireland, and lord chamberlain of his household; and father unto Thomas Stanley, whom king Henry the Seventh created the first earl of Derby.

34. JOHN DELVES, Esq.—He is the last of that ancient family appearing in this catalogue, who were fixed in this county in the reign of king Edward the Third. This Sir John Delves (for he was afterwards knighted) left one daughter and sole heir, called Helene, married unto Sir Robert Sheffield, knight, and recorder of London, ancestor unto the present earl of Moulgrave.†

EDWARD IV.

1. WALTER WROTESLEY.—He was lineally descended from Sir Hugh Wrotesley,† one of the first founders of the most noble order of the Garter.

HENRY VIII.

28. JOHN DUDLEY.—I had thought his ambition had been too high to come under the roof of such an office, and discharge the place of a sheriff. But know, that as yet Sir John Dudley was but Sir John Dudley, a plain but powerful knight, who not long afterwards, viz. the 38th of king Henry the Eighth, was

* Camden's Remains, p. 142.

† Sampson Erdeswicke, MS.

‡ Camden's Britannia, in this county.

created Viscount Lisle ; and then earl of Warwick, in the first of king Edward the Sixth ;* and in the fifth of the said king, Duke of Northumberland. However, now he waited at Assizes on the itinerant judges, who afterwards made all the judges of the land (justice Hales alone excepted) attend on him, and dance after the pipe of his pleasure, when the instrument was drawn up (testament I can hardly term it) whereby the two sisters of king Edward the Sixth were disinherited.

KING CHARLES.

3. WILLIAM BOWYER, Knight.—Thomas Bowyer, his ancestor, from whom he is lineally descended, did, in the reign of king Richard the Second, marry Catharine, daughter and heir of Robert Knipersley, of Knipersley in this county, with whom he had a fair inheritance.† The Bowyers of Sussex (invited thither some two hundred years since by an earl of Northumberland) are a younger branch from these in Staffordshire.

THE BATTLES.

At Hopton Heath, in this county, in March 1643, a fierce fight happened betwixt the king's and parliament's forces, on a ground full of cony-burrows, therefore affording ill footing for the horse. But an equal disadvantage on both sides is no disadvantage on either. The royalists may be said to have *got the day*, and *lost the sun* which made it: I mean the truly loyal and valiant Spencer earl of Northampton, though still surviving, as in his grateful memory, so in his noble and numerous issue, no less deservedly honoured by others than mutually loving amongst themselves.

THE FAREWELL.

To take our vale of Staffordshire. I wish that the pit-coal (wherewith it aboundeth) may seasonably and safely be burnt in their chimneys, and not have their burning ante-dated, before they be digged out of the bowels of the earth. The rather, because I have read, how in the year 1622 there was found a coal-mine actually on fire, between Willingsworth and Weddesbury in this county.‡ I find not by what casualty this English *Ætna* was kindled, nor how long it did continue. And although such combustions be not so terrible here as in the south of Italy, where the sulphureous matter more enrageth the fury of the fire, yet it could not but cause much fright and fear to the people thereabouts.

* Reader, by this be pleased to rectify what before [not so exactly] was written of his honour, in his character under the title of SOLDIERS.—F.

† Sampson Erdeswicke, MS.

‡ Burton, in his Description of Leicestershire, p. 218.

WORTHIES OF STAFFORD WHO HAVE FLOURISHED SINCE
 & THE TIME OF FULLER.

- George Lord ANSON, circumnavigator; born at Shugborough 1697; died 1762.
- Elias ASHMOLE, founder of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, skilled in chemistry, antiquities, heraldry, mathematics, &c.; born at Lichfield 1617; died 1692.
- Thomas ASTLE, antiquary, author on writing; born at Yoxhall 1735; died 1803.
- Philip ASTLEY, equestrian, originator of "Astley's Amphitheatre;" born at Newcastle-under-Line 1742; died 1814.
- John BOYDELL, lord mayor of London, engraver, patron of the arts; born 1719; died 1804.
- Isaac Hawkins BROWNE, elegant poet in Latin and English; born at Burton-upon-Trent 1706; died 1766.
- Theophilus BUCKERIDGE, divine, antiquary, and learned writer; born at Lichfield 1724; died 1803.
- George BUTT, divine, author of a collection of poems, and other works; born at Lichfield 1741; died 1795.
- Arthur CLIFFORD, author of a History of Tixall, and other works; born 1778; died 1830.
- Sir William CONGREVE, engineer, inventor of the Congreve rockets, &c.; born 1772; died 1828.
- Charles COTTON, poet, principally in burlesque; born at Beresford 1630; died 1687.
- Thomas DILKE, dramatic writer; born at Lichfield about 1699.
- Elijah FENTON, scholar and dramatist, assisted Pope in his Odyssey; born at Shelton near Newcastle 1683; died 1730.
- Sir John FLOYER, physician and author; born at Hints 1649; died 1734.
- Alan Lord GARDNER, celebrated admiral; born at Uttoxeter 1742; died 1809.
- Thomas GUY, founder of Guy's hospital in Southwark, and benefactor to his native town; born at Tamworth 1644; died 1724.
- Richard HURD, bishop of Worcester, philological writer; born at Congreve 1720; died 1808.
- R. JAGO, divine and poet; born at Beau-Desert 1715; died 1781.
- Dr. Robert JAMES, inventor of the Fever Powders bearing his name; born at Kinverton 1703; died 1776.
- JERVIS earl of St. Vincent, naval commander; born at Meaford Hall 1734; died 1823.
- Dr. Samuel JOHNSON, lexicographer, critic, poet, biographer, and moralist; born at Lichfield 1709; died 1784.
- Samuel JOHNSON, divine, writer in favour of civil liberty; born 1649; died 1703.

Gregory KING, draughtsman, herald, and political economist; died 1712.

Dr. John LIGHTFOOT, learned divine, who assisted in the Polyglot Bible; born at Stoke-upon-Trent 1602; died 1675.

R. MEADOWCROFT, divine, critic, and annotator on Milton; 1697.

Thomas MOSS, divine, author of the Beggar's Petition, and other poems; born about 1740; died 1808.

Thomas NEWTON, bishop of Bristol, author of "Dissertations on the Prophecies;" born at Lichfield 1703; died 1782.

Henry SALT, traveller in the East, and British consul in Egypt; born at Lichfield; died in Alexandria 1827.

Rev. Stebbing SHAW, historian of his native county; born at Stone 1762; died 1802.

Gilbert SHELDON, archbishop of Canterbury; born at Stanton 1598; died 1677.

George SMALRIDGE, learned bishop of Bristol; born at Lichfield 1663; died 1719.

Izaak WALTON, "honest Isaac," celebrated angler and amusing writer; born at Stafford 1593; died 1683.

Josiah WEDGWOOD, improver of the manufacture of pottery; born 1731; died 1795.

Samuel Pipe WOLFERSTAN, eminent antiquary; born at Statfold 1751; died 1820.

William WOLLASTON, philosophical writer; born at Coton Clamford 1659.

James WYATT, architect of the Pantheon, London, Beckford's Fonthill, &c.; born at Burton 1743; died 1813.

*. The county of Stafford has been fortunate in its historians. So early as 1603, Mr. Sampson Erdeswicke, whom Camden styles "*Venerabilis antiquitatis cultor maximus*," made Collections for a topographical History of Staffordshire, which Dr. Fuller frequently cites in the course of this work. A portion of these were published in 1717, and the remainder in 1723. In 1820, the Rev. T. Harwood brought out an enlarged and greatly improved edition of Erdeswicke, of which another edition is now in preparation. Histories of the county have also been published by W. Tunncliffe (1787); by the Rev. S. Shaw (1798 and 1802); and by W. Pitt (1817); besides the Natural History of Staffordshire, by Dr. Plott, which was published so early as 1686. Several local histories have also appeared at different times; as the Histories of Lichfield, by J. Jackson (1806), and by the Rev. T. Harwood (1806); of Eccleshall, by S. Pegge (1784); of Shenstone, by the Rev. H. Sanders (1794); Roby's Tamworth; the Rev. S. Shaw's Histories of Byahbury, Shenstone, the Three Ridwares, Tamworth, Walsall, &c.—ED.

SUFFOLK.

SUFFOLK hath Norfolk on the north, divided with the rivers of Little Ouse and Waveny; Cambridgeshire on the west; the German Ocean on the east; and Essex, parted with the river Stour, on the south thereof. From east to west it stretcheth forty-five miles, though the general breadth be but twenty, saving by the sea-side, where it runneth out more by the advantage of a corner. The air thereof generally is sweet, and by the best physicians* esteemed the best in England, often prescribing the receipt thereof to the consumptionish patients. I say generally sweet, there being a small parcel nigh the sea-side not so excellent, which may seem left there by Nature, on purpose to advance the purity of the rest.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

CHEESE.

Most excellent are made herein, whereof the finest are very thin, as intended not for food but digestion. I remember, when living in Cambridge, the cheese of this county was preferred as the best. If any say that scholars' palates are incompetent judges, whose hungry appetites make coarse diet seem delicacies unto them, let them know, that Pantaleon, the learned Dutch physician,† counted them equal at least with them of Parma in Italy.

BUTTER.

For quantity and quality this county doth excel, and venteth it at London and elsewhere. The child not yet come to and the old man who is past the use of teeth, eateth no softer, the (in this shire), the rich no wholesomer ruing. It was half of our Saviour's bill 'Butter and honey shall he eat.' †

I may say, antidotal nature. The story which, desiring to be a widow, incorporater, whereon her husband had his prinman, finding himself strangely affected,

of Suffolk.
folk.

† Isaiah vii. 15.

repaired to a physician, who by some symptoms suspecting poison, demanded of his patient which was his chiefest diet. The sick man told him, that he fed most constantly on butter. "Eat butter still," returned the physician, "which hitherto hath saved your life:" for it corrected the poison, that neither the malignity thereof, nor the malice of the wife, could have their full operation.

MANUFACTURES.

CLOTHING.

Here it will not be amiss to insert a passage which I meet with in an industrious antiquary, as relating to the present subject.

"The manufacture of clothing in this county hath been much greater, and those of that trade far richer, I persuade myself, heretofore than in these times; or else the heirs and executors of the deceased were more careful that the testator's dead corpse should be interred in more decent manner, than they are now-a-days; otherwise I should not find so many marbles richly inlaid with brass, to the memory of clothiers in foregoing ages, and not one in these later seasons. All the monuments in the church of Neyland, which bare any face of comeliness and antiquity, are erected to the memory of clothiers, and such as belong to that mystery."*

Some perchance would assign another reason, viz. because monuments formerly were conceived to conduce much to the happiness of the deceased (as bespeaking in their epitaphs the suffrages of the living in their behalf); which error is vanished away since the Reformation; all which being fully believed, weakeneth not the observation, but that Suffolk clothiers were wealthier in former than in our age.

BUILDINGS.

This county hath no Cathedral therein, and the parochial churches [generally fair] no one of transcendant eminency. But formerly it had so magnificent an abbey-church in Bury, the sun shined not on a fairer,† with three lesser churches waiting thereon in the same church-yard.

Of these but two are extant at this day, and those right stately structures:

"And if the servants we so much commend,
What was the mistress whom they did attend?"

Here I meet with a passage that affected me with wonder, though I know not how the reader will resent it. It is avouched by all authors,‡ that Mary, youngest sister to king Henry the Eighth, relict to Louis the Twelfth, king of France, afterwards

* Weever's Funeral Monuments, page 770.

† Leland, in his Description of Bury.

‡ Stow, Speed, Mills, Vincent, Weever, &c.

married to Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, died on Midsummer eve, 1533, and was buried in the abbey church in Bury. But, it seems, her corpse could not protect that church from demolishing, which in few years after was levelled to the ground. I read not that the body of this princess was removed to any other place; nor doth any monument here remain to her memory, though her king-brother and second husband survived the destruction of that church. A strange thing! save that nothing was strange in those days of confusion.

As for the town of Bury, it is sweetly seated and fairly built, especially since the year 1608; about which time it was lamentably defaced with a casual fire, though since God hath given them "beauty for ashes."* And may the following distich (set up therein) prove prophetic unto the place:

*Burgus ut antiquus violento corrui igne,
Hic stet dum flammis terra polusque flagrent.*

"Though furious fire the old town did consume,
Stand this, till all the world shall flaming fume."

Nor is the school a small ornament to this town, founded by king Edward the Sixth, being itself a corporation, now (as well as ever) flourishing under Mr. Stephens, the able master thereof.

Amongst the many fair houses of the gentry in this county, Long Melford must not be forgotten, late the house of the countess Rivers, and the FIRST FRUITS of PLUNDERING in England; and Sommerley hall (nigh Yarmouth) belonging to the lady Wentworth, well answering the name thereof: for here *Sommer* is to be seen in the depth of *winter* in the pleasant walks, beset on both sides with fir-trees green all the year long, besides other curiosities. As for merchants' houses, Ipswich town (co-rival with some cities for neatness and greatness) affordeth many of equal handsomeness.

PROVERBS.

"Suffolk milk."]

This was one of the staple commodities of the Land of Canaan, and certainly most wholesome for man's body, because of God's own choosing for his own people. No county in England affords better and sweeter of this kind, lying opposite to Holland in the Netherlands, where is the best dairy in Christendom, which mindeth me of a passage betwixt Spinola and Grave Maurice.

The Spanish general being invited to an entertainment by the aforesaid prince at Breda (as I take it), when lemons and oranges were brought in for sauce at the first course, "What a brave country is my master's," quoth the Don, "affording this

* Isaiah lxi. 3.

fair fruit all the year long!" But when cream was brought up to close the feast, Grave Maurice returned, "What a brave country is ours, that yieldeth this fruit twice every day!"

"Suffolk fair maids."]

It seems the God of nature hath been bountiful in giving them beautiful complexions, which I am willing to believe so far forth as it fixeth not a comparative disparagement on the same sex in other counties. I hope they will labour to join gracious hearts to fair faces; otherwise, I am sure, there is a divine proverb of infallible truth, "As a jewel of gold in a swine's snout, so is a fair woman which is without discretion."*

"Suffolk stiles."]

It is a measuring cast, whether this proverb pertaineth to Essex or this county; and I believe it belongeth to both, which being inclosed countries into petty quilletts, abound with high stiles, troublesome to be clambered over. But the owners grudge not the pains in climbing them, sensible that such severals redound much to their own advantage.

"You are in the highway to Needham."]

Needham is a market-town in this county, well stocked (if I mistake not) with poor people; though I believe this in no degree did occasion the first denomination thereof. They are said to be in the highway to Needham who hasten to poverty.

However, these fall under a distinction; some go, others are sent thither. Such as go embrace several ways; some, if poor, of idleness; if rich, of carelessness, or else of prodigality.

Others are sent thither against their wills by the powerful oppression of such who either detain or devour their estates. And it is possible some may be sent thither by no default of their own, or visible cause from others, but merely from divine justice, insensibly dwindling their estates, chiefly for trial of their patience.

Wherefore, so many ways leading to Needham from divers quarters, I mean from different causes; it is unjust to condemn all persons meeting there, under the censure of the same guiltiness.

PRINCES.

[AMP.] EDMUND MORTIMER, son to Roger Mortimer earl of March, grandchild of Edmund Mortimer earl of March, and of Philippa sole daughter of Lionel duke of Clarence, may pass with the charitable reader for a prince, since he paid so dear for the same, as will appear. I confess it impossible to fix his nativity with assurance (having not hitherto read any record which reached it), the rather because of the vastness of his patrimony, and several habitations:

In *England*, Clare castle, with many other manors in

* Proverbs xi. 22.

Suffolk:—In the Marches of *Wales*, whence he had his honour, Wigmore in Herefordshire, Ludlow in Shropshire:—In *Ireland*, Trim Connaught; with large lands in Ulster.

But most probable it is that he was born, where he was buried, at Clare. After the death of king Richard the Second, he was the next heir to the crown. Happy had he been, if either nearer to it, so as to enjoy the honour thereof, or farther off, so as not to be envied and suspected for his title thereunto by king Henry the Fourth. Now, all the harm this earl had done king Henry was this, that king Henry held from him his lawful inheritance: Yea, this meek Mortimer was content to waive the crown, so be it he might but enjoy his private patrimony, which he could not without many molestations from the king. For this is the nature of some men, to heap injuries on those they have wronged, as if the later injuries would give a countenance of justice to the former.

He employed this Edmund in a war against Owen Glendower, the Welsh rebel, on the same design that Saul sent David to fight against and fetch the fore-skins of the Philistines.* If he proved conqueror, then was king Henry freed from a professed foe; if conquered, then was he rid of a suspected subject. But Mortimer went by the worst; and, being taken prisoner, the king (though often solicited) never endeavoured his enlargement, till at last he dearly ransomed himself. Yet did he but exchange a Welsh for an Irish prison, kept twenty years in restraint in his own castle of Trim, in the end of the reign of cunning king Henry the Fourth, all the reign of courageous king Henry the Fifth, and the beginning of the reign of innocent king Henry the Sixth, their different tempers meeting in cruelty against this poor prisoner. He died anno Domini 1454, without issue, leaving Anne his sister his heir; and lieth buried in Clare, as is aforesaid.

SAINTS.

St. EDMUND, king of the East-Angles.—Hear what falsehoods are huddled together in our English Martyrology, written (as he terms himself) “by a Catholic Priest, permissu Superiorum, 1608,” page 319, on the 20th of November:

“At Hexam in Northumberland, the passion of St. Edmund king and martyr, who being a Saxon by blood, born in the city of Noremberg in that province, and nephew to Offa king of the East-Angles.”

First, Hexam in Northumberland should be Hoxton† in this county, where St. Edmund was martyred. Secondly, there is no city Noremberg in Britain, nor Europe, save that in Germany.

This is enough to make us distrust what he writeth after-

* Samuel xviii. 25.

† Hoxne, otherwise called Hoxon.—ED.

wards, viz. that, when the said St. Edmund was cruelly murdered by the Danes, and when the Christians, seeking his corpse, were lost in a wood, did call one to another, "Where art? where art? where art?" the martyred head answered, "Here, here, here." However, God forbid that this author's falsities should make us undervalue this worthy king and martyr, cruelly tortured to death by the pagan Danes, and by an old author thus not unhandsomely expressed :*

*Utque cruore suo Gallos Dionysius ornat :
Græcos Demetrius : gloria quisque suis :
Sic nos Edmundus nulli virtute secundus,
Lux patet, et patriæ gloria magna suæ.
Sceptra manum, diadema caput, sua purpura corpus
Ornat ei, sed plus vincula, mucro, cruor.*

"As Denis by his death adorneth France :
Demetrius Greece : each credit to his place :
So Edmund's lustre doth our land advance,
Who with his virtues doth his country grace.
Sceptre, crown, robe, his hand, head, corpse renowns,
More famous for his bonds, his blood, his wounds."

His death happened anno Domini 870, whose body was placed in a goodly shrine, richly adorned with jewels and precious stones, at Bury in this county. These all are vanished, whilst the name of St. Edmund will ever remain in that town's denomination.

ROBERT GROSSETESTE.—Jehosaphat, seeing four hundred prophets of Baal together, and suspecting they were too many to be good, cast in that shrewd question ; "Is there not here a prophet of the Lord besides ;"† and thereupon Micaiah was mentioned unto him.

Possibly the reader, seeing such swarms of Popish saints in England, will demand, "Is there not yet a saint of the Lord besides?" And I conceive myself concerned to return a true answer, that there is Robert Grosseteste by name, whom now we come to describe.

He was born in this county,‡ bred in Oxford, where he became most eminent for religion, and learning in all kind of languages, arts and sciences ; and at last was preferred bishop of Lincoln 1235. He wrote no fewer than three hundred treatises, whereof most are extant in manuscript in Westminster library, which Dr. Williams (his successor in the see of Lincoln) intended to have published in three fair folio volumes,§ had not the late troublesome times disheartened him. Thus our civil wars have not only filled us with legions of lying pamphlets, but also deprived us of such a treasure of truth, as this worthy man's works would have proved to all posterity.

* Ex Libro Abbathie de Rufford, in Bibl. Cott.

† 1 Kings xxii. 7. ‡ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, cent. iv. num. 18.

§ So Mr. Goland, the learned library keeper (lately deceased), informed me.—P.

He was a stout opposer of Popish oppression in the land, and a sharp reprover of the corruptions of the court of Rome, as we have largely declared in our "Ecclesiastical History." Such the piety of his life and death, that, though loaded with curses from the Pope, he generally obtained the reputation of a saint.

Bellarmino starts a question,* whether one may pray lawfully to him, and paint his picture in the church, who is not canonized by the Pope? And very gravely he determineth (a short line will serve to fathom a shallow water) that privately he may do it; and that a picture of such a man may be painted in the church, provided his head be not encompassed with a radiated circle as particular to canonized saints. Thus our learned and pious Robert must want that addition of a glory about his picture; and the matter is not much, seeing no doubt having "turned many to righteousness, he doth shine in Heaven as the brightness of the firmament;"† whose death happened anno Domini 1254.

MARTYRS.

ROWLAND TAYLOR.—Where born unknown (though some) without any assurance, have suggested his nativity in Yorkshire, was bred in Cambridge, and became head of Borden Hostle, nigh (if not now partly in) Caius College, where he commenced doctor of laws. Hence he was, by archbishop Cranmer, presented to the rectory of Hadley in this county. He was a great scholar, painful preacher, charitable to the poor, of a comely countenance, proper person (but inclining to corpulency), and cheerful behaviour. The same devotion had different looks in several martyrs, frowning in stern Hooper, weeping in meek Bradford, and smiling constantly in pleasant Taylor.

Indeed some have censured his merry conceits, as trespassing on the gravity of his calling, especially when just before his death. But surely such Romanists, who admire the temper of Sir Thomas More jesting with the axe of the executioner, will excuse our Taylor for making himself merry with the stake. But though it be ill jesting with edged tools (whereof death is the sharpest), yet since our Saviour hath blunted it, his servants may rather be delighted than dismayed with it. Not long after, doctor Taylor set archbishop Cranmer, who was his patron, a copy of patience, who indeed wrote after it, but not with so steady a hand, and so even a character of constancy. Taylor was martyred at Hadley, February 9, 1555.

ROBERT SAMUEL was minister of Barfold in this county, who, by the cruelty of Hopton bishop of Norwich, and Downing his chancellor, was tortured in prison: not to *preserve*

* De Sanct. Beatit. cap. 10.

† Daniel xii. 3.

but to *reserve* him for more pain. He was allowed every day but three mouthfuls of bread, and three spoonfuls of water. Fain would he have drunk his own urine; but his thirst-parched body afforded none.

I read how he saw a vision of one all in white, comforting and telling him, "that after that day he never should be hungry or thirsty;"* which came to pass accordingly, being within few hours after martyred at Ipswich, August 21, 1555. Some report, that his body, when burnt, did shine as bright as burnished silver.† "Sed parcius ista." Such things must be sparingly written by those who would not only avoid untruths, but the appearance thereof. Thus, loath to lengthen men's tongues reporting what may seem improbable, and more loath to shorten God's hand in what might be miraculous, I leave the relation as I found it.

Besides these two, I meet with more than twenty by name martyred (confessors doubling that number), whose ashes were scattered all over the county, at Ipswich, Bury, Beccles, &c. It is vehemently suspected, that three of them burnt at Beccles had their death antedated,‡ before the writ *de Hæretico comburendo* could possibly be brought down to the sheriff. And was not this (to use Tertullian's Latin in some different sense) *festinatio homicidii*? Now though charity may borrow a point of law to save life, surely cruelty should not steal one to destroy it.

CARDINALS.

THOMAS WOLSEY was born in the town of Ipswich, where a butcher, a very honest man, was his father, though a poet be thus pleased to descant thereon:

"Brave priest, whoever was thy sire by kind,
Wolsey of Ipswich ne'er begat thy mind."

One of so vast undertakings, that our whole book will not afford room enough for his character; the writing whereof I commend to some eminent person of his foundation of Christ-church in Oxford.

He was made cardinal of St. Cecily, and died heart-broken with grief at Leicester 1530, without any monument, which made a great wit§ of his own college thus lately complain:

"And though for his own store Wolsey might have
A palace, or a college for his grave,
Yet here he lies interred, as if that all
Of him to be remember'd were his fall.
Nothing but earth to earth, nor pompous weight
Upon him but a pebble or a quoit,
If thou art thus neglected, what shall we
Hope after death, that are but shreds of thee?"

This may truly be said of him, he was not guilty of mis-

* Fox's Acts and Monuments, page 1709.

† Idem, ibidem.

‡ Fox's Martyrology, p. 1912.

§ Dr. Corbet, in his *Iter Boreale*.

chievous pride; and was generally commended for doing justice, when chancellor of England.

PRELATES.

HERBERT LOSING was born in this county, as our antiquary* informeth us, "In pago Oxunensi in Sudovolgiâ Anglorum comitatu natus:" but, on the perusing of all the lists of towns in this county, no Oxun appeareth therein, or name neighbouring thereon in sound and syllables.† This I conceive the cause why bishop Godwin so confidently makes this Herbert born Oxoniæ, in Oxford, in which we have formerly placed his character.

However, seeing Bale was an excellent antiquary, and, being himself a Suffolk-man, must be presumed knowing in his own county; and conceiving it possible that this Oxun was either an obscure church-less village, or else in this day disguised under another name; I conceive it just, that as Oxfordshire led the front Suffolk should bring up the rear of this Herbert's description.

Indeed he may well serve two counties, being so different from himself, and two persons in effect. When young, loose and wild, deeply guilty of the sin of simony: when old, nothing of *Herbert* was in Herbert, using commonly the words of St. Hierome;‡ "Erravimus juvenes, emendemus senes;" (when young we went astray, when old we will amend.) Now, though some controversy about the place of his birth, all agree in his death, July 22, 1119; and in his burial, in the cathedral church of Norwich.

RICHARD ANGERVILE, son to Sir Richard Angervile, knight, was born at Bury§ in this county, and bred in Oxford, where he attained to great eminency in learning. He was governor to king Edward the Third whilst prince, and afterwards advanced by him to be successively his cofferer, treasurer of his wardrobe, dean of Wells, bishop of Durham, chancellor, and lastly treasurer of England. He bestowed on the poor every week eight quarters of wheat baked in bread.|| When here moved from Durham to Newcastle (twelve short miles) he used to give eight pounds sterling in alms to the poor, and so proportionably in other places betwixt his palaces. He was a great lover of books, confessing himself "extatico quodam librorum amore potenter abreptum,"¶ insomuch that he alone had more books than all the bishops of England in that age put together, which

* Bale, Cent. ii. p. 171.

† Dr. Fuller did not recollect the town of *Hoxon*, otherwise *Horne*, in the hundred of that name.—ED.

‡ William Malmesbury.

§ Hence commonly called *Richardus de Burgo*.

|| Godwin, in his *Bishops of Durham*, p. 131.

¶ In his book called "Philobiblos."

stately library, by his will, he solemnly bequeathed to the university of Oxford. The most eminent foreigners were his friends, and the most learned Englishmen were his chaplains until his death, which happened anno 1345.

JOHN PASCHAL was born in this county* (where his name still continueth) of gentle parentage; bred a Carthusian, and D.D. in Cambridge; a great scholar, and popular preacher. Bateman, bishop of Norwich, procured the Pope to make him the umbratile bishop of Scutari, whence he received as much profit as one may get heat from a glow-worm. It was not long before, by the favour of king Edward the Third, he was removed from a very shadow to a slender substance, the bishopric of Llandaff; wherein he died anno Domini 1361.

SIMON SUDBURY, alias Tibald, was born at Sudbury, as great as most and ancient as any town in this county. After many mediate preferments (let him thank the Pope's provisions) at last he became archbishop of Canterbury. He began two synods with Latin sermons in his own person, as rare in that age as blazing-stars, and as ominous; for they portended ill success to Wickliffe and his followers. However, this Simon Sudbury, overawed by the God of heaven and John duke of Lancaster, did not (because he could not) any harm unto him. He was killed in the rebellion of Jack Straw and Wat Tyler, anno Domini 1381.

And although his shadowy tomb (being no more than an honorary cenotaph) be shown at Christ Church in Canterbury; yet his substantial monument, wherein his bones are deposited, is to be seen in St. Gregory's in Sudbury, under a marble stone sometime inlaid all over with brass (some four yards long, and two broad, saith mine eye-witness author,† though I confess I never met with any of like dimension); so that in some sense I may also call this a cenotaph, as not proportioned to the bulk of his body, but height of his honour and estate.

THOMAS EDWARDSTON, so named from his birth-place, Edwardston, in this county (a village ‡ formerly famous for the chief mansion of the ancient family of Mouchensey); bred first in Oxford, then an Augustinian eremite in Clare. He was a great scholar, as his works evidence, and confessor to Lionel duke of Clarence, whom he attended into Italy, when he married Joland, daughter to John Galeaceus, duke of Milan.

J. Pits conceiveth him to have been an archbishop in Ireland, which is utterly disowned by judicious Sir James Ware.§

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. v. num. 95.

† Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 743.

‡ Camden's Britannia, in Suffolk.

§ De Scriptoribus Hiberniæ, lib. ii. p. 126.

And indeed if Bale's words* (whence Pits deriveth his intelligence) be considered, it will appear he never had title of an archbishop, "*Sed cujusdam Archi-episcopatus curam accepit*," (he undertook care of some archbishopric), probably commended in the vacancy thereof to his inspection. And why might not this be some Italian archbishopric, during his attendance on his patron there, though afterwards (preferring privacy before a more pompous charge) he returned into his native country, and died at Clare, anno 1396.

THOMAS PEVEREL was born of good parentage, in this county;† bred a Carmelite, and D.D. in Oxford. He was afterwards, by king Richard the Second, made bishop of Ossory in Ireland. I say by king Richard the Second, which minds me of a memorable passage which I have read in an excellent author.

It may justly seem strange, which is most true, that there are three bishoprics in Ireland, in the province of Ulster, by name Derry, Raphoe, and Clogher, which neither queen Elizabeth, nor any of her progenitors, did ever bestow, though they were the undoubted patrons thereof;‡ so that king James was the first king of England that did ever supply those sees with bishops; so that it seems, formerly, the great Irish lords in those parts preferred their own chaplains thereunto.

However, the bishoprics in the south of the land were ever in the disposal of our kings, amongst which Ossory was one, bestowed on our Peverel. From Ireland he was removed to Landaff in Wales, then to Worcester in England, being one much esteemed for learning, as his books do declare. He died, according to bishop Godwin's account, March 1, 1417, and lieth buried in his own cathedral.

STEPHEN GARDINER was born in Bury St. Edmund's,§ one of the best airs in England, the sharpness whereof he retained in his wit and quick apprehension. Some make him base-son to Lionel Woodville, bishop of Salisbury; which I can hardly believe, Salisbury and St. Edmund's Bury being six score miles asunder. Besides, time herein is harder to be reconciled than place. For it being granted an error of youth in that bishop, and that bishop vanishing out of this world, 1485, Gardiner in all probability must be allowed of greater age than he was at his death.

It is confessed by all, that he was a man of admirable natural parts, and memory especially, so conducive to learning, that one saith, "*Tantum scimus quantum meminimus*." He was bred doctor of laws in Trinity Hall in Cambridge; and, after many State embassies and employments, he was by king

* De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. vii. num. 7.

† Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. vii. num. 49.

‡ Sir Joh Davis, in his Treatise of Ireland, p. 255.

§ Bale, Pits, Godwin, &c.

Henry the Eighth made bishop of Winchester. His malice was like what is commonly said of white powder, which surely discharged the bullet, yet made no report, being secret in all his acts of cruelty. This made him often chide Bonner, calling him ass,* though not so much for killing poor people, as not for doing it more cunningly.

He was the chief contriver of what we may call Gardiner's Creed, though consisting but of six articles, which caused the death of many, and trouble of more Protestants. He had almost cut off one who was and prevented another for ever being, a queen (I mean Catherine Parr and the lady Elizabeth,) had not Divine Providence preserved them. He complied with king Henry the Eighth, and was what he would have him; opposed king Edward the Sixth, by whom he was imprisoned and deprived; acted all under queen Mary, by whom he was restored, and made lord chancellor of England.

He is reported to have died more than half a Protestant, avouching that he believed himself and all others only to be justified by the merits of Christ; which if so, then did he verify the Greek and Latin proverb,

Πολλάκις καὶ κηπερὸς ἀνὴρ μάλα καίριον εἶπεν.

Sæpe Olitor valdè verba opportuna loquutus.

"The Gardiner oft-times in due season
Speaks what is true, and solid reason."

He died at Whitehall of the gout, November the 12th, 1555; and is buried, by his own appointment, on the north side of the choir, over against bishop Fox, in a very fair monument. He had done well, if he had paralleled bishop Fox (founder of Corpus Christi College in Oxford) in erecting some public work; the rather because he died so rich, being reported to have left forty thousand marks in ready money behind him.†

However, on one account his memory must be commended, for improving his power with queen Mary to restore some noble families formerly depressed. My author ‡ instanceth in some descendants from the duke of Norfolk, in the Stanhopes, and the Arundels of Wardour castle. To these give me leave to add, the right ancient family of the Hungerfords, to whom he procured a great part of their patrimony, seized on by the crown, to be restored.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JOHN BALE was born at Covie in this county, five miles from Dunwich;§ and was brought up in Jesus College in Cambridge, being before, or after, a Carmelite in Norwich. By the

* Sir John Harrington, in the Bishops of Winchester.

† Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 88.

‡ Sir John Harrington, ut prius.

§ In Vitâ suâ, Cent. viii. num. 100.

means of Thomas lord Wentworth, he was converted to be a Protestant. This is that Bale who wrote a book "*De Scriptoribus Britannicis*," digested into nine centuries, not more beholding to Leland, than I have been to Bale in this work, and my "*Church History*." Anno 1552, February the 2nd, he was consecrated at Dublin, bishop of Ossory in Ireland, whence, on the death of king Edward the Sixth, he was forced to fly (some of his servants being slain before his eyes); and, in his passage over the sea, was taken prisoner by pirates, sold, ransomed, and after many dangers safely arrived in Switzerland.

After the death of queen Mary, he returned into England, but never to his Irish bishopric, preferring rather a private life, being a prebendary of the church of Canterbury. One may wonder, that, being so learned a man, who had done and suffered so much for religion, higher promotion was not forced upon him, seeing, about the beginning of queen Elizabeth, bishoprics went about begging able men to receive them. But probably he was a person more learned than discreet, fitter to write than to govern, as unable to command his own passion; and *biliusus Balæus* passeth for his true character. He died in the sixty-eighth year of his age at Canterbury,* (anno Domini 1563, in the month of November); and was buried in the cathedral church therein.

JOHN MAY was born in this county,† bred in the university of Cambridge, whereof he became proctor 1545; elected master of Catherine hall 1564, vice-chancellor 1569, and at last consecrated bishop of Carlisle Sept. 27, 1577, continuing eleven years in that see; and died in April 1598.

JOHN OVERAL, D.D., born at Hadley in this county, was bred in the free-school therein, till sent to St. John's; then to Trinity College in Cambridge, whereof he was fellow, and there chosen regius professor, one of the most profound school divines of the English nation. Afterwards, by the queen's absolute mandate (to end a contention betwixt two co-rivals), not much with his will, he was made master of Catherine Hall; for, when archbishop Whitgift joyed him of the place, he returned that it was *terminus diminuens*, taking no delight in his preferment. But his Grace told him, "that if the injuries, much more the less courtesies of princes must be thankfully taken;" as the ushers to make way for greater, as indeed it came to pass. For, after the death of Dr. Nowel, he was (by the especial commendation of Sir Fulke Grevil) made dean of St. Paul's. Being appointed to preach before the queen, he professed to my father (most intimate with him) "that he had spoken Latin so long, it was troublesome to him to speak English in a con-

* Jac. Waræus, de Scriptoribus Hiberniæ, lib. ii. p. 136.

† Scelletos Cantab. of Parker, MS.

tinued oration." He frequently had those words of the Psalmist in his mouth, "When thou with rebukes dost correct man for iniquity, thou makest his beauty to consume away like a moth: surely every man is vanity."*

I cite it the rather out of the new translation (something different from the old) because he was so eminent an instrument employed therein. King James made him bishop of Norwich, where he was a discreet presser of conformity, on which score he got the ill-will of many disaffected thereunto, and died anno 1618.

LEONARD MAWE was born at Rendlesham in this county;† a remarkable place I assure you, which, though now a country village,‡ was anciently the residence of the kings of the East Angles; where king Redwald, a mongrel Christian, kept at the same time *altare et arulam*,§ the communion table, and altars for idols.

He was bred in Cambridge; where he was proctor of the university, fellow and master of Peter-house, after of Trinity College, whereof he deserved well, shewing what might be done in five years by good husbandry to dis-engage that foundation from a great debt.

He was chaplain to king Charles whilst he was a prince, and waited on him in Spain, by whom he was preferred bishop of Bath and Wells 1628. He had the reputation of a good scholar, a grave preacher, a mild man, and one of gentle deportment. He died anno Domini 1629.

RALPH BROWNRIGG, D. D., was born at Ipswich, of parents of merchantly condition. His father died in his infancy, and his mother did not carelessly cast away his youth (as the first broachings of a vessel); but improved it in his education at school, till he was sent to Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, and afterwards became scholar and fellow thereof.

King James, coming to Cambridge, was (amongst others) entertained with a philosophy act; and Mr. Brownrigg was appointed to perform the *Joco-serious* part thereof; who did both, to the wonder of the hearers.

Herein he was *like* himself, that he could on a sudden be so *unlike* himself, and instantly vary his words and matter from mirth to solidity. No man had more ability, or less inclination, to be satirical, in which kind *posse et nolle* is a rarity indeed. He had wit at will; but so that he made it his page, not privy councillor, to obey, not direct his judgment. He carried learning enough *in numerato* about him in his pockets for any

* Psalms xxxix. 11.

† Scellet. Cant. of Mr. Parker, MS.

‡ Since the time of Fuller, this place has given title to a peerage in the family of the celebrated John Thellusson, Esq.; whose extraordinary will has excited so much public attention.—Ed.

§ Beda.

discourse, and had much more at home in his chests for any serious dispute. It is hard to say whether his loyal memory, quick fancy, solid judgment, or fluent utterance, were most to be admired, having not only *flumen* but *fulmen eloquentiæ*, being one who did teach with authority.

When commencing bachelor in divinity, he chose for his text, "Vobis autem, &c." (it is given to you, not only to believe but suffer in the behalf of Christ*); a text somewhat prophetic to him, who in the sequel of his life met with affronts to exercise his prudence and patience, being afterwards *defied* by some, who [almost] *deified* him before in whose eyes he seemed the *blacker* for wearing *white* sleeves, when 1641 made bishop of Exeter.

I was present at his consecration sermon, made by his good friend Doctor Younge, taking for his text, "The waters are risen, O Lord, the waters are risen," &c.; wherein he very gravely complained of the many invasions which popular violence made on the privileges of church and state. This bishop himself was soon sadly sensible of such inundations; and yet, by the *procerity* of his parts and piety, he not only safely waded through them himself, but also (when vice chancellor of Cambridge) by his prudence raised such banks, that those overflowings were not so destructive as otherwise they would have been to the university.

He continued constant to the church of England, a champion of the needful use of the Liturgy, and for the privileges of ordination to belong to bishops alone. Unmoveable he was in his principles of loyalty; witness this instance:

O. P.,† with some shew of respect unto him, demanded the bishop's judgment (*non-plus't* it seems himself) in some business; to whom he returned, "My lord, the best counsel I can give you is, Give unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's;" with which free answer O. P. was rather silenced than satisfied.

About a year before his death, he was invited by the Society of both Temples to be their preacher, admirably supplying that place, till strong fits of the stone, with hydropical inclinations, and other distempers incident to plethoric bodies, caused his death.

I know all accidents are minuted and momented by Divine Providence; and yet, I hope I may say without sin, his was an untimely death, not to himself (prepared thereunto), but as to his longer life; which the prayers of pious people requested, the need of the church required, the date of nature could have permitted, but the pleasure of God (to which all must submit) denied. Otherwise he would have been most instrumental to the composure of church differences, the deserved opinion of

* Philippians i. 29.

† Oliver the Protector.—ED.

whose goodness had peaceable possession in the hearts of the presbyterian party. I observed at his funeral, that the prime persons of all persuasions were present, whose judgments going several ways met all in a general grief for his decease. He was buried on the cost of both Temples, to his great but their greater honour.

The reader is referred for the rest to the memorials of his life, written by the learned Doctor John Gauden, who preached his funeral sermon, and since hath succeeded him, both in the Temple, and bishopric of Exeter. His dissolution happened in the 67th year of his age, December 7, 1659; and was buried the week following in the Temple church.

STATESMEN.

Sir NICHOLAS BACON, Knight, was born in this county, not far from the famous abbey of St. Edmund's Bury; and I have read that his father was an officer belonging thereunto. His name, I assure you, is of an ancient gentry in this shire as any whatsoever. He was bred in Bennet College in Cambridge, to which afterwards he proved a bountiful benefactor, building a beautiful chapel therein.

He afterwards applied himself to the study of the common law: and was made attorney to the court of wards, whence he was preferred lord keeper of the great seal in the first of queen Elizabeth, 1558. He married Anne, second daughter to Sir Anthony Cook, of Giddy-hall in Essex, governor to king Edward the Sixth. And it is worthy of our observation, how the statesmen in that age were arched together in affinity, to no small support one to another.

Sir John Cheek, secretary to king Edward the Sixth, whose sister was first wife to Sir William Cecil, secretary to the same king.

Sir William Cecil aforesaid, for his second wife, married the wife's sister unto this Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord-keeper.

Sir Francis Walsingham, secretary to queen Elizabeth, had a sister married unto Sir Walter Mildmay, chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Francis Walsingham was also brother-in-law unto Sir Thomas Randolph, that grand statesman and ambassador.

To return to Sir Nicholas Bacon. He was *condemned* by some who seemed wise, and *commended* by them that were so, for not causing that statute to be repealed (the queen relying on him as her oracle of law), whereby the queen was made illegitimate in the days of her father. For this wise statesman would not open that wound which time had partly closed,* and would not meddle with the variety, yea, contrariety of statutes in this kind, whereby people would rather be perplexed than satisfied; but

* Camden, in the first of queen Elizabeth.

derived her right from another statute which allowed her succession, the rather because lawyers maintain, "that a crown once worn cleareth all defects of the wearer thereof."

He continued in his office about eighteen years, being a man of rare wit and deep experience :

" Cui fuit ingenium subtile in corpore crasso."

For he was loaden with a corpulent body, especially in his old age, so that he would be not only out of breath, but also almost out of life, with going from Westminster hall to the Star-chamber; insomuch, when sitting down in his place, it was sometime before he could recover himself; and therefore it was usual in that court, that no lawyer should begin to speak, till the lord keeper held up his staff as a signal to him to begin.

He gave for his motto, "*Mediocria Firma*;" and practised the former part thereof, *mediocria*; never attaining, because never affecting, any great estate. He was not for invidious structures, (as some of his contemporaries), but delighted in *domo domino pari*; such as was his house at Gorhambury in Hertfordshire. And therefore, when queen Elizabeth, coming thither in progress, told him, "My lord, your house is too little for you:" "No, madam," returned he, no less wittily than gratefully, "but it is your highness that hath made me too great for mine house." Now as he was a just practiser of the first part of his motto, *mediocria*, so no doubt he will prove a true prophet in the second part thereof, *firma*, having left an estate, rather good than great, to his posterity, whose eldest son, Sir Edward Bacon, in this county, was the first baronet of England.* He died on the 20th of February, 1578, and lieth buried in the choir of St. Paul's. In a word, he was a good man, a grave statesman, a father to his country, and father to Sir FRANCIS BACON.

SIR WILLIAM DRURY was born in this county, where his worshipful family had long flourished, at Hawstead. His name in Saxon soundeth a *pearl*, to which he answered in the preciousness of his disposition, clear and hard, innocent and valiant, and therefore valued deservedly by his queen and country.

His youth he spent in the French wars, his middle in Scotland, and his old age in Ireland. He was knight marshal of Berwick, at what time the French had possessed themselves of the castle at Edinburgh, in the minority of king James. Queen Elizabeth employed this Sir William, with 1500 men, to besiege the castle, which service he right worthily performed, reducing it within few days to the true owner thereof.

Anno 1575 he was appointed lord president of Munster, whither he went with competent forces, and executed impartial justice, in despite of the opposers thereof. For as the sign of

* The lord keeper's eldest son (the first Baronet) was Nicholas.—ED.

Leo immediately precedeth *Virgo* and *Libra* in the Zodiac; so no hope that innocency will be protected, or justice administered, in a barbarous country, where power and strength do not first secure a passage unto them. But the earl of Desmond opposed this good president, forbidding him to enter the county of Kerry, as a palatinate peculiarly appropriated unto himself.

Know by the way, as there were but four palatinates in England, Chester, Lancaster, Durham, and Ely (whereof the two former, many years since, were in effect invested in the crown) there were no fewer than eight palatinates in Ireland, possessed by their respective dynasties, claiming regal rights therein, to the great retarding of the absolute conquest of that kingdom. Amongst these (saith my author) Kerry became the sanctuary of sin, and refuge of rebels, as out-lawed from any English jurisdiction.

Sir William, no whit terrified with the earl's threatening, entered Kerry, with a competent train, and there dispensed justice to all persons, as occasion did require. Thus, with his seven score men, he safely forced his return through seven hundred of the earl's, who sought to surprise him. In the last year of his life, he was made lord deputy of Ireland; and no doubt had performed much in his place, if not afflicted with constant sickness, the forerunner of his death, at Waterford, 1598.*

SIR ROBERT NAUNTON was born in this county, of right ancient extraction; some avouching that his family were here before, others that they came in with the Conqueror, who rewarded the chief of that name for his service with a great inheritance given him in marriage, insomuch that his lands were then estimated at (a vast sum in my judgment) seven hundred pounds a year.† For a long time they were patrons of Alderton in this county, where I conceive Sir Robert was born.

He was bred fellow commoner in Trinity College, and then fellow of Trinity Hall, in Cambridge. He was proctor of the university, anno Domini 1600-1, which office, according to the Old Circle, returned not to that college but once in forty-four years. He addicted himself from his youth to such studies as did tend to accomplish him for public employment. I conceive his most excellent piece, called "*Fragmenta Regalia*," set forth since his death, was a fruit of his younger years.

He was afterwards sworn secretary of state to king James on Thursday the eighth of January, 1617; which place he discharged with great ability and dexterity. And I hope it will be no offence here to insert a pleasant passage:

One Mr. Wiemark, a wealthy man, great novellant, and constant Paul's-walker, hearing the news that day of the beheading

* Camden's Elizabeth, hoc anno.

† Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 751.

of Sir Walter Raleigh, "His head," said he, "would do very well on the shoulders of Sir Robert Naunton, secretary of state." These words were complained of, and Wiemark summoned to the privy council, where he pleaded for himself, "that he intended no disrespect to Mr. Secretary, whose known worth was above all detraction; only he spake in reference to an old proverb, "Two heads are better than one." And so for the present he was dismissed. Not long after, when rich men were called on for a contribution to St. Paul's, Wiemark at the council-table subscribed a hundred pounds: but Mr. Secretary told him two hundred were better than one; which, betwixt fear and charity, Wiemark was fain to subscribe.

He died anno Domini 1630,* leaving one daughter, Penelope, who was first married to Paul viscount Bayning, and after to Philip lord Herbert, eldest son to Philip fourth earl of Pembroke.

CAPITAL JUDGES.

JOHN de METINGHAM was born in this county (where Mettingham is a village in Wangford hundred not far from Bungay); and was lord chief justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of king Edward the Third. It is reported, to his eternal praise, that when the rest of the judges (18 Edw. III.) were fined and ousted for corruption, this Mettingham and Elias de Beckingham continued in their places, whose innocence was of proof against all accusations;† and as Caleb and Joshua amongst the jury of false spies,‡ so these two amongst the twelve judges only retained their integrity.

King Edward, in the 20th of his reign, directed a writ unto him about the stinting of the number of the apprentices and attorneys at law, well worth the inserting:

"Dominus Rex§ injunxit Johanni de Mettingham et sociis suis, quòd ipsi per discretionem eorum provideant et ordinent numerum certum è quolibet comitatu de melioribus et legalioribus et libentius addiscentibus, secundum quòd intellexerint, quòd curiæ suæ et populo de regno melius valere poterit, &c. Et videtur regi et ejus concilio quòd septies viginti sufficere poterint. Apponant tamen præfati justiciarii plures, si viderint esse faciendum, vel numerum anticipent."||

("The lord the king hath enjoined John de Mettingham and his assistants, that they, according to their discretion, provide and ordain a certain number out of every county of such persons which, according to their understanding, shall appear unto them of the better sort, and most legal, and most willingly applying themselves to the learning of the law, what may better avail for

* He was buried in the church of Letheringham in this county; which, being private property, and out of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, was wholly demolished in the year 1789.

† Spelman's Glossary, verbo *Justiciarius*.

‡ Numbers xiii. 6, 8.

§ Edward.

|| Rot. v. in dorso, de Apprenticiis et Attornatis.

their court and the good of the people of the land, &c. And it seems likely, to the king and his counsel, that seven-score may suffice for that purpose. However, the aforesaid justices may add more if they see ought to be done, or else they may lessen the number.”)

Some conceive this number of seven-score confined only to the Common Pleas, whereof Mettingham was chief justice. But others behold it as extended to the whole land, this judge's known integrity being entrusted in their choice and number; which number is since much increased, and no wonder, our land being grown more populous, and the people in it more litigious. He died anno Domini 1301.

Sir JOHN CAVENDISH, Knight, was born at Cavendish in this county (where his name continued until the reign of king Henry the Eighth); bred a student of the municipal law, attaining to such learning therein, that he was made lord chief justice of the King's (or Upper) Bench, July 15, in the 46th of king Edward the Third; discharging his place with due commendation, until his violent death, on the fifth of king Richard the Second, on this occasion:

John Raw, a priest, contemporary with Jack Straw and Wat Tyler, advanced Robert Westbroome, a clown, to be king of the commons in this county, having no fewer than fifty thousand followers. These, for eight days together, in savage sport, caused the heads of great persons to be cut off, and set on poles to kiss and whisper in one another's ears.*

Chief justice Cavendish chanced then to be in the country, to whom they bare a double pique; one, because he was honest, the other learned. Besides, they received fresh news from London, that one John Cavendish, his kinsman, had lately killed their idol, Wat Tyler, in Smithfield. Whereupon they dragged the reverend judge, with Sir John of Cambridge, prior of Bury, into the market-place there, and beheaded them;† whose innocent blood remained not long unrevenged by Spencer the warlike bishop of Norwich, by whom this rascal rabble of rebels was routed and ruined, 1381.

Reader, be charitably pleased that this note may (till better information) preserve the right of this county unto Sir ROBERT BROKE, a great lawyer, and lord chief justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of queen Mary. He wrote an Abridgment of the whole Law, a book of high account. It insinuateth to me a probability of his birth herein, because (lawyers generally purchase near the place of their birth) his posterity still flourish in a worshipful equipage at Nacton, nigh Ipswich, in this county.

* Speed's Chronicle, in Richard the Second, p. 608.

† Lib. Eliens. MS. in Bibl. Cotton.

SOLDIERS.

Sir THOMAS WENTWORTH, of Nettlestead in this county, of a younger family (confessed by the crescent in his coat), descended from the Wentworths of Wentworth Woodhouse in Yorkshire, was created Baron Wentworth by king Henry the Eighth. He was a stout and valiant gentleman, a cordial protestant, and his family a sanctuary of such professors; John Bale* comparing him to the good centurion in the Gospel, and gratefully acknowledging him the cause of his conversion from a Carmelite.

The memory of this good lord is much (but unjustly) blemished, because Calais was lost, the last of queen Mary, under his government. The manner hereof was huddled up in our chronicles (least is best of a bad business), whereof this the effect. The English being secure by reason of the late conquest at St. Quintin, and the duke of Guise having notice thereof, he sat down before the town at the time (not "when kings go forth"† *to* but return *from* battle) of mid-winter, even on New-year's Day. Next day he took the two forts of Risebank and Newnham-bridge (wherein the strength of the city consisted); but whether they were *undermined* or *undermonied* it is not decided, and the last left most suspicious. Within three days the castle of Calais, which commanded the city, and was under the command of Sir Ralph Chamberlain, was taken. The French, wading through the ditches (made shallower by their artificial cut) and then entering the town, were repulsed back by Sir Anthony Ager, marshal of Calais, the only man, saith Stow,‡ who was killed in the fight (understand him of note); others, for the credit of the business, accounting four-score lost in that service.§

The French re-entering the city the next being Twelfth-day, the lord Wentworth, deputy thereof, made but vain resistance, which, alas! was like the wriggling of a worm's tail after the head thereof is cut off; so that he was forced to take what terms he could get; viz. that the townsmen should depart (though plundered to a groat) with their lives; and himself with forty-nine more, such as the duke of Guise should choose, should remain prisoners, to be put to ransom.

This was the best news brought to Paris, and worst to London, for many years before. It not only abated the queen's cheer for the remnant of Christmas, but her mirth all the days of her life. Yet might she thank herself for losing this key of France, because hanging it by her side with so slender a string, there being but five hundred soldiers effectually in the garrison, too few to manage such a piece of importance.

The lord Wentworth, the second of June following, was

* De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 100.

† 2 Samuel xi. 1.

‡ Chronicle, p. 632.

§ Speed's History, p. 856.

solemnly condemned for treason, though unheard, as absent in France; which was not only against Christian charity, but Roman justice; Festus confessing it was not fashionable amongst them, “to deliver any man to die, before he which is accused have the accusers face to face, and have licence to answer for himself concerning the crime laid against him.”*

It was well for this lord that he was detained in France till his ransom was paid, and queen Mary dead, who otherwise probably had lost his life, if he had had his liberty. But queen Elizabeth coming to the crown, he found the favour, or rather had the justice, to be tried again; and was acquitted by his peers,† finding it no treachery, cowardice, or carelessness in him, but in Sir John Harlston and Sir Ralph Chamberlain, the one governor of Rise-bank, the other of Calais castle, for which they were both condemned to die, though their judgment was remitted. This lord was the only person I have read of, who thus in a manner played *rubbers* when his *head lay at stake*; and having lost the *fore* recovered the *after-game*. He died, a very aged man, 1590.

SEAMEN.

THOMAS CAVENDISH, of Trimley‡ in this county, Esquire, in pursuance of his generous inclination to make foreign discoveries for the use and honour of his nation, on his own cost victualled and furnished three ships (the least of fleets) as followeth: 1. The *Desire*, admiral, of 120 tons: 2. The *Content*, vice-admiral, of 40 tons: 3. The *Hugh-Gallant*, rear-admiral, of 40 tons; all three managed by 123 persons, with which he set sail from Plymouth the 21st of July, 1586.

So prosperous their winds, that by the 26th of August they had gone nine hundred and thirty leagues to the south of Africa. Then bending their course south-west, January the 7th, they entered the mouth of the Magellan Straits; *straits* indeed, not only for the narrow passage, but many miseries of hunger and cold, which mariners must encounter therein. Here Mr. Cavendish named a town Port-famine; and may never distressed seamen be necessitated to land there! It seems the Spaniards had a design so to fortify these straits in places of advantage, as to engross the passage, that none save themselves should enter the southern sea. But God, the promoter of the public good, destroyed their intended monopoly, sending such a mortality amongst their men, that scarce five of five hundred did survive.

On the 24th of February they entered the South Sea, and frequently landed as they saw occasion. Many their conflicts with the natives, more with the Spaniards; coming off gainers in most, and savers in all encounters, that alone at Quintero

* Acts xxv. 16, † Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1559.

‡ The substance of what followeth is taken out of Mr. Hackluit's Voyages, the last part, p. 803.—F.

excepted, April 1, 1587, when they lost twelve men of good account, which was the cause that the June following they purposely sunk the rear-admiral, for want of men to manage her.

Amongst the many prizes he took in his passage, the *St. Anne* was the most considerable, being the Spanish admiral of the southern sea, of seven hundred tons. However, our Cavendish boarded her with his little ship (a chicken of the game will adventure on a greater fowl, and leap where he cannot reach), and mastered her, though an hundred and ninety persons therein. There were in the ship an hundred and two and twenty thousand pezos* (each worth eight shillings) of gold; the rest of the lading being silks, satins, musks, and other rich commodities. Mr. Cavendish's mercy after, equalled his valour in the fight, landing the Spaniards on the shore, and leaving them plentiful provisions.

Surrounding the East Indies, and returning for England, the ship called *The Content* did not answer her name, whose men took all occasions to be mutinous, and stayed behind in a road with Stephen Hare their master; and Mr. Cavendish saw her not after. But he, who went forth with a fleet, came home with a ship, and safely landed in Plymouth, Sept. 9, 1588. Amongst his men, three most remarkable; Mr. John Way their preacher; Mr. Thomas Fuller, of Ipswich, their pilot; and Mr. Francis Pretty, of Eyke in this county, who wrote the whole history of their voyage.

Thus having circumnavigated the whole earth, let his ship no longer be termed *The Desire*, but *The Performance*. He was the third man, and second Englishman, of such universal undertakings.

Not so successful his next and last voyage, begun the 26th of August, 1591, when he set sail with a fleet from Plymouth, and coming in the Magellan Straits, near a place by him formerly named Port-Desire, he was, the November following, casually severed from his company, not seen or heard of afterward. Pity so illustrious a life should have so obscure a death. But all things must *be* as *being* itself will have them to *be*.

PHYSICIANS.

WILLIAM BUTLER was born at Ipswich in this county, where he had one only brother, who, going beyond sea, turned Papist, for which cause this William was so offended with him, that he left him none of his estate.† I observe this the rather, because this William Butler was causelessly suspected for popish inclinations. He was bred fellow of Clare Hall in Cambridge, where he became the *Æsculapius* of our age. He was the first Englishman who quickened Galenical physic with a touch of

* In English money, 48,000 pounds.

† So I am informed by Mrs. Crane in Cambridge, to whose husband he left his estate.—F.

Paracelsus, trading in chemical receipts with great success. His eye was excellent at the instant discovery of a cadaverous face, on which he would not lavish any art. This made him, at the first sight of sick prince Henry, to get himself out of sight. Knowing himself to be the prince of physicians, he would be observed accordingly. Compliments would prevail nothing with him, entreaties but little, surly threatenings would do much, and a witty jeer do anything. He was better pleased with presents than money, loved what was pretty rather than what was costly; and preferred rarities before riches. Neatness he neglected into slovenliness; and accounting cuffs to be manacles, he may be said not to have made himself ready for some seven years together. He made his humorsomeness to become him, wherein some of his profession have rather aped than imitated him, who had *morositatem æquabilem*, and kept the tenor of the same surliness to all persons. He was a good benefactor to Clare Hall; and dying 1621, he was buried in the chancel of St. Mary's in Cambridge, under a fair monument. Mr. John Crane, that expert apothecary and his executor, is since buried by him; and if some eminent surgeon was interred on his other side, I would say, that physic lay here in state, with its two pages attending it.

WRITERS.

HUMPHREY NECTON was born (though Necton be in Norfolk) in this county;* and, quitting a fair fortune from his father, professed poverty, and became a Carmelite in Norwich.

Two *firstships* met in this man, for he hanselled the house-convent, which Philip Warin of Cowgate, a prime citizen, (and almost I could believe him mayor of the city), did, after the death of his wife, in a fit of sorrow give with his whole estate to the Carmelites.

Secondly, he was the first Carmelite, who in Cambridge took the degree of doctor in divinity; for some boggled much thereat, as false heraldry in devotion, to superinduce a doctoral hood over a friar's cowl, till our Necton adventured on it. For, though poverty might not affect pride, yet humility may admit of honour. He flourished, under king Henry the Third and Edward the First, at Norwich; and was buried with great solemnity by those of his order, anno Domini 1303.

JOHN HORMINGER was born of good parents in this county,† and became very accomplished in learning. It happened that, travelling to Rome, he came into the company of Italians (the admirers only of themselves, and the slighers-general of all other nations), vilifying England, as an inconsiderable country, whose ground was as barren as the people barbarous. Our

* Bale, Cent. iv. num. 24.

† Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis; and Pits, Ætat. 14, num. 450.

Horminger, impatient to hear his mother-land traduced, spake in her defence, and fluently epitomized the commodities thereof. Returning home, he wrote a book "De Divitiis et Deliciis Angliæ," (of the Profit and Pleasure of England;) which, had it come to my hand, O how advantageous had it been to my present design! He flourished 1310.

THOMAS of ELY was born in this county; for, though Cambridgeshire boasteth of Ely (so famous for the cathedral), yet is there Monks-Ely in Suffolk, the native town of this Thomas, who followed the footsteps of his countryman Necton, being a Carmelite (but in Ipswich); and afterwards doctor in the university of Cambridge, saith my author,* of both divinities.

But the same hand which tieth untieth this knot, giving us to understand that thereby are meant scholastical and interpretative divinity, seeming to import them in that age to have been distinct faculties; till afterwards united, as the civil and common law, in one profession.

Leaving his native land, he travelled over the seas, with others of his order, to Bruges in Flanders, and there kept lectures and disputations, as one Gobelike (a formidable author) informeth my informer,† till his death, about 1320.

RICHARD LANHAM was born at a market town well known for clothing in this county, and bred (when young) a Carmelite in Ipswich. He made it his only request to the Prefect of his convent, to have leave to study in Oxford; which was granted him, and deservedly, employing his time so well there, that he proceeded doctor with public applause. Leland's pencil paints him pious and learned; but Bale cometh with his sponge, and in effect deletes both, because of his great antipathy to the Wickliffites. However his learning is beyond contradiction, attested by the books he left to posterity. Much difference about the manner and place of his death; some making him to decease in his bed at Bristol,‡ others to be beheaded in London (with Sudbury archbishop of Canterbury, and Hales master of St. John's of Jerusalem) by the rebellious crew of Wat Tyler, who being a *misogrammatist* (if a good Greek word may be given to so barbarous a rebel) hated every man that could write or read, and was the more incensed against Lanham for his eminent literature. He died anno Domini 1381.

JOHN KINYNGHAM was born in this county;§ bred a Carmelite, first in Ipswich, then in Oxford, being the 25th Prefect of his Order in England and Ireland, and confessor to John of Gaunt and his lady. He was the first who encountered Wickliffe in the schools at Oxford, disputing of philosophical subtilties, and

* Bale, Cent. iv. num. 65.
§ Bale, Cent. vi. num. 4.

† Bale, ut prius.

‡ Polydore Vergil.

that with so much ingenuity, that Wickliffe, much taken with the man's modesty, prayed heartily for him that his judgment might be convinced.* But whether with so good success where-with Peter Martyr besought God on the same account for Bernard Gilpin,† I know not. He died a very aged man, anno 1399, and was buried at York; far, I confess, from Ipswich, his first fixation. But it was usual for Prefects of Orders to travel much in their visitations.

JOHN LYDGATE was born in this county‡ at a village so called, bred a Benedictine monk in St. Edmund's Bury. After some time spent in our English universities, he travelled over France and Italy, improving his time to his great accomplishment. Returning, he became tutor to many noblemen's sons; and, both in prose and poetry, was the best author of his age. If Chaucer's coin were of a greater weight for deeper learning, Lydgate's was of a more refined standard for purer language; so that one might mistake him for a modern writer. But, because none can so well describe him as himself, take an essay of his verses, excusing himself for deviating in his writings from his vocation.§

"I am a monk by my profession,
In Berry, call'd John Lydgate by my name,
And wear a habit of perfection,
(Although my life agrees not with the same)
That meddle should with things spiritual,
As I must needs confess unto you all,
But, seeing that I did herein proceed
At his command|| whom I could not refuse,
I humbly do beseech all those that read,
Or leisure have this story to peruse,
If any fault therein they find to be,
Or error, that committed is by me;
That they will of their gentleness take pain,
The rather to correct and mend the same,
Than rashly to condemn it with disdain;
For well I wot it is not without blame,
Because I know the verse therein is wrong,
As being some too short and some too long.
For Chaucer, that my master was, and knew
What did belong to writing verse and prose,
Ne'er stumbled at small faults, nor yet did view
With scornful eye the works and books of those
That in his time did write: nor yet would taunt
At any man, to fear him or to daunt."

He lived to be 60 years of age; and died about the year 1444, and was buried in his own convent with this epitaph:

*Mortuus sæclo, superis superstes,
Hic jacet Lydgate tumultatus urnâ,
Qui fuit quondam celebris Britannia.
Famâ poesis.*

* Bale, Cent. vi. num. 4. † See the Life of Bernard Gilpin.

‡ Camden's Britannia, in Suffolk.

§ History of the Life and Death of Hector, p. 316 and 317.

|| King Henry IV.

“ Dead in this world, living above the sky,
Intombed within this urn doth Lydgate lie,
In former time famed for his poetry
All over England.”

As for the numerous and various books which he wrote of several subjects, Bale presenteth us with their perfect catalogue.*

JOHN BARNYNGHAM, born at a village so named in this county,† was bred a Carmelite in Ipswich; and afterwards proceeded doctor in Oxford: thence going to Sorbon (the cock-pit of controversies) was there admitted to the same degree.

Trithemius takes notice of his parts and perfections, allowing him “festivum ingenium et ad quodcunque deflexum,” having a subtile and supple wit, so that he could be what he would be, a great master of defence in the schools, both to guard and hit. Bale saith, he saw his works in Cambridge, fairly written in four great volumes. Weary with his long race beyond the seas, he returned at last to the place whence he started; and, retiring to his convent, whereof he was ruler, at Ipswich, died there January 22, 1448.

JOHN of BURY was an Augustinian in Clare, doctor of divinity in Cambridge, Provincial of his order through England and Ireland; no mean scholar, and a great opposer of Reginald Peacock and all other Wickliffites. He flourished anno 1460.

THOMAS SCROOPE was born at Bradley in this county‡ (but extracted from the Lord Scroope in Yorkshire); who rolled through many professions: 1. He was a Benedictine, but found that order too loose for his conscience. 2. A Carmelite of Norwich, as a stricter profession. 3. An anchorite (the dungeon of the prison of Carmelitism), wherein he lived twenty years. 4. Dispensed with by the Pope, he became bishop of Dro-more in Ireland. 5. Quitting his bishopric, he returned to his solitary life; yet so, that once a week he used to walk on his bare feet, and preach the Decalogue in the villages round about.

He lived to be extremely aged; for, about the year 1425, clothed in sackcloth and girt with an iron chain, he used to cry out in the streets, “That new Jerusalem, the bride of the Lamb, was shortly to come down from heaven, prepared for her spouse, Revel. xxi.; and that with great joy he saw the same in the Spirit.”

Thomas Waldensis, the great anti-Wickliffite, was much offended thereat; protesting it was a scandal and disgrace to the church. However, our Scroope long out-lived him, and died

* De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 7.

† Bale, De Cent. viii. num. 11.

‡ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 53.; and Pits, de Scriptoribus Angliæ, p. 681, anno 1491.

aged well nigh 100 years, “non sine sanctitatis opinione,” say both Bale and Pits; and it is a wonder they meet in the same opinion. He was buried at Lowestoffe in this county, anno 1491.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

RICHARD SIBBS was born in the edge of this county (yet so that Essex seemeth to have no share in him) nigh Sudbury, and was bred a fellow of St. John's College in Cambridge. He proved afterwards a most profitable preacher to the Honourable Society of Grays-Inn, whence he was chosen master of St. Katharine Hall in Cambridge. He found the house in a mean condition, the wheel of St. Katharine having stood still (not to say gone backwards) for some years together: he left it replenished with scholars, beautified with buildings, better endowed with revenues. He was most eminent for that grace, which is most worth, yet cost the least to keep it, viz. Christian humility. Of all points of divinity he most frequently pressed that of Christ's Incarnation; and if the angels desired to pry into that mystery, no wonder if this angelical man had a longing to look therein. A learned divine imputed this good doctor's great humility to his much meditating on that point of Christ's humiliation, when he took our flesh upon him. If it be true what some hold in physic, that “Omne par nutrit suum par,” (that the vitals of our body are most strengthened by feeding on such meat as are likest unto them;) I see no absurdity to maintain that men's souls improve most in those graces whereon they have most constant meditation, whereof this worthy doctor was an eminent instance. He died in the 58th year of his age, anno Domini 1631.

WILLIAM ALABLASTER was born at Hadley in this county; and by marriage was nephew to Doctor John Still, bishop of Bath and Wells. He was bred fellow in Trinity College in Cambridge,—a most rare poet as any our age or nation hath produced; witness his tragedy of “Roxana,” admirably acted in that college, and so pathetically, that a gentlewoman present thereat (Reader, I had it from an author whose credit it is sin with me to suspect), at the hearing of the last words thereof, *se-quar, se-quar*, so hideously pronounced, fell distracted, and never after fully recovered her senses.

He attended chaplain in the Calais-voyage on Robert earl of Essex, where he was so affected with the beauty of Popish churches, and the venerable respect the Papists gave to their priests, that he staggered in his own religion. There wanted not those of the Romish party to force his fall, whom they found reeling; working on his ambition, who complained of the slowness of preferment in England, which followed not so fast as in

due time to overtake his deserts ; so that soon after he turned a Papist.

Yet it was not long before he was out of love with that persuasion ; so that, whether because he could not comport with their discipline, who would have made him (who conceived himself at the top) begin again (according to their course) at the bottom of human learning ; or because (which I rather charitably believe) that upon second thoughts he seriously disgusted the Romish superstition, he returned into his own country.

It was not long before he was made prebendary of St. Paul's, and rector of the rich parsonage of Tharfield in Hertfordshire. He was an excellent Hebrician, and well skilled in cabalistical learning ; witness his *Clerum* in Cambridge, when he commenced doctor in divinity, taking for his text the first words of the first book of Chronicles, "Adam, Seth, Enos."

Besides the literal sense, as they are proper names of the Patriarchs, he mined for a mystical meaning : man is put or placed for pain and trouble.

How well this agreeth with the original belongs not to me to inquire. This I know, it had been hard (if not impossible) for him to hold on the same rate, and reduce the proper names in the genealogies following to such an appellativeness as should compose a continued sense. He died anno Domini 163 . .

SAMUEL WARD was born at Haveril in this county, where his father had long been a painful minister of the place ; and I remember I have read this epitaph written on his monument in the chancel there, which I will endeavour to translate :

*Quo si quis scivit scitiùs,
Aut si quis docuit doctiùs ;
At rarus vixit sanctiùs,
Et nullus tonuit fortiùs.*

"Grant some of knowledge greater store,
More learned some in teaching ;
Yet few in life did lighten more,
None thundered more in preaching."

He bred his son Samuel, in Cambridge, in Sidney College, whereof he became fellow, being an excellent artist, linguist, divine, and preacher. He had a sanctified fancy, dexterous in designing expressive pictures, representing much matter in a little model.

From Cambridge he was preferred minister in or rather of Ipswich, having a care over, and a love from, all the parishes in that populous place. Indeed he had a magnific virtue (as if he had learned it from the load-stone, in whose qualities he was so knowing) to attract people's affections. Yet found he foes as well as friends, who complained of him to the high commission, where he met with some molestation.

He had three brethren ministers, on the same token that

some have said, that these four put together would not make up the abilities of their father. Nor were they themselves offended with this hyperbole, to have the branches lessened, to greaten their root. One of them, lately dead, was beneficed in Essex; and, following the counsel of the poet,

*Ridentem dicere verum,
Quis vetat?*

“What doth forbid but one may smile,
And also tell the truth the while?”

hath in a jesting way, in some of his books, delivered much smart truth of the present times. Mr. Samuel died 163 . .

JOHN BOISE, born at Elmeseth in this county, being son of the minister thereof. He was bred first in Hadley-school, then in St. John's College in Cambridge, and was deservedly chosen fellow thereof. Here he (as a volunteer) read in his bed a Greek lecture to such young scholars who preferred *Antelucana studia* before their own ease and rest.* He was afterwards of that quorum in the translating of the Bible; and whilst St. Chrysostom lives, Mr. Boise shall not die; such his learned pains on him in the edition of Sir Henry Savil. Being parson of Boxworth in Cambridgeshire, and prebendary of Ely, he made a quiet end about the beginning of our warlike disturbances.

ROMISH EXILE WRITERS.

ROBERT SOUTHWEL was born in this county, as Pitseus affirmeth, who, although often mistaken in his locality, may be believed herein, as professing himself familiarly acquainted with him at Rome. But the matter is not much where he was born; seeing, though cried up by men of his own profession for his many books in verse and prose, he was reputed a dangerous enemy by the state, for which he was imprisoned, and executed, March the 3rd, 1595.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC.

ELIZABETH, third daughter of Gilbert earl of Clare,† and wife to John Burgh earl of Ulster in Ireland, I dare not say born at, but surely had her greatest honour from, Clare in this county. Blame me not, reader, if I be covetous on any account to recover the mention of her memory, who, anno 1343, founded Clare Hall in Cambridge, since augmented by many benefactors.

Sir SIMON EYRE, son of John Eyre, was born at Brandon in this county; bred in London, first an upholsterer, then a draper; in which profession he profited, that he was chosen lord mayor

* Thomas Gataker one of them. See the narrative at the end of his funeral Sermon.—F.

† Vincent, in his Corrections of Brookes' Errors.

of the City, 1445. On his own cost he built Leaden-hall (for a common garner of corn to the city) of squared stone in form as it now sheweth, with a fair chapel in the east side of the quadrant; over the porch of which he caused to be written, "Dextra Domini exaltavit me," (the Lord's right hand hath exalted me.)* He is elsewhere styled "Honorandus et famosus Mercator." He left five thousand marks, a prodigious sum in that age, to charitable uses; so that, if my sight mistake not (as I am confident it doth not), his bounty, like Saul, stands higher than any others from the shoulders upwards.† He departed this life the 18th of September, anno Domini 1459; and is buried in the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, in Lombard Street, London.

THOMAS SPRING, commonly called "the Rich Clothier," was (I believe) born, I am sure lived and waxed wealthy, at Laneham in this county. He built the carved Chapel of Wainscot in the north side of the chancel, as also the chapel at the south side of the church.‡ This Thomas Spring, senior, died anno 1510, and lieth buried under a monument in the chapel of his own erection.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

WILLIAM COPPINGER, born at Bucks-hall in this county, where his family flourisheth at this day in a good esteem. He was bred a fishmonger in London, so prospering in his profession, that he became lord mayor anno 1512. He gave the half of his estate (which was very great) to pious uses, and relieving the poor.§

His bounty mindeth me of the words of Zacchæus to our Saviour: "Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor; and if I have taken anything from any man by false accusation, I restore him fourfold."||

Demand not of me whether our Coppinger made such plentiful restitution, being confident there was no cause thereof, seeing he never was one of the publicans, persons universally infamous for extortion: otherwise I confess, that that charity, which is not bottomed on justice, is but built on a foundered foundation. I am sorry to see this gentleman's arms, (the epidemical disease of that age) substracted (in point of honour) by the addition of a superfluous border.

[S.N.] Sir WILLIAM CORDAL, Knight. Wherever he was born, he had a fair estate at Long-Melford in this county, and lieth buried in that fair church under a decent monument. We will translate his epitaph, which will perfectly acquaint us

* Stow's Survey of London, p. 163.

† 1 Samuel x. 23.

‡ Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 767.

§ Stow's Survey of London, anno 1512.

|| Luke xix. 8.

with the great offices he had, and good offices he did to posterity:

*Hic Gulielmus habet requiem Cordellus, avito
Stemmata qui clarus, clarior ingenio.
Hic studiis primos consumpsit fortiter annos,
Mox et causarum strenuus actor erat.
Tanta illi doctrina inerat, facundia tanta,
Ut Parlamenti publica Lingua foret.
Postea factus Eques, Reginae arcana Mariae
Consilia, et patriae grande subibat opus :
Factus et est Custos Rotulorum. Urgente senectū
In Christo moriens cepit ad astra viam.
Pauperibus largus, victum vestemque ministrans,
Insuper Hospitii condidit ille domum.*

"Here William Cordal doth in rest remain,
Great by his birth, but greater by his brain.
Plying his studies hard, his youth throughout,
Of causes he became a pleader stout.
His learning deep such eloquence did vent,
He was chose Speaker of the Parliament.
Afterwards Knight queen Mary did him make,
And counsellor, state-work to undertake ;
And Master of the Rolls. Well worn with age,
Dying in Christ, heaven was his utmost stage.
Diet and clothes to poor he gave at large,
And a fair Almshouse * founded on his charge."

He was made Master of the Rolls, November 5th, the fifth of queen Mary, continuing therein till the day of his death, the 23rd of queen Elizabeth.†

Sir ROBERT HICHAM, Knight, and Serjeant-at-law, was born (if not at) near Nacton in this county, and was very skilful in our common law. By his practice he got a great estate, and purchased the fair manor of Framlingham of the earl of Suffolk. Herein he met with many difficulties (knots which would have made another man's axe turn edge to hew them off) ; so that, had he not been one of a sharp wit, strong brains, powerful friends, plentiful purse, and indefatigable diligence, he had never cleared the title thereof to him and his heirs.

I am willing to believe that gratitude to God (who gave him to wade through so many incumbrances, and land safely at last on the peaceable possession of his purchase) was the main motive inclining him to leave a great part of his estate to pious uses, and principally to Pembroke Hall in Cambridge. He departed this life a little before the beginning of our civil wars.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

JOHN CAVENDISH, Esquire, was born at Cavendish in this county; bred at court, a servant in ordinary attendance on king Richard the Second, when Wat Tyler played *Rex* in London.

* At Melford aforesaid.

† J. Philpot, in his Catalogue of the Masters of the Rolls.

It happened that Wat Tyler was woundly angry with Sir John Newton, knight, (sword-bearer to the king then in presence) for devouring his distance, and not making his approaches man-nerly enough unto him. Oh, the pride of a self-promoting peasant! Much bustling arising thereabout, Sir William Walworth, lord mayor of London, arrested Wat, and with his dagger wounded him; and, being well stricken in years, wanted not valour, but vigour, to dispatch him. He is seconded by John Cavendish standing by, who twice or thrice wounded him mortally; my author* complaining, "that his death was too worthy, from the hands of honourable persons, for whom the axe of the hangman had been too good." I would have said, "the halter of the hangman." But it matters not by whom a traitor be killed, so he be killed.

Hereupon the arms of London were augmented with a dagger; and, to divide the honour equally betwixt them, if the haft belonged to Walworth, the blade, or point thereof at least, may be adjudged to Cavendish. Let me add, that king Richard himself shewed much wisdom and courage in managing this matter; so that in our chronicles he appeareth wiser youth than man; as if he had spent all the stock of his discretion in appeasing this tumult, which happened anno Domini 1381.

Sir THOMAS COOK, Knight. — Sir WM. CAPELL, Knight.

I present these pair of knights in parallels, because I find many considerable occurrences betwixt them in the course of their lives:

1. Both were natives of this county, born not far asunder; Sir Thomas at Lavenham, Sir William at Stoke-Neyland.

2. Both were bred in London, free of the same company of Drapers, and were lord mayors of the city.

3. Both, by God's blessing on their industry, attained great estates, and were royal merchants indeed. The later is reported by tradition (since by continuance consolidated into historical truth) that, after a large entertainment made for king Henry the Seventh, he concluded all with a fire, wherein he burnt many bonds, in which the king (a borrower in the beginning of his reign) stood obliged unto him (a sweet perfume, no doubt, to so thrifty a prince); not to speak of his expensive frolic, when at another time he drank a dissolved pearl (which cost him many hundreds) in a health to the king.

4. Both met with many molestations. Sir Thomas, being arraigned for lending money (in the reign of king Edward the Fourth), hardly escaped with his life (thank a good God, a just judge,† and a stout jury): though grievously fined, and long imprisoned. As for Sir William, Empson and Dudley fell with

* Speed, in his Chronicle, p. 607.

† See Judge Markham's Life in Nottinghamshire.—F.

their bodies so heavy upon him, that they squeezed many thousand pounds out of his into the king's coffers.

5. Both died peaceably in age and honour, leaving great estates to their posterities; the Cooks flourishing lately at Giddy Hall in Essex, in a worshipful, as the Capels at Hadham in Hertfordshire now in an honourable, condition.

Nor must it be forgotten, that Elizabeth, daughter to Sir William Capel, was married to William Powlet marquis of Winchester; and Mildred, descended from Sir Thomas Cook, to William Cecil lord Burleigh; both their husbands being successively lord treasurers of England for above fifty years.

Sir Thomas Cook lieth buried in the church of Augustine Friars, London. Sir William Capel in the south side of the parish church of St. Bartholomew's (in a chapel of his own addition) behind the Exchange, though the certain date of their deaths do not appear.

LORD MAYORS.

1. John Michel, son of John Michel of Ekelingham, Stock-Fishmonger, 1422.
2. Henry Barton, son of Henry Barton, of Myldenhall, Skinner, 1428.
3. Roger Oteley, son of Will. Oteley, of Ufford, Grocer, 1434.
4. John Paddesley, son of Simon Paddesley, of Bury St. Edmunds, Goldsmith, 1440.
5. Simon Eyre, son of John Eyre, of Brandon, Draper, 1445.
6. William Gregory, son of Roger Gregory, of Myldenhall, Skinner, 1451.
7. Thomas Cook, son of Robert Cook, of Lavenham, Draper, 1462.
8. Richard Gardiner, son of John Gardiner, of Exning, Mercer, 1478.
9. William Capel, son of John Capel, of Stoke-Neyland, Draper, 1503.
10. Wm. Coppinger, son of Walter Coppinger, of Buckshal, Fish-monger, 1512.
11. John Milborn, son of John Milbourn, of Long-Melford, Draper, 1521.
12. Roger Martin, son of Lawrence Martin, of Long-Melford, Mercer, 1567.
13. John Spencer, son of Richard Spencer, of Walding Field, Cloth-worker, 1594.
14. Stephen Some, son of Thomas Some, of Bradley, Grocer, 1598.

Reader, this is one of the twelve pretermitted shires, the

* He was mayor again 1436.

names of whose gentry were not returned into the Tower in the reign of king Henry the Sixth.

SHERIFFS.

Know that this county and Norfolk had both one sheriff, until the seventeenth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, a list of whose names we formerly have presented in the description of Norfolk.

ELIZ. REG.

| Anno | Name and Arms. | Place. |
|------|--|-------------------|
| 17 | Rob. Ashfield, arm. . . | Netherhall. |
| | S. a fess ingrailed betwixt three flowers-de-luce Arg. | |
| 18 | Joh. Higham, arm. | |
| | S. a fess checky O. and Az. betwixt three nags' heads erased Arg. | |
| 19 | Will. Spring, mil. . . | Lanham. |
| | Arg. on a chevron between three martlets G. as many cinquefoils of the field. | |
| 20 | Rob. Jermin, mil. . . | Rushbrook. |
| | S. a crescent betwixt two mullets Arg. | |
| 21 | Philip. Parker, mil. . | Arwerton. |
| | Arg. a lion passant G. betwixt two bars S., whereon three bezants ; in chief as many bucks' heads caboshed of the third. | |
| 22 | Th. Bernardiston, mil. | Kedington. |
| | Az. a fesse dancetté Erm. betwixt six croslets Arg. | |
| 23 | Nich. Bacon, mil. . . | Culfurth. |
| | G. on a chief Arg. two mullets S. | |
| 24 | Will. Drury, mil. . . | Halsted. |
| | Arg. on a chief Vert, the letter <i>Tau</i> betwixt two mullets pierced O. | |
| 25 | Carol. Framlingham, miles. | |
| 26 | Joh. Gurdon, arm. . . | Assington. |
| | S. three leopards' heads jessant flowers-de-luce O. | |
| 27 | Will. Clopton, arm. | |
| | S. a bend Arg. betwixt two cotises dancetté O. | |
| 28 | Geo. Clopton, arm. . . | <i>ut prius</i> . |
| 29 | Franc. Jermy, arm. | |
| | Arg. a lion rampant gardant G. | |
| 30 | Phil. Tilney, arm. . . | Shelleigh. |
| | Arg. a chevron betwixt three griffins' heads erased G. | |
| 31 | Will. Walgrave, mil. . | Buers. |
| | Party per pale Arg. and G. | |
| 32 | Tho. Rowse, arm. | |
| | S. two bars engrailed Arg. | |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|---|---------------------------|
| 33 | Nic. Garnish, arm. | |
| | Arg. a chevron engrailed Az. between three scallops S. | |
| 34 | Lionel Talmarsh, arm. | Helmingham. |
| | Arg. fretty S. | |
| 35 | Rob. Forth, arm. | |
| 36 | Tho. Crofts, arm. . . | Saxmundham. |
| | O. three bulls' heads coupée S. | |
| 37 | Will. Spring, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 38 | Tho. Eden, arm. | |
| | Arg. on a fess G. three garbs O. between two chevrons | |
| | Az. charged with escalops Arg. | |
| 39 | Antho. Wingfield . . | Letheringham. |
| | Arg. a bend G. cotised S. three wings of the first. | |
| 40 | Hen. Warner, arm. | |
| 41 | Antho. Felton, arm. . | Playford. |
| | G. two lions passant Erm. crowned O. | |
| 42 | Edw. Bacon, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 43 | Edwin Withipol . . . | Christ Church in Ipswich. |
| | Party per pale O. and G. three lions passant regardant, | |
| | armed S. langued Arg. a bordure interchanged. | |
| 44 | Tho. Stutvile, arm. . . | Dallam. |
| | Barruly, Arg. and G. a lion rampant S. | |
| | Nicol. Bacon, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

JACO. REG.

| | | |
|----|--|------------------|
| 1 | Nicol. Bacon, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Edm. Bokemham, arm. | |
| 3 | Tho. Playters, arm. . . | Sotterley. |
| | Bendy wavy of six Arg. and Az. | |
| 4 | Antho. Penning, arm. | |
| 5 | Joha. Wentworth, arm. | |
| | S. a chevron between three leopards' heads O. | |
| 6 | Lionel Talmarsh, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 7 | Geo. le Hunt, mil. | |
| 8 | Tho. Tilney, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Calthorp Parker, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Martin Stutevil . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | [AMP.] Ro. Brook, mil. | |
| 12 | Rob. Barker, mil. | |
| | Per fess embattled O. and Az. three martlets counter- | |
| | changed. | |
| 13 | Tho. Clench, arm. | |
| 14 | Lio. Talmarsh, mil. et bar. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Edw. Lewkenor, mil. | |
| | Az. a chevron Arg. | |
| 16 | Joh. Wentworth, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 17 | Hen. North, mil. | |
| | Az. a lion passant O. between three flowers-de-luce Arg. | |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 18 | Will. Spring, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 19 | Will. Wetle, arm. | |
| 20 | Rob. Brook, arm. | |
| 21 | Nat. Bernardiston, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 22 | Galf. Pittman, arm. | |

CAROL. I.

- 1 Sam. Aylmer, arm. . . Cleydon.
Arg. a cross S. betwixt four Cornish choughs proper.
- 2 Joh. Prescot, mil.
S. a chevron betwixt three owls Arg.
- 3 Maur. Barrowe, arm.
S. two swords in saltire Arg. hilted betwixt four flowers-de-luce O. within a border componé of the second and Purple.
- 4 Brampt. Gourden, arm. *ut prius.*
- 5 Hen. Hookenham, arm.
- 6 Johan. Acton, arm.
- 7 Rob. Crane, mil. . . Chyston.
Arg. a fess betwixt three cross croslets fitchée G.
- 8 Will. Some, mil.
G. a chevron betwixt three mallets O.
- 9 Edw. Bacon, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 10 Joh. Barker, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 11 Joh. Rouse, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 12 Phil. Parker, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 13 Ed. Duke, arm. . . Brampton.
Az. a chevron betwixt three sterns Arg. membered G.
- 14 Joh. Clench, arm.
- 15 Sim. Dewes, mil. . . Stow-Hall.
O. three quatrefoils G.
- 16 Will. Spring, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 17 Will. Castleton, arm.
- 18 Maur. Barrowe, arm. . *ut prius.*
- 19
- 20 Joh. Cotton, arm.
- 21
- 22 Tho. Blosse, arm.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

18. JOHN HIGHAM, Arm.—I find this passage in the ingenious Michael lord Montaigne in France, in his “Essay of Glory :”*

“I have no name which is sufficiently mine. Of two I have the one common to all my race, yea and also to others. There is a family at Paris, and another at Montpelier, called Mon-

* Lib. ii. cap. 16.

taigne; another in Britany, and one in Zantoigne, surnamed De la Montaigne. The removing of one only syllable may so confound our web, as I shall have a share in their glory, and they perhaps a part of my shame. And my ancestors have been heretofore surnamed HEIGHAM, or HIQUEM, a surname which also belongs to a house well known in England."

Indeed the *Highams* (so named from a village in this county)* were (for I suspect them extinct), a right ancient family; and Sir Clement Heigham (ancestor to this John our sheriff), who was a potent knight in his generation, lies buried under a fair tomb in Thorning-church in Norfolk.

20. ROBERT JERMIN, Mil.—He was a person of singular piety, a bountiful benefactor to Emanuel College, and a man of great command in this county. He was father to Sir Thomas Jermin (privy councillor and vice-chamberlain to king Charles the First); grandfather to Thomas and Henry Jermin, esquires; the younger of these, being lord chamberlain to our present queen Mary, and sharing in her majesty's sufferings during her long exile in France, was by king Charles the Second deservedly advanced Baron; and Earl of St. Alban's.

33. NICHOLAS BACON, Mil.—He was son to Sir Nicholas and elder brother to Sir Francis Bacon, both lord chancellors of England; and afterward by king James, in the ninth of his reign, on the 22d of May, created the first baronet of England.

36. THOMAS CROFTS, Arm.—He was a man of remark in his generation; father to Sir John Crofts, grandfather to Crofts,† who, for his fidelity to his sovereign during his suffering condition, and for several embassies, worthily performed to the king of Poland and other princes, was created Baron Crofts by king Charles the Second.

CHARLES I.

15. SIMONDS DEWES, Mil.—This Sir Simonds was grandchild unto Adrian Dewes, descended of the ancient stem of Des Ewes, dynasts or lords of the Dition of Kessel in the Duchy of Gelderland; who came first thence, when that province was wasted with civil war, in the beginning of king Henry the Eighth.

He was bred in Cambridge, as appeared by his printed speech (made in the Long Parliament), wherein he endeavoured to prove it more ancient than Oxford. His genius addicted him to the study of antiquity; preferring rust before brightness, and more conforming his mind to the garb of the former than mode

* Camden's *Britannia* (in English) in Suffolk.

† William lord Crofts of Saxham; so created 18th May, 10 Car I. He was twice married, but left no issue.—ED.

of the modern times. He was studious in Roman coin, to discriminate true ones from such as were cast and counterfeit. He passed not for price to procure a choice piece; and was no less careful in conserving, than curious in culling, many rare records. He had plenty of precious medals, out of which a methodical architect might contrive a fair fabric for the benefit of posterity. His treasury afforded things as well new as old, on the token that he much admired that the ordinances and orders of the late Long Parliament did in bulk and number exceed all the statutes made since the Conquest. He was loving to learned men, to whom he desired to do all good offices; and died about the year of our Lord 1653.

THE FAREWELL.

To conclude our description of Suffolk, I wish that therein grain of all kinds may be had at so reasonable rates, that rich and poor may be contented therewith. But if a famine should happen here, let the poor not distrust Divine Providence, whereof their grandfathers had so admirable a testimony, 15. .; when, in a general dearth all over England, plenty of pease did grow on the sea-shore near Dunwich (never set or sown by human industry) which, being gathered in full ripeness, much abated the high prices in the markets, and preserved many hundreds of hungry families from famishing.

WORTHIES OF SUFFOLK WHO HAVE FLOURISHED SINCE THE TIME OF FULLER.

John BATTERLEY, divine and antiquary; born at Bury 1647; died 1708.

Sir Robert BEDINGFIELD, lord Mayor of London in 1707; born at Halesworth.

William BLAIR, surgeon and author; born at Lavenham 1766; died 1822.

Edmund BOHUN, political and miscellaneous writer; born at Ringsfield; living at the end of the 17th century.

• Robert BLOOMFIELD, author of "The Farmer's Boy." &c.; born at Honnington near Bury 1766; died 1823.

William BOND, translator of Buchanan, and actor, who died on the stage while acting in Zara 1735.

Peregrine BRANWHITE, ingenious poet and writer; born at Lavenham 1745; died 1794.

William BURKITT, divine, commentator on the New Testament; born at Hitcham 1650; died 1703.

Edward CAPELL, commentator on Shakspeare; born at Tros-ton near Bury 1713; died 1781.

- George CRABBE, divine and poet, author of "The Village," "The Borough," &c.; born at Aldeburgh 1754; died 1832.
- Rev. Sir John CULLUM, bart. divine and author of the "History of Hawsted;" born at Bury 1733; died 1785.
- Arthur DUCK, author of a volume of poems called "The Thresher's Miscellany;" born at Ipswich 1680.
- John EACHARD, divine and wit; born about 1636; died 1776.
- Laurence ECHARD, divine and historian; born at Barsham 1671; died 1730.
- Dr. William ENFIELD, Unitarian divine, compiler of "The Speaker," and numerous other works; born at Sudbury 1741; died 1797.
- Henry FALCONBERGE, divine and benefactor; born at Beccles; died 1713.
- Giles FIRMIN, nonconformist divine, physician, and author of "The Real Christian;" died 1697.
- Thomas GAINSBOROUGH, landscape and portrait painter; born at Sudbury 1727; died 1788.
- Edmund GILLINGWATER, historian of his native town; born at Lowestoff; died 1813.
- Thomas HERNE, controversialist; died 1722.
- Elizabeth INCHBALD, dramatic writer and actress; born at Stan-ningfield 1756; died 1821.
- Joseph KEBLE, lawyer and author; born 1632; died 1710.
- Richard KIDDER, learned bishop of Bath and Wells; died 1703.
- John KIRBY, author of the "Suffolk Traveller," &c.; died 1753.
- John Joshua KIRBY, F.R.S., A.S., son of the preceding, author of a well-known treatise on Perspective; born at Parham 1716; died 1774.
- William LAYTON, divine and antiquary; born at Sproughton 1751; died 1831.
- Sir Andrew LEAKE, naval commander; born at Lowestoff; died 1705.
- Capel LOFFT, barrister, patron of Bloomfield; born at Bury 1751; died 1824.
- George PRETYMAN, (Tomline), bishop of Winchester; born at Bury 1753; died 1827.
- Clara REEVE, learned lady, author of "The Old English Baron," &c.; born at Ipswich 1723; died 1807.
- Humphrey REPTON, landscape gardener and essayist; born at Bury 1752; died 1818.
- William SANCROFT, archbishop of Canterbury, author of various works, sent to the Tower by James II.; born at Fressingfield 1616; died 1693.
- Anthony SPARROW, bishop of Norwich, author; born at Depden; died 1685.
- Edward THURLOW, lord high chancellor; born at Ashfield 1732; died 1806.

Thomas THURLOW, bishop of Durham, and brother of the chancellor; born at Ashfield; died 1791.

Sarah TRIMMER, author of tracts, &c. for the moral and religious instruction of youth; born at Ipswich 1741; died 1810.

Admiral Samuel UVEDALE; born at Barking 1729; died 1809.

Dr. Samuel VINCE, professor of astronomy at Cambridge, author and mathematician; born at Fressingfield; died 1821.

William WOTTON, learned divine and author; born at Wrentham 1666; died 1726.

Arthur YOUNG, agriculturist and author; born at Bradfield hall 1741; died 1820.

. The county of Suffolk cannot as yet boast of a regular historian; though Kirby's "Suffolk Traveller," published in 1735 and 1764, may be considered as the foundation for any future county history. Various publications, however, of a local nature have appeared at different times, which may greatly contribute to the assistance of the future historian of the county; as the histories of Bury St. Edmund's, by E. Gillingwater (1804), by the Rev. W. Yates (1805), and others; Histories of Hawsted, by the Rev. J. Cullum (1784 and 1813); of Framlingham, by R. Hawes and R. Loder (1798); of Lowestoff, by E. Gillingwater (1780); of Hengrave, by J. Gage; and of Elmeswell and Campsey Ash (1790); the Lowestoff Guide (1812); and the History of Ipswich (1830).—Ed.

SURREY.

SURREY hath Middlesex (divided by the Thames) on the north; Kent on the east; Sussex on the south; Hants and Berk-shire on the west. It may be allowed to be a square (besides its angular ex-patiation in the south-west) of two-and-twenty miles; and is not improperly compared to a cinnamon tree, whose bark is far better than the body thereof; for the skirts and borders bounding this shire are rich and fruitful, whilst the ground in the inward parts thereof is very hungry and barren, though, by reason of the clear air and clean ways, full of many genteel habitations.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

FULLER'S EARTH.

The most and best of this kind in England (not to say Europe) is digged up nigh Ryegate in this county. It is worth four-pence a bushel at the pit, sixteen-pence at the wharf in London, three shillings at Newbury, and westward twice as dear. Double the use thereof in making cloth, to scour out stains, and to thicken it, or (to use the tradesman's term) to bring it to proof. Though the transporting thereof be by law forbidden, yet private profit so prepondereth the public, that ships ballasted therewith are sent over into Holland, where they have such magazines of this earth, that they are ready (on their own rates) to furnish us therewith, if there should be any occasion.

And now we are mentioning of earth, near Non-such is a vein of potter's earth, much commended in its kind, of which crucibles are made for the melting of gold, and many other necessary utensils.

WALL-NUTS.

As in this county, and in Cash-Haulton especially, there be excellent trouts: so are there plenty of the best wall-nuts in the same place, as if nature had observed the rule of physic, *Post pisces nuces*. Some difficulty there is in *cracking* the name thereof; why *wall-nuts*, having no affinity with the *wall*, whose substantial trees need to borrow nothing thence for their support. Nor are they so called because

walled with shells, which is common to all other nuts. The truth is, *gual* or *wall* in the old Dutch signifieth *strange* or *exotic* (whence *Welsh*, that is *foreigners*); these nuts being no natives of England or Europe, and probably first fetched from Persia, because called *nux Persique* in the French tongue.

Surely, some precious worth is in the kernels thereof (though charged to be somewhat obstructive, and stopping of the stomach), because provident nature hath wrapped them in so many coverts; a thick green one (falling off when ripe), a hard yellowish and a bitter blackish one. As for the timber of the wall-nut tree, it may be termed an English Shittim-wood for the fineness, smoothness, and durableness thereof; whereof the best tables, with stocks of guns, and other manufactures are made.

BOX.

The best which England affords groweth about Dorking* in this county, yet short in goodness of what is imported out of Turkey. Though the smell and shade thereof be accounted unwholesome; not only pretty toys for children, but useful tools for men, and especially mathematical instruments, are made thereof. But it is generally used for combs, as also by such as grave pictures and arms in wood, as better because harder than pear-tree for that purpose. For mine own part, let me speak it with thankfulness to two good lords and patrons, it hath not cost me so much in wood and timber of all kinds, for the last ten years, as for box for one twelvemonth.

MANUFACTURES.

GARDENING.

I mean not such which is only for pleasure (whereof Surrey hath more than a share with other shires) to feast the sight and smell with flowers and walks, whilst the rest of the body is famished, but such as is for profit, which some seventy years since was first brought into this county, before which time great deficiency thereof in England.

For we fetched most of our cherries from Flanders, apples from France; and hardly had a mess of rath-ripe pease but from Holland, which were dainties for ladies, they came so far, and cost so dear. Since gardening hath crept out of Holland to Sandwich in Kent, and thence into this county, where though they have given six pounds an acre and upward, they have made their rent, lived comfortably, and set many people on work.

Oh, the incredible profit by digging of ground! For though it is confessed that the plough beats the spade out of distance for speed (almost as much as the press beats the pen); yet what the spade wants in the quantity of the ground it manureth, it recompenseth with the plenty of the fruit it yieldeth; that

* Boxhill, near Dorking, is still famous for its box-trees, which were originally planted there by Thomas Howard earl of Arundel.—ED.

which is set multiplying a hundred-fold more than what is sown.

It is incredible how many poor people in London live thereon, so that in some seasons gardens feed more poor people than the field. It may be hoped that, in process of time, aniseeds, cummin-seeds, caraway-seeds (yea, rice itself), with other garden ware now brought from beyond the seas, may hereafter grow in our land, enough for its use, especially if some ingenious gentlemen would encourage the industrious gardeners by letting ground on reasonable rates unto them.

TAPESTRY.

Pass we from Gardening, a kind of *tapestry* in earth, to Tapestry, a kind of *gardening* in cloth. The making hereof was either unknown or unused in England, till about the end of the reign of king James, when he gave two thousand pounds to Sir Francis Crane, to build therewith a house at Morec'ark for that purpose. Here they only imitated old patterns, until they had procured one Francis Klein, a German, to be their designer.

This Francis Klein was born at Rostock, but bred in the court of the king of Denmark at Copenhagen. To improve his skill he travelled into Italy, and lived at Venice, and became first known unto Sir Henry Wootton, who was the English lieger there. Indeed there is a stiff contest betwixt the Dutch and Italians, which should exceed in this mystery; and therefore Klein endeavoured to unite their perfections. After his return to Denmark, he was invited thence into England by prince Charles, a virtuoso, judicious in all liberal mechanical arts, which proceeded on due proportion. And though Klein chanced to come over in his absence (being then in Spain), yet king James gave order for his entertainment, allowing him liberal accommodations; and sent him back to the king of Denmark with a letter, which, for the form thereof, I conceive not unworthy to be inserted, transcribing it with my own hand, as followeth, out of a copy compared with the original:

“*Jacobus, Dei gratiâ Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, Serenissimo Principi ac Domino Domino Christiano Quarto, eâdem gratiâ Daniæ, Norvegiæ, Vandalorum, et Gothorum regi, duci Slesuici, Holsatiæ, Stormariæ, et Ditmarsiæ, comiti in Oldenburg et Delmenhorsh, fratri, compatri, consanguineo, et affini nostro charissimo, salutem et felicitatem, serenissimus princeps frater, compater, consanguineus, et affinis charissimus.*

“*Cùm Franciscus Klein, Pictor, qui literas nostras fert, in animo habere indicâset (si Vestrâ modo Serenitate volente id fieret) filio nostro principi Walliæ operam suam locare, accepi-*

mus benevolè id à Vestrà Serenitate fuisse concessum, datâ non solum illi quamprimum videretur discedendi veniâ, verùm etiam sumptibus erogatis ad iter, quo nomine est quòd Vestræ Serenitati gratias agamus. Et nos quidem certiores facti de illius in Britanniam jam adventu, quanquam absente filio nostro, satis illi interim de rebus omnibus prospeximus. Nunc verò negotiorum causâ in Daniam reversurus, tenetur ex pacto quamprimum id commodè poterit ad nos revenire. Quòd ut ei per Vestram Serenitatem facere liceat peramanter rogamus. Vestra interea omnia, fortunas, valetudinem, imperium Deo commendantes Optimo Maximo.

“ Datum è Regiâ nostrâ Albaulâ, die Julii 8, anno 1623.

“ Serenitatis Vestræ frater amantissimus

“ JACOBUS REX.”

I perceive that princes, when writing to princes, subscribe their names ; and generally superscribe them to subjects. But the king of Denmark detained him all that summer (none willingly part with a jewel) to perfect a piece which he had begun for him before. This ended, then over he comes, and settled with his family in London, where he received a gratuity of an hundred pounds per annum, well paid him, until the beginning of our civil wars. And now *fervet opus* of tapestry at More-clark, his designing being the *soul*, as the working is the *body*, of that mystery.

BUILDINGS.

There are two most beautiful palaces in this county, both built by kings. First, *Richmond*, by king Henry the Seventh, most pleasantly seated on the Thames ; a building much beholding to Mr. Speed's representing it in his map of this county. Otherwise (being now plucked down) the form and fashion thereof had for the future been forgotten.

None-such, the other, built by king Henry the Eighth, whereof our English antiquary* hath given such large commendations. Indeed, what Sebastianus Cerlius, most skilful in building, spake of the Pantheon at Rome, may be applied to this pile, that it is “ ultimum exemplar consummatæ architecturæ.”

But grant it a *non-such* for building (on which account this and Windsor castle are only taken notice of in the description of Sebastian Braune) ; yet, in point of clean and neat situation, it hath *some-such*, not to say some *above-such*. Witness Wimbeldon in this county, a daring structure, built by Sir Thomas Cecil in eighty-eight, when the Spaniards invaded, and (blessed be God !) were conquered by our nation.

* Camden, in the Description of Surrey.

MEDICINAL WATERS.

EBBHAM.*

They were found on this occasion some two-and-forty years since (which falleth out to be 1618). One Henry Wicker, in a dry summer and great want of water for cattle, discovered, in the concave of a horse or neat's footing, some water standing. His suspicion that it was the stale of some beast was quickly confuted by the clearness thereof. With his pad-staff he did dig a square hole about it, and so departed.

Returning the next day, with some difficulty he recovered the same place (as not sufficiently particularized to his memory in so wide a common); and found the hole he had made, filled and running over with most clear water. Yet cattle (though tempted with thirst) would not drink thereof, as having a mineral taste therein.

It is resolved that it runneth through some veins of alum, and at first was only used outwardly for the healing of sores. Indeed simple wounds have been soundly and suddenly cured therewith, which is imputed to the abstersiveness of this water, keeping a wound clean, till the balsam of nature doth recover it. Since it hath been inwardly taken, and (if the inhabitants may be believed) diseases have here met with their cure, though they came from contrary causes. Their convenient distance from London addeth to the reputation of these waters; and no wonder if citizens coming thither, from the worst of smokes into the best of airs, find in themselves a perfective alteration.

THE WONDERS.

There is a river in this county, which, at a place called The Swallow, sinketh into the earth, and surgeth again some two miles off, nigh Letherhead; so that it runneth (not in an entire stream, but) as it can find and force its own passage the inter-jacent distance under the earth. I listen not to the country people telling it was experimented by a goose, which was put in, and came out again with life (though without feathers); but hearken seriously to those who judiciously impute the subsidency of the earth in the interstice aforesaid to some underground hollowness made by that water in the passage thereof. This river is more properly termed *Mole*, than that in Spain is on the like occasion called *Anas*, that is a duck or drake. For *moles* (as our Surrey river) work under ground, whilst *ducks* (which *Anas* doth not) dive under water; so that the river Alpheus may more properly be entitled *Anas*, if it be true, what is reported thereof, that, springing in Peloponnesus, it runneth under the sea, and riseth up again in Sicily.†

Nor may we forget a vault (wherein the finest sand I ever

* Now called Epsom.—ED.

† Virgil, *Æneid* i. 2.

saw) nigh Ryegate, capable conveniently to receive five hundred men ; which subterranean castle, in ancient time, was the receptacle of some great person, having several rooms therein. If it be merely natural, it doth curiously imitate art ; if purely artificial, it doth most lively simulate nature.

PROVERBS.

“ The vale of Holms-dale
Never won, ne ever shall.”]

This proverbial rhyme hath one part of history, the other of prophecy therein ; and if, on examination, we find the first to be true, we may believe the other the better.

Holms-dale lieth partly in this shire, and partly in Kent ; and indeed hath been happy in this respect, that several battles being fought therein and thereabouts, betwixt our Saxon kings (the true owners of the land) and the Danes, the former proved victorious. Thus was not Holms-dale won *pro unâ et alterâ et tertiâ vice*.

But I hope I may humbly mind the men of Holms-dale, that when king William the Conqueror had vanquished king Harold, at Battle in Sussex, he marched with his army directly to London, through the very middle and bowels of Holms-dale ; and was it not won at that time ? However, if this vale hath not been won hitherto, I wish and hope it never may be hereafter, by a foreign nation invading it.

PRINCES.

HENRY, eldest son of king Henry the Eighth and queen Katharine dowager, was born at Richmond in this county, anno Domini 1509, on the first of January.* As his parents were right glad for this New-year's gift of Heaven's sending, so the greater their grief when within two months he was taken away again. The untimely death of this prince, as also of another son by the same queen (which lived not to be christened), was alleged by king Henry the Eighth, in the public court held in Blackfriars, London, about his divorce, as a punishment of God upon him, for begetting them on the body of his brother's wife. This short-lived prince Henry was buried in Westminster the 23d of February.

HENRY of OATLANDS (so I have heard him called in his cradle), fourth and youngest son of king Charles the First and queen Mary, was born at Oatlands in this county, anno 1640. This I thought fit to observe, both because I find St. James's by some mistaken for the place of his birth, and because that house wherein he was *born* is *buried* in effect ; I mean, taken down to the ground. He was commonly called duke of Glou-

* Speed's Chronicle, page 789.

cester, by a court prolepsis (from the king manifesting his intentions in due time to make him so) before any solemn creation. Greatness being his only guilt, that he was the son of a good king (which many men would wish, and no child could help.)

The then present power, more of covetousness than kindness (unwilling to maintain him either like or unlike the son of his father) permitted him to depart the land, with scarce tolerable accommodations, and the promise of a [never performed] pension for his future support. A passage I meet with in my worthy friend, concerning this duke, deserveth to be written in letters of gold :*

“In the year 1654, almost as soon as his two elder brethren had removed themselves into Flanders, he found a strong practice in some of the queen’s court to seduce him to the church of Rome, whose temptations he resisted beyond his years, and thereupon was sent for by them into Flanders.”

He had a great appetite to learning, and a quick digestion, able to take as much as his tutors could teach him. He fluently could speak many—understood more—modern tongues. He was able to express himself in matters of importance presently, properly, solidly, to the admiration of such who trebled his age. Judicious his curiosity to inquire into navigation, and other mathematical mysteries. His courtesy set a lustre on all, and commanded men’s affections to love him.

His life may be said to have been all in the night of affliction, *rising* by his birth a little before the *setting* of his father’s, and *setting* by his death a little after the *rising* of his brother’s peaceable reign. It seems Providence, to prevent excess, thought fit to temper the general mirth of England with some mourning. With his namesake prince Henry he completed not twenty years; and what was said of the uncle was as true of the nephew: “*Fatuos à morte defendit ipsa insulsitas; si cui plus cæteris aliquantulum salis insit (quod miremini) statim putrescit.*”†

He deceased at Whitehall on Thursday the 13th of September 1660; and was buried (though privately) solemnly, “*veris et spirantibus lacrymis,*” in the chapel of king Henry the Seventh.

MARTYRS.

I meet with few (if any) in this county, being part of the diocese of politic Gardiner. The fable is well known of an ape, which, having a mind to a chesnut lying in the fire, made the foot of a spaniel to be his tongs, by the proxy whereof he got out the nut for himself. Such the subtlety of Gardiner, who minding to murder any poor Protestant, and willing to save himself from the scorching of general hatred, would put such a

* Dr. Heylin, in his *Life and Reign of King Charles*, p. 157.

† Sir Francis Nethersole, in his *Funeral Oration on Prince Henry*, p. 16.

person into the fire by the hand of Bonner, by whom he was sent for up to London, and there destroyed.

CONFESSORS.

ELEANOR COBHAM, daughter to the Lord Cobham of Sterborough castle in this county, was afterwards married unto Humphrey Plantagenet, duke of Gloucester. This is she who, when alive, was so persecuted for being a Wickliffite, and for many heinous crimes charged upon her; and since her memory hangs still on the file betwixt confessor and malefactor. But I believe that the voluminous pains of Mr. Fox, in vindicating her innocency against the cavils of Alan Cope and others, have so satisfied all indifferent people, that they will not grudge her position under this title. Her troubles happened under king Henry the Sixth, anno Domini 14 . . .

PRELATES.

NICHOLAS of FERNHAM, or de Fileceto, was born at Fernham in this county, and bred a physician in Oxford. Now our nation esteemeth physicians, little physic, little worth, except far fetched from foreign parts. Wherefore this Nicholas, to acquire more skill and repute to himself, travelled beyond the seas. First he fixed at Paris, and there gained great esteem, accounted *Famosus Anglicus*.* Here he continued until that university was in effect dissolved, through the discords betwixt the clergy and the citizens. Hence he removed, and for some years lived in Bononia. Returning home, his fame was so great, that he became physician to king Henry the Third.† The vivacity and health of this patient (who reigned longer than most men live) was an effect of his care. Great were the gifts the king conferred upon him, and at last made him bishop of Chester. Wonder not that a physician should prove a prelate, seeing this Fernham was a general scholar. Besides, since the Reformation, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, we had J. Coldwel, doctor of physic, a bishop of Sarum. After the resignation of Chester, he accepted of the bishopric of Durham. This also he surrendered (after he had sitten nine years in that see), reserving only three manors for his maintenance.‡ He wrote many books, much esteemed in that age, of “the practice in Physic and use of Herbs,”§ and died in a private life 1257.

WALTER de MERTON was born at Merton in this county; and in the reign of king Henry the Third, when chancellors were chequered in and out, three times he discharged that office: 1. Anno 1260, placed in by the king; displaced by the barons, to make room for Nicholas of Ely: 2. Anno 1261, when the king (counting it no equity or conscience that his lords should

* Mathew Paris, in anno 1229.

† Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, p. 293.

‡ Isackson's Chronicle.

§ Bale, ut supra.

obtrude a chancellor on him) restored him to his place, continuing therein some three years: 3. Anno 1273, when he was replaced in that office for a short time.

He was also preferred bishop of Rochester, that a rich prelate might maintain a poor bishopric. He founded Merton College in Oxford, which hath produced more famous school-men than all England (I had almost said Europe) besides. He died in the year 1277, in the fifth of king Edward the First.

THOMAS CRANLEY was in all probability born at and named from Cranley (in Blackheath Hundred) in this county. It confirmeth the conjecture, because I cannot find any other village so named in all England. Bred he was in Oxford, and became the first warden of New College;* thence preferred archbishop of Dublin in Ireland. Thither he went over 1398, accompanying Thomas Holland duke of Surrey and lieutenant of Ireland; and in that kingdom our Cranley was made by king Henry the Fourth chancellor, and by king Henry the Fifth chief justice thereof. It seems, he finding the Irish possessed with a rebellious humour, bemoaned himself to the king in a terse poem of 106 verses, which Leland perused with much pleasure and delight. Were he but half so good as some make him, he was to be admired. Such a case, and such a jewel, such a presence, and a prelate clear in complexion, proper in stature, bountiful in house-keeping and house-repairing; a great clerk, deep divine, and excellent preacher. Thus far we have gone along very willingly with our author:† but now leave him to go alone by himself, unwilling to follow him any farther, for fear of a *tang* of blasphemy, when bespeaking him, “Thou art fairer than the children of men; full of grace are thy lips,”‡ &c.

Anno 1417 he returned into England, being fourscore years old; sickened, and died at Faringdon; and lieth buried in New College chapel, and not in Dublin, as some§ have related.

NICHOLAS WEST was born at Putney in this county;|| bred first at Eaton, then at King's College in Cambridge, where (when a youth) he was a Rakel in grain; for, something crossing him in the College, he could find no other way to work his revenge than by secret setting on fire the master's lodgings, part whereof he burnt to the ground. Immediately after, this incendiary (and was it not high time for him?) left the college; and this little Herostratus lived for a time in the country, debauched enough for his conversation.

“But they go far who turn not again;” and in him the proverb was verified, “Naughty boys sometimes make good men.”

* New College Register, anno 1380.

† T. Marleburgensis, of the Writers of Ireland.

‡ Psalm xlv. 2.

§ J. Bale and J. Pits.

|| Mr. Hatcher's Manuscript of the Fellows of King's College.

He seasonably retrenched his wildness, turned hard student, became an eminent scholar and most able statesman ; and, after smaller promotions, was at last made bishop of Ely, and often employed in foreign embassies. And now, had it been possible, he would have quenched the fire he kindled in the college with his own tears : and, in expression of his penitence, became a worthy benefactor to the house, and rebuilt the master's lodgings firm and fair from the ground. No bishop of England was better attended with menial servants, or kept a more bountiful house, which made his death so much lamented, anno Domini 1533.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JOHN PARKHURST was born at Gilford in this county ;* bred first in Magdalen, then in Merton College, in Oxford. Here it was no small part of praise, that he was tutor, yea Mæcenas, to John Jewel. After his discontinuance, returning to Oxford, it was no small comfort unto him to hear his pupil read his learned Humanity lectures to the Somato Christians (reader, I coin not the word myself, but have took it in payment from a good hand†); that is, to those of Corpus Christi College, to which house then Jewel was removed. Hereupon Mr. Parkhurst made this distich :

*Olim discipulus mihi, chare Juelle, fuisti ;
Nunc ero discipulus, te renuente, tuus.*

“ Dear Jewel, scholar once thou wast to me,
Now 'gainst thy will I scholar turn to thee.”

Indeed he was as good a poet as any in that age ; and delighted to be an anti-epigrammatist to John White, bishop of Winchester ;‡ whom, in my opinion, he far surpassed both in phrase and fancy.

Mr. Parkhurst, when leaving Oxford, was presented parson, shall I say, or bishop of Cleve in Gloucestershire ; as which may seem rather a diocese than a parish, for the rich revenue thereof. But let none envy “ Beneficium opimum Beneficiario optimo,” (a good living to an incumbent who will do good therewith.) He laid himself out in works of charity and hospitality. He used to examine the pockets of such Oxford scholars as repaired unto him, and always recruited them with necessaries ; so that such who came to him with heavy hearts and light purses, departed from him with light hearts and heavy purses.§

But see a sudden alteration. King Edward the Sixth dies ; and then he, who formerly entertained others, had not a house to hide himself in. Parkhurst is forced to post speedily and secretly beyond the seas, where he remained all the reign of queen Mary ; and, providing for his return in the first of queen

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis ; and Godwin, in the Bishops of Norwich.

† Dr. Humphrey, in the Latin life of Jewel, p. 26.

‡ See Fox's Acts and Monuments, p. 1471.

§ Dr. Humphrey, in the Latin Life of Jewel, p. 30.

Elizabeth, was robbed of that little he had, by some searchers appointed for that purpose. Were not these thieves themselves robbed, I mean of their expectation, who hoped to enrich themselves by pillaging an exile and a poet? It grieved him most of all that he lost the fair copy of his Epigrams, though afterwards with much ado he recovered them from his foul papers.* These at last he put in print, *et juvenilem factum senex edidit*, without any trespass on his gravity; such his poems being so witty that a young man, so harmless that an old man, need not be of them ashamed.

Being returned into England, he was by queen Elizabeth preferred to the bishopric of Norwich; and was consecrated September 1, 1560. Fourteen years he sat in that see, and died 1574.†

THOMAS RAVIS was born of worthy parentage at Maulden in this county;‡ bred in Christ Church in Oxford, whereof he was dean, and of which university he was twice vice-chancellor. Afterwards, when many suitors greedily sought the bishopric of Gloucester then vacant, the lords of the council requested Dr. Ravis to accept thereof.§

As he was not very willing to go thither, so (after his three years' abode there) those of Gloucester were unwilling he should go thence, who in so short a time had gained the good liking of all sorts, that some who could scant brook the name of bishop were content to give (or rather to pay) him a good report.||

Anno 1607 he was removed to London; and there died on the 14th of December 1609; and lieth buried under a fair tomb in the wall at the upper end of the north part of his cathedral.¶

ROBERT ABBOT, D.D. was born at Guildford in this county; bred in Baliol College in Oxford, whereof he became principal, and king's professor of divinity in that University. What is said of the French, so graceful in their garb, that they make any kind of clothes become themselves; so general was his learning, he made any liberal employment beseem him; reading, writing, preaching, opposing, answering, and moderating; who could disentangle truth, though complicated with errors on all sides. He so routed the reasons of Bellarmin, the Romish champion, that he never could rally them again. Yet preferment (which is ordered in heaven) came down very slowly on this Doctor; whereof several reasons are assigned: 1. His hu-

* Dr. Humphrey in the Latin life of Jewel, p. 99.

† Bishop Godwin, in his Bishops of Norwich.

‡ So expressed in his epitaph on his monument in St. Paul's.

§ Sir J. Harrington, in his additional supply to bishop Godwin's catalogue of Bishops, p. 32.

|| Bishop Godwin, in his Bishops of London.

¶ Idem.

military affected no high promotion. 2. His foes traduced him for a Puritan, who indeed was a right godly man, and cordial to the discipline, as doctrine, of the church of England. 3. His friends were loath to adorn the church with the spoil of the University, and mar a professor to make a bishop.

However, preferment at last found him out; when he was consecrated bishop of Salisbury, December 3, 1615. Herein he equalled the felicity of Suffridus bishop of Chichester, that, being himself a bishop, he saw his brother George at the same time archbishop of Canterbury. Of these two, George was the more plausible preacher, Robert the greater scholar; George the abler statesman, Robert the deeper divine; gravity did frown in George, and smile in Robert.

But, alas! he was hardly warm in his see before cold in his coffin, being one of the five bishops which Salisbury saw in six years. His death happened anno 1617.

GEORGE ABBOT was born at Guilford in this county, being one of that happy ternion of brothers; whereof two, eminent prelates; the third, lord mayor of London. He was bred in Oxford, wherein he became head of University College; a pious man, and most excellent preacher, as his lectures on Jonah do declare.

He did first creep, then run, then fly into preferment, or rather preferment did fly upon him without his expectation. He was never incumbent on any living with cure of souls, but was mounted from a lecturer to a dignitary; so that he knew well what belonged to the stipend and benevolence of the one and the dividend of the other; but was utterly unacquainted with the taking of tithes, with the many troubles attending it, together with the causeless molestations which persons presented meet with in their respective parishes. And because it is hard for one to have a fellow-suffering of that whereof he never had a suffering, this (say some) was the cause that he was so harsh to ministers when brought before him.

Being chaplain to the earl of Dunbar, then omni-prevalent with king James, he was unexpectedly preferred archbishop of Canterbury, being of a more fatherly presence than those who might almost have been his fathers for age in the church of England. I find two things much charged on his memory: first, that in his house he respected his secretary above his chaplains, and out of it always honoured cloaks above cassocks, lay above clergy-men: secondly, that he connived at the spreading of non-conformity, insomuch that I read in a modern author, "Had bishop Laud succeeded Bancroft, and the project of conformity been followed without interruption, there is little question to be made but that our Jerusalem (by this time) might have been a city at unity in itself." *

* The Observer rescued, p. 272.

Yet are there some of archbishop Abbot's relations, who (as I am informed) will undertake to defend him, that he was in no degree guilty of these crimes laid to his charge.

This Archbishop was much humbled with a casual homicide of a keeper of the lord Zouch's in Bramzell park, though soon after he was solemnly quitted from any irregularity thereby.

In the reign of king Charles, he was sequestered from his jurisdiction; say some, on the old account of that homicide; though others say, for refusing to license a sermon of Dr. Sibthorp's. Yet there is not an express of either in the instrument of sequestration; the commission only saying, in the general, "That the said archbishop could not at that present, in his own person, attend those services which were otherwise proper for his cognizance and jurisdiction."

For my own part, I have cause to believe that as *vulnus semel sanatum novo vulnere recrudescebat*, so his former obnoxiousness for that casualty was renewed on the occasion of his refusal to license that sermon, with some other of his court-un-compliances. This archbishop died anno Domini 1633, having erected a large hospital with liberal maintenance at Guildford, the place of his nativity.

RICHARD CORBET, D.D. was born at Ewel in this county, and, from a student in, became dean of, Christ Church, then bishop of Oxford;—a high wit and most excellent poet; of a courteous carriage, and no destructive nature to any who offended him, counting himself plentifully repaid with a jest upon him. He afterwards was advanced bishop of Norwich, where he died anno Domini 1635.

STATESMEN.

THOMAS CROMWEL was born at Putney in this county, of whom I have given measure, pressed down and running over, in my "Church History."

WILLIAM HOWARD, son to Thomas Howard, second of that surname, duke of Norfolk, was by queen Mary created baron of Effingham in this county, and by her made lord admiral of England, which place he discharged with credit. I find he was one of the first favourers and furtherers, with his purse and countenance, of the strange and wonderful discovery of Russia.* He died anno Domini 1556.

CHARLES HOWARD, son to the Lord William aforesaid, succeeded him (though not immediately†) in the Admiralty;—a hearty gentleman, and cordial to his sovereign; of a most

* Hackluyt, in his Sea Voyages, in his Epistle Dedicatory.

† The father was appointed lord high admiral, by queen Mary, in 1554; the son, by queen Elizabeth, in 1585.—ED.

proper person, one reason why queen Elizabeth (who, though she did not value a jewel by, valued it the more for, a fair case) reflected so much upon him. The first evidence he gave of his prowess was, when the emperor's sister, the spouse of Spain, with a fleet of 130 sails, stoutly and proudly passed the narrow seas, his lordship, accompanied with ten ships only of her majesty's navy royal, environed their fleet in a most strange and warlike sort, enforced them to *stoop gallant*, and to vail their bonnets for the queen of England.*

His service in the eighty-eight is notoriously known, when, at the first news of the Spaniards' approach, he towed at a cable with his own hands, to draw out the harbour-bound ships into the sea.† I dare boldly say, he drew more, though not by his person, by his presence and example, than any ten in the place. True it is, he was no deep seaman (not to be expected from one of his extraction); but had skill enough to know those who had more skill than himself, and to follow their instructions; and would not starve the queen's service by feeding his own sturdy wilfulness, but was ruled by the experienced in sea-matters; the queen having a navy of *oak*, and an admiral of *osier*.

His last eminent service was, when he was commander of the sea (as Essex of the land) forces, at the taking of Cadiz, for which he was made Earl of Nottingham, the last of the queen's creation.

His place was of great profit (prizes being so frequent in that age), though great his necessary and vast his voluntary expenses, keeping (as I have read) seven standing houses at the same time, at London, Ryegate, Effingham, Bletchingley, &c.; so that the wonder is not great if he died not very wealthy.

He lived to be very aged, who wrote *Man* (if not married) in the first of queen Elizabeth, being an invited guest at the solemn consecration of Matthew Parker at Lambeth; and many years after, by his testimony, confuted those lewd and loud lies, which the Papists tell of the Nag's Head in Cheapside.‡ He resigned his admiralty in the reign of king James to the duke of Buckingham;§ and died towards the latter end of the reign of the king aforesaid.||

SEAMEN.

Sir ROBERT DUDLEY, Knight, son to Robert Dudley earl of Leicester by Douglas Shefeld (whether his mistress or wife God knoweth, many men being inclinable charitably to believe the latter) was born at Shene in this county, and bred by his

* Hacluyt, in his *Sea Voyages*, in his *Epistle Dedicatory*.

† Camden's *Elizabeth*, in 88.

‡ Mason de *Ministerio Anglicano*.

§ Buckingham (then only a Marquis) was appointed admiral, January 28, 1619-20.—ED.

|| He was created Earl of Nottingham, October 12, 1588; and died December 13, 1629.—ED.

mother (out of his father's reach) at Offington in Sussex.* He afterwards became a most complete gentleman in all suitable accomplishments. Endeavouring, in the reign of king James, to prove his legitimacy, and meeting with much opposition from the court, in distaste he left his land, and went over into Italy. But worth is ever at home, and carrieth its own welcome along with it. He became a favourite to the duke of Florence, who highly reflected on his abilities, and used his directions in all his buildings. At this time Leghorn from a child started a man without ever being a youth, and of a small town grew a great city on a sudden; and is much beholding to this Sir Robert for its fairness and firmness, as chief contriver of both.

But by this time his adversaries in England had procured him to be called home by a special privy seal; which he refused to obey, and thereupon all his lands in England were seized on by the king, by the statute of fugitives. These his losses doubled the love of the duke of Florence unto him. And indeed Sir Robert was a much meriting person on many accounts; being: 1. An excellent mathematician; especially for the practical part thereof in architecture: 2. An excellent physician; his Catholicon at this day finding good esteem amongst those of that faculty: 3. An excellent navigator; especially in the Western Seas.

Indeed long before his leaving of England, whilst as yet he was *rectus in curiâ*, well esteemed in queen Elizabeth's court, he sailed with three small ships to the isle of Trinidad, in which voyage he sunk and took nine Spanish ships, whereof one an armada of 600 tons.†

It must not be forgotten how he was so acceptable to Ferdinand the Second, emperor of Germany, that, by his letters patent, bearing date at Vienna, March the 9th, 1620, he conferred on him and his heirs the title of a Duke of the Sacred Empire. Understand it a title at large (as that of Count Arundel's) without the assignation of any proper place unto him. How long he survived this honour, it is to me unknown.‡

WRITERS.

NICHOLAS OCKHAM was bred a Franciscan in Oxford, and became the eighteenth public lecturer of his convent in that university. He is highly praised by the writers of his own order for his learning, whom I do believe, notwithstanding Bale writeth so bitterly against him.§ He flourished anno 1320.

WILLIAM OCKHAM was born in this county, in a village so

* Mr. Dugdale, in his Illustrations of Warwickshire, title Kenelworth Castle.

† Hackluyt's Voyages, second part, p. 574.

‡ He died in a palace of the duke of Florence, in 1649. See a farther account of him in the "History of Leicestershire," vol. i. p. 539.—ED.

§ De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. v. num. 17.

called of Oaks;* and indeed our William was all heart of oak, as soon will appear.

He was first bred under John Scotus; and afterwards served him as Aristotle did his master Plato, disproving his principles, and first setting on foot a new sort of sophistry. Then it was hard to hear any thing in the schools for the high railing betwixt the *Reals*, headed by *John Duns Scotus*; *Nominals*, fighting under their *General Ockham*; neither of them conducing much to the advance of religion.

Our Ockham, flushed with success against John Scotus, undertook another John, of higher power and place, even Pope John the Three-and-twentieth, and gave a mortal wound to his temporal power over princes. He got a good guardian, viz. Lewis of Bavaria the emperor, whose court was his sanctuary; so that we may call him a schoolman courtier. But he was excommunicated by the Pope, and the masters of Paris condemned him for a heretic, and burnt his books. This, I conceive, was the cause why Luther was so versed in his works, which he had at his fingers' ends, being the sole schoolman in his library whom he esteemed.

However, at last the Pope took wit in his anger, finding it no policy to enrage so sharp a pen; and though I find no recantation or public submission of Ockham, yet he was restored to his state, and the repute of an acute schoolman. Now because he is generally complained of, for his soul of opposition (gain-saying whatever Scotus said) it will serve to close his epitaph, what was made on a great paradox-monger, possessed with the like contradicting spirit:

*Sed jam est mortuus, ut apparet,
Quod si viveret id negaret.*

“ But now he's dead, as plainly doth appear;
Yet would *deny* it, were he *living* here.”

He flourished under king Edward the Third; and, dying 1330, was buried at Monchen in Bavaria.†

JOHN HOLBROOK was (as Leland states) a profound philosopher and mathematician, much esteemed with the English nobility for his rare accomplishments; and yet is his short character blemished in Bale with a double *ut fertur*: one, relating to the place of his birth, yet so, as Surrey is assigned most probable: the other, to the time wherein he flourished.‡

The last is a wonder to me, that so exact a critic, who had with great pains reduced the tables of Alphonsus most artificially to months, days, and hours,§ should have his own memory left at such a loss as to the timeing thereof, that authors

* Camden's *Britannia* in this county.

† Bale, de *Scriptoribus Britannicis*, Cent. v. num. 18.

‡ De *Scriptoribus Britannicis*, Cent. vii. num. 9.

§ Idem, *ibidem*.

(hopeless to hit the *mark* of the year) aim at the *butt* of the age, and conjecture him to have been eminent in the fourteenth century.

GEORGE RIPLEY was born, saith my author, at Ripley in this county.* But, on the serious debate thereof, he clearly appeareth a native of Yorkshire; and therefore we remit the reader to that county, where he shall find his large character.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

HENRY HAMMOND, D.D. was born at Chertsey in this county, his father being doctor of physic, and physician to king James. He was bred in Eton school, where judicious Mr. Bust (so skilful in *reading* other boys) could not *spell* his nature; but, being posed with the riddle of his portentous wit, at last even left him to himself, which proved the best. Hence he became fellow of Magdalen College in Oxford, till preferred canon of Christ-church and orator of the university.

He may be called an *angelical* doctor, as justly as he who is generally so styled. First, for his *countenance* and *complexion*, white and ruddy; resembling the common portraitures of cherubims. Secondly, his *sanctity*, spending his life in devotion. His eating and drinking were next to nothing, so exemplary his abstinence; and he always embraced a single life. Thirdly, *meekness*. "Michael durst not (the valour of an arch-angel is frightened at a sin) bring a railing accusation against Satan."† Herein only our doctor was a coward; he feared to revile any of an opposite judgment. Fourthly, his *charity*; he was the tutelar angel, to keep many a poor royalist from famishing; it being verily believed, that he yearly gave away more than two hundred pounds.

Lastly, for his *knowledge*; such the latitude of his learning and languages. As distillers extract *aqua vitæ*, or living water, from the dregs of dead beer; so he, from the rotten writings of the Rabbins, drew many observations to the advance of Christianity.

He could turn his plough-shares and pruning-hooks into swords and spears in his Controversial Treatises; and could again at pleasure convert his swords and spears into plough-shares and pruning-hooks in his Comments and Practical Catechisms.

He was well versed in all modern pamphlets touching church discipline. When some of the royal disputants (in the treaty at Uxbridge) in some sort did overshoot their adversaries, this doctor could lay his arguments level against them, and discourse with the parliament divines in their own dialect.

But, alas! he was an angelical man, no angel; witness his death of the student's disease, the stone. He died at West-

* Camden's Britannia, in this county.

† Jude 9.

wood in Worcestershire, at the house of the lady Packington; his PELLA, where he peaceably reposed himself whilst all our English Jerusalem was in combustion. One thousand pounds well nigh were due unto him at his death; yet there appeared neither specialty, nor any man's hand amongst his writings; so confident he was that his conscientious debtors would faithfully pay what was freely lent them. By his will he empowered Dr. Humphrey Henchman, (since bishop of Sarum) his sole executor, to expend according to his discretion, in the relief of poor people, not exceeding two hundred pounds. Let this his short character be pitched up like a tent for a time, to be taken down when a firmer fabric (which, as I am informed, a more able pen is about) shall be erected to his memory.* He died anno Domini 1659.

ROMISH EXILE WRITERS.

NICHOLAS SANDERS was born at Charlewood in this county (where his family still continueth worshipful); bred bachelor of the laws in New College.† Going over beyond the seas he was made D.D. at Rome, and afterwards king's professor thereof at Louvain.

Pity it was he had not more honesty, or less learning, being master of art in malice; not hoping the whole body of his lies should be believed, but, being confident the least finger thereof finding credit could prove heavy enough to crush any innocence with posterity; presuming the rather to write passages without truth, because on a subject beyond memory.

He thought it would much advantage his cause to call the church of England schismatic first in that his libellous treatise. But what said St. Augustine in a dispute with one of the Donatists? "*Utrum schismatici nos simus an vos, non ego nec tu, sed Christus interrogetur, ut judicet ecclesiam suam.*"‡

Indeed the controversy consisting much in matter of fact, let records and histories be perused; and it will appear that our English kings, after many intolerable provocations, and entrenchments on their crown from the church of Rome, at last (without the least invading of others) conserved their own right; partly as supreme princes calling together their clergy, by their advice to reform the errors therein; partly to protect their subjects from being ruined by the canons and constitutions of a foreign power.

But this subject hath lately been so handled by that learned baronet Sir Roger Twysden, that, as he hath exceeded former, he hath saved all future pains therein. To return to Sanders, it is observable, that he who surfeited with falsehoods was

* This was performed in 1662, by Dr. John Fell, afterwards bishop of Oxford.—ED.

† Register of New College, anno 1548.

‡ Contra Literas Tetiliani, lib. 2. cap. 8. tom. vii.

famished for lack of food in Ireland. We must be *sensible*, but may not be *censorious*, on such actions; such deserving to forfeit the eyes of their souls, who will not mark so remarkable a judgment, which happened anno Domini 1580.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC.

I meet with none besides bishop Merton (of whom I have spoken) eminent before the Reformation. Since it we find,

HENRY SMITH, who was born at Wandsworth in this county.* Now, reader, before I go any further, give me leave to premise and apply a passage in my apprehension not improper in this place.

Luther, commenting on those words, "and God created great whales,"† rendereth this reason why the creation of whales is specified by name: "ne, territi magnitudine, crederemus ea spectra esse:" (lest, affrighted with their greatness, we should believe them to be only visions or fancies.) Indeed many simple people who lived (where Luther did) in an inland country, three hundred miles from the sea, might suspect that whales (as reported with such vast dimensions) were rather fables than realities. In like manner, being now to relate the bounty of this worthy person, I am afraid that our infidel age will not give credit thereunto, as conceiving it rather a romance or fiction than a thing really performed, because of the prodigious greatness thereof. The best is, there are thousands in this county can attest the truth herein. And such good deeds publicly done are a pregnant proof to convince all deniers and doubters thereof.

This Henry Smith, Esq. and alderman of London, gave, to buy lands for a perpetuity for the relief and setting the poor to work,—in Croydon, one thousand pounds; in Kingston, one thousand pounds; in Guildford, one thousand pounds; in Dorking, one thousand pounds; in Farnham, one thousand pounds; in Ryegate, one thousand pounds; in Wandsworth, to the poor, five hundred pounds. Besides many other great and liberal legacies bequeathed to pious uses, which I hope by his executors are as conscionably employed, as by him they were charitably intended.

He departed this life the 13th of January 1627, in the seventy-ninth year of his age; and lieth buried in the chancel to Wandsworth.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

[REM.] ELIZABETH WESTON.—We must gain by degrees what knowledge we can get of this eminent woman; who no doubt was: 1. Of *gentle extraction*, because her parents bestowed

* So testifieth his monument in the upper end of the chancel of Wandsworth.

† Genesis i. 21.

on her so liberal and costly education ; 2. A *virgin*, because she wrote a book of poetry, called *Parthenicon* ; 3. A great scholar, because commended by two grand critics ; 4. She must flourish, by proportion of time, about 1600.

Hear what Janus Dousa saith of her,

“ Angla vel Angelica es, vel prorsus es Angelus; immo
Si sexus vetat hoc, Angelus est animus.”

Joseph Scaliger praiseth her in no less prose : “ Parthenicon Elizabethæ Westoniæ, virginis nobilissimæ, poetriæ florentissimæ, linguarum plurimarum peritissimæ.” And again, speaking to her, “ Penè priùs mihi contigit admirari ingenium tuum quàm nôsse.”

It seems her fame was more known in foreign parts than at home. And I am ashamed that, for the honour of her sex and our nation, I can give no better account of her. However, that her memory may not be harbourless, I have lodged her in this county (where I find an ancient and worshipful family of the Westons flourishing at Sutton) ready to remove her at the first information of the certain place of her nativity.

Here we may see how capable the weaker sex is of learning, if instructed therein. Indeed, when a learned maid was presented to king James for an English rarity, because she could speak and write pure Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, the king returned, “ But can she spin ? ” However, in persons of birth and quality, learning hath ever been beheld as a rare and commendable accomplishment.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY
THE SIXTH, A.D. 1433.

Henry (Beaufort), bishop of Winchester, cardinal of England ;
and Robert de Ponyges, chevalier ;—Joh. Fereby (one of
the knights of the shire) ;—Commissioners to take the oaths.

Regin. Cobham de Lingfeld,
mil.

Joh. Kigele de Walketon, mil.

Hen. Norbury de Stokede-
beron, mil.

Joh. Leboys de Farnham, mil.

Joh. Weston de Papeworth,
arm.

Th. Wintershul de Winter-
shul, arm.

Tho. Husele de Southwark, arm.

Johan. Corue de Mercham.

Rob. Skirn de Kingeston.

Rob. Fitz-Robert de Bernas.

Joh. Gainsford de Crowherst,
arm.

Will. Uvedale de Tichsay, arm.

Nich. Carewe de Bedington.

Joh. Ardern de Lye, arm.

Rog. Elingbrig de Croydon,
arm.

Th. Codeington de Coding-
ton, arm.

Joh. Yerd de Chayham, arm.

Will. Kyghle de Waweton, arm.

Joh. Burg de Waleton, arm.

Joh. Merston de Cobbesham,
arm.

Will. Otteworth de Parochia
Scemortle, arm.

Arth. Ormesby de Southwark,
arm.

Will. Weston de Okeham,
 arm.
 Thomæ Stoughton.
 Ade Lene Lord de Southwark,
 arm.
 Will. Godyng de eadem, arm.
 Nich. Hogh de eadem.
 Joh. Malton de eadem.
 Joh. Godrick de Bermondsey,
 arm.
 Tho. Kenle de Southwark,
 arm.
 Rob. Stricklond de Walworth.
 Rich. Tyler de Southwark.
 Joh. Hanksmode de eadem.
 Joh. Newedgate de eadem,
 arm.
 Will. Sidney de Cranle.
 Will. Newgate de eadem, arm.
 Hen. Snokeshul de eadem,
 arm.
 Joh. Burcestre de Southwark,
 arm.
 Joh. Burdeux de West-Bench-
 worth, arm.
 David. Swan de Dorking, arm.
 Will. Ashurst de East-Bench-
 worth.
 Tho. Ashurst de Dorking.
 Rob. Atte Sonde de Dorking.
 Joh. Walleys de eadem.
 Joh. Fontaines de Clopham,
 arm.
 Joh. Bitterle de Wandsworth,
 arm.
 Radul. Wymbledon de Asshes-
 tede.
 Ric. Parker de Byflete, arm.
 Tho. Neweton de Crockfeld,
 arm.
 Will. Norman de Lambehithe,
 arm.
 Joh. Henham de Southwark,
 arm.
 Will. Arberton de Chamber-
 wel.
 Nich. Randolph de Reddrede,
 arm.
 Tho. Grosham de eadem.

Joh. Exham de Ewel.
 Petri Swifte de Lambhith,
 gent.
 Joh. Thorp de Thorp, arm.
 Joh. Milton de Egham.
 Joh. Bowet de Bokham Mag-
 na, arm.
 Laurent. Donne de Effingham.
 Tho. Slifeld de Bokham Mag-
 na, arm.
 Tho. Donne de Coneham.
 Joh. Donne de eadem.
 Will. Craule de Duntlesfeld.
 Rob. Marche de eadem.
 Joh. Atte Lee de Adington.
 Johannis Leicestre de Kersal-
 ton.
 Johannis Drux de Ditton.
 Roberti Mildnale de Kinge-
 ston.
 Johannis Chinnore de eadem.
 Th. Overton de Merton, arm.
 Will. Lovelase de eadem.
 Tho. Hereward de Morwe.
 Walteri Broke de eadem.
 Thomæ Palshud de eadem.
 Richardi Combe de eadem.
 Richardi Eton de eadem.
 Hugonis Ashbury de eadem.
 Nich. Fitz-John de eadem,
 arm.
 Thomæ Bule de Wonersham,
 arm.
 Roberti Nytimber de Watton.
 Rob. Bronnesbury de Ber-
 mondesey.
 Roberti Charingworth de Lam-
 hithe.
 Thomæ Hering de Croydon.
 Richardi Ludlow de Hendle in
 Leheth.
 Henr. Coleman de Farnham.
 Willielmi Hayward de eadem.
 Johannis Lilborn de eadem.
 Johannis Redinghershe de
 Craule.
 Willielmi Brigges de Sander-
 stede.
 Richardi Lynde de eadem.

Thomæ Best de Caterham.
 Thomæ Basset de Cullesdon.
 Rob. Rokenham de eadem.
 Richardi Colcoh de eadem.
 Richardi Herteswode de Lye.
 Willielmi Rode de Guldeford.
 Richardi Atte Lee de Godes-
 ton.
 Roberti Dogge de Croyden.
 Jacobi Janyn de eadem.
 Rich. Laurence de Chiding-
 fold.
 Willielmi Hichecock de Alfold.
 Johannis Raynold de Dontes-
 fold.
 Johannis Wadebroke de Wy-
 bryg.
 Richardi Tymme de Coneham.
 Walteri Atte Denne de Sut-
 ton.
 Johannis Charlewode.
 Henrici Aleyn de Merscham.
 Johannis Campton de Chay-
 ham.
 Johannis Asher de Godaming.

Will. Inningfeld de Lingefeld.
 Thomæ Sandre de Cherlewode.
 Richardi Baker de Pekeham.
 Richardi Ode de Camerwel.
 Johannis Skinner de Reygate.
 Richardi Knight de eadem.
 Stephani Balhorn de Dorking.
 Johannis Vincent de Maldon.
 Thomæ Vincent de Coneham.
 Johannis Lake de Kingston.
 Thomæ Broker de eadem.
 Willielmi Stoley de eadem.
 Johannis Lake de eadem.
 Walteri Woderove de eadem.
 Thomæ Setton de Ewel.
 Thomæ Cheteman de Ebbe-
 sham.
 Johannis Kightle de Waweton,
 junior.
 Rogeri Longland de Croyden.
 Richardi Hayward de Foting.
 Thomæ Ingram de Shire.
 Johannis Frolbury de eadem.
 Roberti Tome de Walton.
 Richardi Osteler de Coneham.

SHERIFFS.

HENRICI II.

| Of Surrey. | Of Both. | Of Sussex. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Anno | Anno | |
| 1 Robertus Belet. | 1 Hugo Wareluilla. | |
| 2 Paganus. | 2 Magerus Maleuvenant. | |
| 3 Paganus. | | |
| 4 | 4 Radulphus Picot. | |
| 5 Paganus. | 5 Radulphus Picot. | |
| 6 | 6 | |
| 7 Paganus. | 7 Episc. Chichester. Hila- rius. | |
| 8 Paganus. | 8 Hilarius Episc. Chiches- ter. | |
| 9 Paganus. | 9 Hen. Archi-diaconus. | |
| 10 Gervasus Cornhil. Rogerus Hai. | 10 Rogerus Hai. | |
| 11 Gervasius de Cornhil. | 11 Rogerus Hai. | |
| | 12 Roger. Hay. | |
| 13 Gervasius de Cornhil. | 13 Rogerus Hai. | |
| 14 Hugoni de Dour. | 14 Idem. | |

| Of Surrey. | Of Both. | Of Sussex. |
|---|--|------------|
| Anno | Anno | |
| 15 Gervasius de Cornhil, for fourteen years. | 15 Rogerus Hai. | |
| 29 Idem, et Hen. de Cornhil, fil. ej. | 16 Reginaldus de Warrenn, for seven years. | |
| 30 Hen. de Cornhil, for four years. | 23 Rogerus filius Renfridi, for eleven years. | |

RICH. I.

| | |
|--|--|
| 1 Henricus de Cornhil. | 1 Philippus Ruffus. |
| 2 Idem. | 2 Philippus de Tresgar. |
| 3 Idem. | 3 Idem. |
| 4 Radul. de Cornhil. | 4 Johannes Marescal. |
| 5 Idem. | 5 Idem. |
| 6 Will. de St. Mar. Ecclesia. | 6 Willielmus Mareshal. |
| 7 Idem. Willielmus Panus. Galfre. Peverel. | 7 Willielmus Marescal. Steph. de Pountfold. |
| 8 Robertus de Turnham. Alanus de Withton. | 8 Willielmus Marescal. Steph. de Poudfold. |
| 9 Robertus. Alanus. | 9 Willielmus. Stephanus. |
| 10 Willielmus Marescal. | 10 Mich. de Apletricham. |

JOHAN. REX.

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 Robertus de Turnham. Alanus de Wichenton. | 1 Williel. Marescal. Mich. de Appeltricham. |
| 2 Johannes Chaper. | 2 Robertus de Turnham. |
| 3 Johannes Chaper. | |
| 4 Williel. Marescal. | |
| 5 Robertus Turnham. | 5 Mich. de Apletricham. Johannes Ferles. |
| 6 Willielm. de Chaignes. Richardus de Maisi. Williel. de St. Laudo. | |
| 7 Idem. | |
| 8 Williel. de Cahaignes. | |
| 9 Idem. | |
| 10 Robertus de Beregefeld. | 10 Johan. filius Hugonis. |
| 11 Robertus de Milborn. | 11 Williel. Briewre. |
| 12 Robertus de Beregefeld. | 12 Johan. filius Hugonis. |
| 13 Johannes fil. Hugonis. Robertus Beregefeld. | 13 Matth. filius Herbert. Gilbertus de Barrier. |
| 14 Gilbert. de Barrier. | 14 Matth. filius Herbert. |
| 15 Johannes fil. Hugonis. Robertus de Beregefeld. | 15 Matth. filius Herbert. Gilbert. le Barrier. |
| 16 Gilbert. de Baryer. | 16 Matth. filius Herbert. |
| 17 Reginald. de Cornhil. | 17 Matth. filius Herbert. Gilbert. Barrier. |

HEN. III.

| Of Surrey. | | Of Both. | Of Sussex. | |
|------------|--|----------|--|--|
| Anno | | Anno | | |
| 1 | | 1 | | |
| 2 | Gilbertus Barrarius. | 2 | Matth. filius Herberti. | |
| 3 | Wil. de Warren C. Sur. | 3 | Gilbertus Barrarius. | |
| | Willielmus de Mara. | | | |
| 4 | Williel. de Warrena C. Surr. | 4 | Matth. filius Herberti. | |
| | Willielmus de Maram, for six years. | | Gilbertus Barrarius, for six years. | |
| 10 | | 10 | Matth. filius Herberti Herbert filius Walteri, for four years. | |
| 11 | Johannes Oracesdon. | | | |
| 12 | Johannes de Gatesden, for four years. | 14 | | |
| | | 15 | Robertus de Laudelawe. Henr. de Wintershul. | |
| 16 | | 16 | Idem. | |
| 17 | Willielmus Brunus. | 17 | Petrus de Rival. | |
| 18 | Idem. | 18 | Id. et Hen. de Cancel. | |
| | 19 Simon de Echingham. Joelus de Germano. | | | |
| | 20 Simon de Echingham. Henry de Bada. Johannes de Gatesden. Joel de Sancto Germano. | | | |
| 21 | Johannes de Gatesdon. Joel de Sancto Germano. | 21 | Johannes de Gatesdon. Philip. de Crofts. | |
| 22 | Johannes de Gatesden. Nicholaus de Wancy. | 22 | Idem. | |
| 23 | | 23 | Johannes de Gatesden. | |
| 24 | Johannes de Gatesden. Nicholaus de Wancy. | 24 | Johannes de Gatesden. Philippus de Crofts. | |
| 25 | Gregorius de Arsted. | 25 | | |
| 26 | Idem. | 26 | Philippus de Crofts. | |
| | 27 Radul. de Kaymes, for three years. | | | |
| | 30 Rob. de Savage, for four years. | | | |
| | 34 Nicholaus de Wancy, for three years. | | | |
| | 37 | | | |
| | 38 Will. et Mich. de Vere. | | | |
| | 39 | | | |
| | 40 Galfr. de Grues. | | | |
| | 41 Idem. | | | |
| | 42 Gerard. de Cuncton. | | | |
| | 43 David. de Jarpennil. | | | |
| | 44 Johannes de Wanton. | | | |
| | 45 Idem. | | | |
| | 46 Willielmus de Lazouch, for three years. | | | |
| 46 | Rogerus de Wikes, for six years. | 46 | Robertus Agwilon, for six years. | |

| | Of Surrey. | Of Both. | Of Sussex. |
|------|---------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| Anno | | Anno | |
| | 52 Rogerus de Loges, for three years. | | |
| 55 | Matth. de Hasting. | 55 | Bartholomeus de Hasting. |
| 56 | Idem. | 56 | Idem. |

EDWARD I.

- 1 Matth. de Hastings.
- 2 Idem.
- 3 Willielmus de Herne.
- 4 Johannes Wanton, for three years.
- 7 Emerindus de Cancellis.
- 8 Idem.
- 9 Nicholaus de Gras, for five years.
- 14 Richardus de Pevensey.
- 15 Idem.
- 16 Will. de Pageham, for five years.
- 17 Rogerus de Lukenor, for four years.
- 21 Robertus de Glamorgan, for six years.
- 27 Johan. Albel, for four years.
- 31 Walter de Gedding.
- 32 Idem.
- 33 Robertus de le Knole, for three years.

SHERIFFS OF SURREY AND SUSSEX.

| | EDWARD II. | Anno |
|------|--|--|
| Anno | | |
| | | 16 |
| 1 | Walter. de Gedding. | 17 Petrus de Worldham, et Andream Medested, for three years. |
| 2 | Willielmus de Henle, et Robertus de Stangrave. | |
| 3 | Willielmus de Henle, et Robertus de Stangrave. | |
| 4 | Idem. | |
| 5 | Willielmus de Henle. | |
| 6 | Willielmus de Henle, et Williemus de Mere. | |
| 7 | Petrus de Vienne. | |
| 8 | Idem. | |
| 9 | Willielmus Merre. | |
| 10 | Walterus le Gras. | |
| 11 | Walterus le Gras, et Petrus de Worldham. | |
| 12 | Petrus de Worldham, et Henricus Husey. | |
| 13 | Idem. | |
| 14 | Henricus Husey. | |
| 15 | Nicholaus Gentil. | |
| | | EDWARD III. |
| | | 1 Nicholaus Gentil. |
| | | 2 Nicholaus Gentil, et Robertus de Stangrave, for three years. |
| | | 5 Johannes Dabnam. |
| | | 6 Willielmus Vaughan. |
| | | 7 Idem. |
| | | 8 Willielmus Vaughan, et Joh. Dabnam, for three years. |
| | | 11 Willielmus Vaughan. |
| | | 12 Idem. |
| | | 13 Golfridus de Hunston. |
| | | 14 Willielmus de Northo, et Golfridus de Henston. |

Anno

- 15 Hugo de Bowcy, et
Willielmus de Northo.
- 16 Andreas Peverel, et
Hugo de Bowcy.
- 17 Idem.
- 18 Willielmus de Northo.
- 19 Regind. de Forester, for
three years.
- 22 Rogerus Daber.
- 23 Tho. Hoo, for three years.
- 26 Richardus de St. Oweyn.
- 27 Idem.
- 28 Simon de Codington.
- 29 Rogerus de Lukenor.
- 30 Will. Northo.
- 31 Tho. de Hoo, for three
years.

Anno

- 34 Richardus de Hurst, for
three years.
- 37 Simon. de Codington.
- 38 Ranul. Thurnburn.
- 39 Johannes Wateys.
- 40 Johannes Weyvile.
- 41 Andreas Sackvile.
- 42 Idem.
- 43 Ranul. Thurnburn.
- 44 Idem.
- 45 Willielmus Neidegate.
- 46 Roger. Dalingrugg.
- 47 Nicholaus Wilcomb.
- 48 Robertus de Loxele.
- 49 Robertus Atte Hele.
- 50 Johannes St. Clere.
- 51 Johannes de Melburn.

The sheriffs of these two counties, before king Edward the Second, are in the Records so involved, complicated, perplexed, that it is a hard task to untangle them, and assign which sheriffs did severally, which jointly, belong unto them. Had the like difficulty presented itself in other united shires, I suspect it would have deterred me from ever meddling with their Catalogue. Nor will we warrant that we have done all right in so dare a subject, but submit our best endeavours to the censure and correction of the more judicious.

KING HENRY II.

7. *Sussex*, HILARIUS *Episcopus Chichester*.—The king had just cause to confide in his loyalty, and commit the shire to his care: for, although I behold him as a Frenchman by birth, yet great always was his loyalty to the king, whereof afterwards he gave a signal testimony; for, whereas all other bishops assembled at the council of Clarendon only assented to the king's propositions with this limitation, *salvo ordine suo*, this Hilary absolutely and simply subscribed the same. The time of his consecration, as also of his death, is very uncertain.

EDWARD THE THIRD.

1. ANDREAS SACVIL.—The family of the Sacvils is as ancient as any in England, taking their name from Sacvil (some will have it *Sicca Villa*) a town, and their possession, in Normandy. Before this time, we meet with many eminent persons of their name and ancestry.

- 1. Sir Robert Sacvil, Knight, younger son of Herbrann de

Sacvil, was fixed in England, and gave the manor of Wickham, in Suffolk, to the abbey of St. John de Baptist in Colchester, about the reign of William Rufus.*

2. Sir *John de Sacvil*, his son, is by Matthew Paris † ranked amongst those persons of prime quality, who in the reign of king John were assistants to the five-and-twenty peers appointed to see the liberties of Charta Magna performed.

3. *Richard de Sacvil*, (as I have cause to believe, his son) was one of such quality, that I find Hubertus de Anesty to hold two fields in Anesty and little Hormeed ‡ of the Honor of Richard Sacvil. Now the word Honor (since appropriated to princes' palaces) was in that age attributed to none but the patrimony of principal barons.§

4. Sir *Jordan Sacvil*, grand-child to the former, was taken prisoner at the battle of Evesham, in the age of king Henry the Third, for siding with the barons against him.

5. *Andrew*, his son and heir, being under age at his father's death, and the king's ward, was imprisoned in the castle of Dover, anno the third of Edward the First; and afterwards, by the special command of the said king, did marry Ermyntude, an (I conceive a Spanish) honourable lady of the household of queen Elianor, whereby he gained the king's favour, and the greater part of his (formerly forfeited) inheritance.

I behold this Andrew Sacvil the sheriff, as his son, ancestor to the truly honourable Richard, now earl, of Dorset.

SHERIFFS.

RICHARD II.

| Anno | Name and Arms. | Place. |
|------|---|------------------|
| 1 | Will. Percy. O. a lion rampant Az. | |
| 2 | Edw. Fitz-Herbert. G. three lions rampant O. | |
| 3 | Joh. de Hadresham. | |
| 4 | Nich. Sleyfeld. | |
| 5 | Will. Percy. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Will. Weston. Erm. on a chief Az. five bezants. | |
| 7 | Will. Waleys. | |
| 8 | Robertus Nutborne. | |
| 9 | Richardus Hurst. | |
| 10 | Thomæ Hardin. | |
| 11 | Idem. | |
| 12 | Edw. de St. Johan. Arg. on a chief G. two mullets O. | |
| 13 | Rob. Atte-Mulle. | |
| 14 | Rob. de Echingham. | |

* Ordericus Vitalis, in his Norman Stor.

† Page 262, anno 1260.

‡ Both in Hertfordshire.

§ Sir Hugh Spelman's Glossary, verbo *Honor*

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|--|---------------------|
| 15 | Nicholaus Carew . . . | Beddington, Surrey. |
| | O. three lions passant-gardant S. armed and langued G. | |
| 16 | Thomæ Jardin. | |
| 17 | Nicholaus Slyfeld. | |
| 18 | Edw. St. John . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 19 | Joh. Ashburnham. . . | Ashburnham, Sussex. |
| | G. a fess betwixt six mullets Arg. | |
| 20 | Willielmus Fienes. | |
| | Az. three lions rampant O. | |
| 21 | Johannes Salerne. | |
| 22 | Willielmus Fienes. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

HENRY IV.

| | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Radu. Codington. | |
| 2 | Nicholaus Carew . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| | Johannes Pelham . . | Laughton. |
| | Az. three pelicans Arg. | |
| 3 | Joh. Ashburnham . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Robert. Atte-Mulle. | |
| 5 | Idem. | |
| 6 | Phil. St. Olere. | |
| 7 | Thomæ Sackvile. | |
| | Quarterly, O. and G. ; a bend vairy. | |
| 8 | Thomæ Clipsham. | |
| 9 | Willielmus Verd. | |
| 10 | Tho. Ashburnham . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Joh. Warne Campie. | |
| 12 | Joh. Waterton. | |

HENRY V.

| | | |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Johan. Haysham. | |
| 2 | Joh. Wintershul. | |
| 3 | Joh. Clipsham. | |
| 4 | Joh. Uvedale. | |
| 5 | Johannes Weston . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Johannes Knotesford. | |
| | Arg. four fusils in fess S. | |
| 7 | Johannes Clipsham. | |
| 8 | Johannes Hace. | |
| 9 | Joh. Bolvey, et | |
| | James Knotesford . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

HENRY VI.

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Rog. Fiennes, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Joh. Wintershul. | |
| 3 | Johan. Clipsham. | |
| 4 | Thomæ Lewkenor. | |
| | Az. three chevrons Arg. | |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|-------|--------|
|------|-------|--------|

| | | |
|---|-----------------|--|
| 5 | Johan. Ferriby. | |
|---|-----------------|--|

| | | |
|---|------------------|--|
| 6 | Will. Warbleton. | |
|---|------------------|--|

| | | |
|---|------------------|--|
| 7 | Joh. Wintershul. | |
|---|------------------|--|

| | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| 8 | Willielmus Uvedale | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|

| | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
| 9 | Willielmus Finch. | |
|---|-------------------|--|

Arg. a chevron between griffins-passant S.

| | | |
|----|--------------------|----------------------|
| 10 | Th. Lewkenor, mil. | . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|--------------------|----------------------|

| | | |
|----|-----------------|--|
| 11 | Johan. Anderne. | |
|----|-----------------|--|

| | | |
|----|-------------------|--|
| 12 | Richardus Waller. | |
|----|-------------------|--|

S. three wall-nut leaves O. betwixt two bendlets Arg.

| | | |
|----|--------------------|----------------------|
| 13 | Rog. Fiennes, mil. | . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|--------------------|----------------------|

| | | |
|----|-------------------|--|
| 14 | Rich. Dalingrugg. | |
|----|-------------------|--|

| | | |
|----|----------------|--|
| 15 | Johan. Fereby. | |
|----|----------------|--|

| | | |
|----|--------------|------------------------|
| 16 | Thomæ Uvedal | . . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|--------------|------------------------|

| | | |
|----|---------------|------------------------|
| 17 | James Fiennes | . . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|---------------|------------------------|

| | | |
|----|---------------|------------------------|
| 18 | Rog. Lewkenor | . . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|---------------|------------------------|

| | | |
|----|-----------------|----------------------|
| 19 | Nicholaus Carew | . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|-----------------|----------------------|

| | | |
|----|-------------------|--|
| 20 | Walt. Strickland. | |
|----|-------------------|--|

| | | |
|----|---------------|--|
| 21 | Joh. Stanley. | |
|----|---------------|--|

Arg. on a bend Az. three bucks' heads cabossed O.

| | | |
|----|--------------------|--|
| 22 | Joh. Baskett, arm. | |
|----|--------------------|--|

Az. a chevron Erm. betwixt three leopards' heads O.

| | | |
|----|-------------|------------------------|
| 23 | Nich. Carew | . . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|-------------|------------------------|

| | | |
|----|--------------|--|
| 24 | Nich. Husey. | |
|----|--------------|--|

| | | |
|----|----------------|--|
| 25 | Will. Belknap. | |
|----|----------------|--|

| | | |
|----|-------------------|--|
| 26 | Robertus Radmill. | |
|----|-------------------|--|

| | | |
|----|-------------|------------------------|
| 27 | Nich. Carew | . . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|-------------|------------------------|

| | | |
|----|-----------------|--|
| 28 | Joh. Pennycoke. | |
|----|-----------------|--|

| | | |
|----|-----------------|----------------------|
| 29 | Johan. Lewkenor | . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|-----------------|----------------------|

| | | |
|----|-------------|--|
| 30 | Thomæ Yard. | |
|----|-------------|--|

| | | |
|----|--------------------|----------------------|
| 31 | Rich. Fienes, mil. | . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|--------------------|----------------------|

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 32 | | |
|----|--|--|

| | | |
|----|-----------------|------------------------|
| 33 | Joh. Knotesford | . . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|-----------------|------------------------|

| | | |
|----|-------------------|--|
| 34 | Tho. Cobham, mil. | |
|----|-------------------|--|

G. on a chevron O. three estoiles S.

| | | |
|----|-----------------|------------------------|
| 35 | Nicholaus Husee | . . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|-----------------|------------------------|

| | | |
|----|--------------|--|
| 36 | Tho. Basset. | |
|----|--------------|--|

| | | |
|----|----------------|--|
| 37 | Thomæ Tresham. | |
|----|----------------|--|

Per saltire S. and O. six trefoils of the last.

| | | |
|----|-------------------|----------------------|
| 38 | Rob. Fienes, arm. | . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|-------------------|----------------------|

EDWARD IV.

| | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | Nich. Gainsford | . . Crohurst. |
|---|-----------------|---------------|

Arg. a chevron G. betwixt three greyhounds currant S.

| | | |
|---|--------------|--|
| 2 | Walt. Denis. | |
|---|--------------|--|

| | | |
|---|-------|--|
| 3 | Idem. | |
|---|-------|--|

| | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
| 4 | Tho. Goring, arm. | |
|---|-------------------|--|

Arg. a chevron between three annulets G.

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 5 | Tho. Uvedale, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Will. Cheney, arm. | |
| 7 | Tho. Vaughan. | |
| 8 | Rog. Lewkenor, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Nich. Gainsford, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Rich. Lewkenor, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Th. St. Leger, arm. . . | KENT. |

Az. a fretty Arg. ; a chief O.

| | | |
|----|-----------------------|------------------|
| 12 | Joh. Gainsford . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 13 | Nich. Gainsford . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 14 | Tho. Lewkenor, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Tho. Echingham. | |
| 16 | Joh. Wode, Ser. arm. | |
| 17 | Henr. Roos, mil. | |
| 18 | Will. Weston . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 19 | Tho. Combs, arm. | |
| 20 | Joh. Elrington. | |
| 21 | Tho. Fienes . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 22 | Joh. Apseley, arm. | |

Barry of six. Arg. and G. ; a canton Erm.

RICHARD III.

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Hen. Roos, mil. | |
| 2 | Joh. Dudley. | |
| 3 | Joh. Norbury, mil. | |
| | Nich. Gainsford . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

HENRY VII.

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Nich. Gainsford . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Tho. Combes, arm. | |
| 3 | Will. Merston. | |
| 4 | Rob. Morley. | |
| | S. three leopards O. fleury Ar. | |
| 5 | Joh. Apseley, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Rich. Lewkenor, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 7 | Edw. Dawtree, arm. | |

Az. five fusils in fess Arg.

| | | |
|---|----------------------|-----------|
| 8 | Joh. Leigh, arm. . . | Stockwel. |
|---|----------------------|-----------|

G. a cross engrailed within a border Arg.

| | | |
|----|------------------------|------------------|
| 9 | Joh. Coke, arm. | |
| 10 | Joh. Apseley, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Ric. Lewkenor, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Matth. Brown, arm. . | Beachworth. |

S. three lions passant gardant inter two bends gemeros Arg.

| | | |
|----|-------------------------|------------------|
| 13 | Rich. Sackville, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 14 | Joh. Coke, arm. | |
| 15 | Tho. Ashburnham . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 16 | Joh. Gainsford, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|---|------------------|
| 17 | | |
| 18 | Joh. Apseley, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 19 | Rad. Shirley, arm. | |
| | Paly of eight O. and Az. a canton Erm. | |
| 20 | Rich. Sackville, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 21 | Godr. Oxenbrig, arm. | |
| | G. a lion rampant queueé forché Arg. within a border V. charged an entoire of eight escalops O. | |
| 22 | Will. Ashburnham . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 23 | Tho. Morton, arm. | |
| | Quarterly G. and Erm.; in the first and fourth a goat's head erased Arg. | |
| 24 | Tho. Fienis, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

HENRY VIII.

| | | |
|----|---|-------------------|
| 1 | Joh. Leigh, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Edw. Lewknor, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Rog. Lewknor, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | God. Oxenbrigg, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Rich. Shirley, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Roger. Copley, arm. | |
| 7 | Joh. Leigh, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 8 | Will. Ashburnham . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Joh. Gainsford, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Rich. Carewe, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | God. Oxenbrigg, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Joh. Scott, arm. | |
| | Arg. three Katharine wheels S. within a border engrailed G. | |
| 13 | Edw. Bray, mil. | |
| | Arg. a chevron between three eagles' legs erased S. | |
| 14 | Rich. Covert, arm. . . | Slaugham, Sussex. |
| | G. a fess Erm. betwixt three leopards O. | |
| 15 | Will. Ashburnham . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 16 | Tho. West, mil. | |
| | Arg. a fess dancetté S. | |
| 17 | Rich. Shirley, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 18 | Joh. Dawtree, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 19 | Joh. Sackvill, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 20 | Rich. Belingham. | |
| | Arg. three hunters' horns stringed S. | |
| 21 | Rog. Copley, mil. | |
| 22 | Will. Goring, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 23 | Rog. Lewkenor, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 24 | Christop. Moore, arm. . | Looseley. |
| | Az. on a cross Arg. five martlets S. | |
| 25 | Joh. Palmer, arm. . . | Angmarin. |
| | O. two bars G. on each three trefoils Ar.; in chief a greyhound currant S. collared of the first. | |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 26 | Rich. Belengham . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 27 | Will. Goring, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 28 | Rich. Page, mil. | |
| 29 | Nich. Gainsford, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 30 | Edw. Bray, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 31 | Christoph. Moor, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 32 | Joh. Sacvile, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 33 | Tho. Darell, arm. | |
| | Az. a lion rampant O. crowned Arg. | |
| 34 | Rich. Belingham, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 35 | Joh. Palmer, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 36 | Joh. Thetcher, arm. | |
| 37 | Joh. Dawtree, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 38 | Joh. Sackvile, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

EDWARD VI.

| | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Tho. Carden, mil. | |
| 2 | Joh. Scott, arm. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Nich. Pelham, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Will. Goring, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Rob. Oxenbrigg, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Antho. Brown, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

PHIL. REX et MARI. REG.

| | | |
|---|--|------------------|
| 1 | Tho. Saunders, mil. . . | Chartwood. |
| | S. a chevron between three bulls' heads Arg. | |
| 2 | John Covert, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Will. Saunders, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Edw. Gage, mil. | |
| | Gyronné of four, Az. and Arg. a saltire G. | |
| 5 | Joh. Ashburnham . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Will. More, arm. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

ELIZ. REG.

| | | |
|---|--|------------------|
| 1 | Tho. Palmer, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Joh. Colepeper, arm. | |
| | Arg. a bend engrailed G. | |
| 3 | Joh. Stidolf, arm. | |
| | Arg. O. a chief S. two wolves' heads erased O. | |
| 4 | Hen. Goring, arm. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Will. Gresham. | |
| 6 | Rich. Covert, arm. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 7 | Antho. Pelham, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 8 | Will. Dawtree, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

(This year the two counties were divided.)

SHERIFFS OF SURREY ALONE.

| | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------|
| 9 | Franc. Carew, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|---|------------------------|------------------|

| Anno | Name | Place. |
|------|-------------------|------------------|
| 10 | Hen. Weston, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Tho. Lifeld, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Tho. Brown, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |

(This year the two counties were again united under one Sheriff.)

| | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| 13 | Joh. Pelham, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 14 | Tho. Palmer, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Fran. Shirley, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 16 | Joh. Rede, arm. et Rich. Polsted. | |
| 17 | Hen. Pelham, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 18 | Will. Gresham, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 19 | Tho. Shirley, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 20 | Georg. Goring, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 21 | Will. Moore, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 22 | Will. Morley, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 23 | Edw. Slifeld, arm. | |
| 24 | Tho. Brown, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 25 | Walt. Covert, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 26 | Tho. Bishop, arm. | Parham. |

Arg. on a bend cotised G. three bezants.

27 Rich. Bostock, arm.

S. a fess humet Arg.

| | | |
|----|--------------------|------------------|
| 28 | Nich. Parker, arm. | |
| 29 | Rich. Brown, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 30 | Joh. Carrell, arm. | Harting. |

Arg. three bars, and as many martlets in chief S.

| | | |
|----|--------------------|------------------|
| 31 | Thom. Pelham, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 32 | Hen. Pelham, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 33 | Robt. Linsey, arm. | |

O. an eagle displayed S. beaked and membered Az.; a chief vairy.

| | | |
|----|----------------------|------------------|
| 34 | Walt. Covert, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 35 | Nich. Parker, mil. | |
| 36 | Will. Gardeux, arm. | |
| 37 | Rich. Leech, arm. | |
| 38 | Edm. Culpeper, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 39 | Georg. Moore, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 40 | Jam. Colebrand, arm. | Botham. |

Az. three levels with plummets O.

41 Tho. Eversfeld, arm. Den.

Erm. on a bend S. three mullets O.

42 Edm. Boier, arm. Camberwell, Surrey.

O. a bend vairy betwixt two cotises G.

| | | |
|----|--------------------|------------------|
| 43 | Thom. Bishop, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 44 | Joh. Ashburnham | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 45 | Rob. Lynsey. | <i>ut prius.</i> |

JACOB REX.

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|--|--------------------|
| 1 | Rob. Linsey, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Hen. Goring, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Edw. Culpeper, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Tho. Hoskings, mil. | |
| 5 | Hen. Morley, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Georg. Gunter, mil. | |
| | S. three gauntlets within a border O. | |
| 7 | Thom. Hunt, mil. | |
| 8 | Joh. Lountesford. | |
| | Az. a chevron betwixt three boars O. coupé G. | |
| 9 | Edw. Bellingham, . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Will. Wignall, arm. . . | Tandridge, Surrey. |
| | Az. on a chevron O. betwixt three ostridges three mullets G. | |
| 11 | Edw. Goring, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Joh. Willdigos, mil. | |
| 13 | Rola. Tropps, Mor. et Joh. Morgan, mil. | |
| 14 | Joh. Shirley, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Joh. Middleton, arm. | |
| 16 | Joh. Howland, mil. . . | Shatham. |
| | Arg. two bars and three lions rampant in chief S. | |
| 17 | Nich. Eversfeld, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 18 | Rich. Michelborne. | |
| 19 | Franc. Leigh, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 20 | Tho. Springet, mil. | |
| 21 | Ben. Pelham, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 22 | Amb. Browne, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

CAR. REX.

- 1 Edr. Alford, arm.
G. six pears, three, two, and one; and a chief O.
- 2 Tho. Bowyer, arm. . . Leghthorn, Sussex.
O. a bend Vairy betwixt two cotises G.
- 3 Edw. Jourden, arm. . . Gatwik.
S. an eagle displayed betwixt two bendlets Ar. a canton sinister O.
- 4 Steph. Boord, mil.
- 5 Anth. May, arm.
G. a fess between eight billets O.
- 6 Will. Walter, mil. . . Wimbledon.
Az. a fess indented O. between three eagles Arg.
- 7
- 8 Joh. Chapman, mil.
- 9 Rich. Evelyn, arm. . . Wotton.
Az. a gryphon passant, and chief O.

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|----------------------|------------------|
| 10 | Will. Culpeper, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Will. Morley, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |

When I look upon these two counties, it puts me in mind of the epigram in the poet :

Nec cum te possum vivere, nec sine te.
 " Neither with thee can I well,
 Nor without thee can I dwell."

For these two shires of Surrey and Sussex generally had distinct sheriffs until the reign of king Edward the Second, when they were united under one. Then again divided in the ninth of queen Elizabeth ; united in the thirteenth ; divided again in the twelfth of king Charles, and so remain at this day. But how long this condition will continue is to me unknown ; seeing, neither *conjunctim* nor *divisim*, they seem very well satisfied.

SHERIFFS OF THIS COUNTY ALONE.

KING CHARLES.

- 12 Antho. Vincent, mil. . Stock Daberon.
 Az. three quartrefoils Arg.
- 13
- 14 Johan. Gresham, mil.
- 15 Joh. Howland, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 16 Tho. Smith, arm.
- 17 Georg. Price, arm.
- 18
- 19 Edru. Jorden, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 20 Mathe. Brand, mil.
- 21
- 22 Will. Wymondsal, mil. Putney.

RICHARD II.

19. JOHN ASHBURNHAM.—My poor and plain pen is willing, though unable, to add any lustre to this family of stupendous antiquity. The chief of this name was high sheriff of Sussex and Surrey, anno 1066, when William duke of Normandy invaded England, to whom king Harold wrote to assemble the *posse comitatum*, to make effectual resistance against that foreigner. The original hereof, an honourable heir-loom (worth as much as the owners thereof would value it at) was lately in the possession of this family ; a family wherein the eminency hath equalled the antiquity thereof, having been barons of England in the reign of king Henry the Third.

The last Sir John Ashburnham, of Ashburnham, married Elizabeth Beaumont, daughter of Sir Thomas Beaumont (afterwards by especial grace created Viscountess Crawmount in Scotland) ; and bare unto him two sons ; John, of the bedchamber to king Charles the First and Second ; and William,

cofferer to his majesty, who will build their name a story higher to posterity.*

HENRY VI.

29. JOHN LEWKENOR.—He was afterwards knighted by this king, and was a cordial zealot for the Lancastrian title, at last paying dear for his affections thereunto; for, in the reign of king Edward the Fourth, anno 1471, he, with three thousand others, was slain in the battle at Tewkesbury, valiantly fighting under prince Edward, son to king Henry the Sixth.

HENRY VII.

12. MATTHEW BROWN, Arm.—I would be highly thankful to him (gratitude is the gold wherewith scholars honestly discharge their debts in this kind) who would inform me how Sir Anthony Brown (a younger branch of this family) stood related to this sheriff: I mean *that* Sir Anthony, standard-bearer of England, second husband to Lucy fourth daughter to John Nevell, marquis Montacute, and grandfather to Sir Anthony Brown, whom queen Mary created Viscount Montacute. He was a zealous Romanist, for which queen Mary loved him much the more, and queen Elizabeth no whit the less, trusting and employing him in embassies of high consequence, as knowing he embraced his religion, not out of politic design, but pure devotion. He was direct ancestor to the right honourable the present viscount Montacute.

This viscount is eminently, but not formally, a baron of the land, having a place and vote in parliament by an express clause in his patent, but otherwise no particular title of a baron. This I observe for the unparalleled rarity thereof, and also to confute the peremptory position of such who maintain that only actual barons sit as peers in parliament.

HENRY VIII.

10. NICHOLAS CAREW, Mil.—He was a jolly gentleman, fit for the favour of king Henry the Eighth, who loved active spirits, as could keep pace with him in all achievements, and made him knight of the Garter, and master of his horse.

This Sir Nicholas built the fair house (or palace rather) at Beddington in this county, which, by the advantage of the water, is a paradise of pleasure.

Tradition in this family reporteth, how king Henry, then at bowls, gave this knight opprobrious language, betwixt jest and earnest; to which the other returned an answer rather true than discreet, as more consulting therein his own animosity than allegiance. The king, who in this kind would give and not take, being no good fellow in tart repartees, was so highly

* Of this family is the present noble Earl of Ashburnham; whose ancestor, Johnⁿ Ashburnham, Esq. was created a baron in 1689; he had two sons, of whom the youngest, John, was created Viscount and Earl in 1730.—ED.

offended thereat, that Sir Nicholas fell from the top of his favour to the bottom of his displeasure, and was bruised to death thereby. This was the true cause of his execution, though in our chronicles all is scored on his complying in a plot with Henry marquis of Exeter, and Henry lord Montague.

We must not forget, how, in the memory of our fathers, the last of this surname adopted his near kinsman, a Throckmorton, to be his heir, on condition to assume the name and arms of Carew. From him is lineally descended Sir Nicholas Carew, knight, who, I confidently hope, will continue and increase the honour of his ancient family.

EDWARD VI.

1. THOMAS CARDEN, Miles.—Some five years before, this knight was improbable to be sheriff of this or any other county, when cunning Gardiner got him into his clutches within the compass of the Six Articles, being with a lady (and some others of the king's privy chamber) indicted for heresy, and for aiding and abetting Anthony Persons, burnt at Windsor, as is before-mentioned.* But king Henry coming to the notice hereof, of his special goodness, without the suit of any man, defeated their foes, preserved their lives, and confirmed their pardon.†

ELIZABETHA REGINA.

20. GEORGE GORING.—He would do me a high favour, who would satisfy me how Sir George Goring, knight (bred in Sydney College in Cambridge, to which he was a benefactor) referred in kindred to this present sheriff.

This our Sir George was by king Charles the First created Baron of Hurst-per-Point in Sussex, and (after the death of his mother's brother, Edward lord Denny) Earl of Norwich. He is a phoenix, sole and single by himself (*vestigia sola retrorsum*), the only instance in a person of honour who found pardon for no offence, his loyalty to his sovereign. Afterwards, going beyond the seas, he was happily instrumental in advancing the peace betwixt Spain and Holland. I remember how the nobility of Bohemia, who sided with Frederic prince Palatine, gave for their motto, "COMPASSI CONREGNABIMUS;" meaning that such who had suffered with him in his adversity should share with him in his prosperity, when settled in his kingdom. But alas! their hopes failed them. But, blessed be God, this worthy lord, as he patiently bare his part in his Majesty's afflictions, so he now partaketh in his restitution, being captain of his guard.

TO THE READER.

May he be pleased to behold this my brief description of

* Berkshire, title MARTYRS.

† Fox's Martyrology, p. 1221.

Surrey, as a running collation to stay his stomach—no set meal to satisfy his hunger. But, to tell him good news, I hear that a plentiful feast in this kind is providing for his entertainment, by Edward Bish, Esq. a native of SURREY, intending a particular survey thereof.* Now, as when the sun *ariseth*, the moon *sneaketh down obscurely*, without any observation: so, when the pains of this worthy gentleman shall be public, I am not only contented, but desirous, that my weak endeavours (without further noise or notice) should sink in silence.

THE FAREWELL.

I have been credibly informed, that one Mr. Clarke, some seven-score years since, built at his charges the market-house of Farnham in this county. Once, reproving his workmen for going on so slowly, they excused themselves that they were hindered with much people pressing upon them, some liking, some disliking, the model of the fabric.

Hereupon Mr. Clarke caused this distich (hardly extant at this day) to be written in that house:

“ You who do like me give money to end me ;
You who dislike me give money to mend me.”

I wish this advice practised all over this county, by those who vent their various verdicts in praising or reproving structures erected *gratis* for the general good.

WORTHIES OF SURREY WHO HAVE FLOURISHED SINCE THE TIME OF FULLER.

Archibald ARGYLE, third duke, lord keeper of Scotland; born at Ham-house, Petersham; died 1761.

John ARGYLE, brother, second duke, statesman and general; born at Ham-house 1680.

John BACON, eminent sculptor; born at Southwark 1740; died 1799.

Josiah BACON, benefactor to his native parish; born at Bermondsey; died 1718.

Henry St. John BOLINGBROKE, viscount, statesman and philosopher; born at Battersea 1672; died 1751.

William COBBETT, M.P. political writer; born at Farnham 1762; died 1835.

Dr. Samuel CROXHALL, archdeacon of Salop, and author; born at Walton-upon-Thames; died 1752.

Sir John Thos. DUCKWORTH, admiral; born at Leatherhead 1748, or 1749.

* See more of him in the Life of Nicholas Upton, in Devonshire.—F.

Sir Philip FRANCIS, political writer, and presumed author of the "Letters of Junius;" born 1748; died 1818.

Edward GIBBON, author of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" born at Putney 1731; died 1794.

N. HARDINGE, clerk of the House of Commons, Latin poet; born at Canbury 1700.

Edward LOVIBOND, scholar and poet; died 1775.

Rev. T. R. MALTHUS, author of the celebrated "Essay on Population;" born at Albury 1766; died 1835.

Israel MAUDUIT, political writer; born at Bermondsey 1708.

Richard MOUNTENEY, lawyer, and classical editor; born at Putney 1707.

John PARTRIDGE, the celebrated astrologer; born at East Sheen; died 1715.

Charlotte SMITH, elegant poetess; born at Stoke near Guildford, or Bignor Park, Sussex, 1749.

Augustus Montague TOPLADY, champion of the Calvinists; born at Farnham 1740; died 1788.

Robert WOOD, mathematician, and parliamentarian; born at Pepperharrow; died 1685.

Basil WOODD, divine and author; born at Richmond 1760.

. The county of Surrey has been admirably illustrated by the pen of the historian and the pencil of the artist. John Norden, who made a complete survey of the county, was among the earliest of its topographers. Mr. Aubrey also made a survey, and perambulated the whole county; and his labours were revised and published by Dr. Rawlinson, under the title of *The Natural History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey*; the work being commenced in 1673, and completed in 1719. In 1736, Mr. N. Salmon brought out his *Antiquities of Surrey*, collected from the ancient records. These works, however, were in a measure superseded by the labours of the Rev. O. Manning, which were continued by the indefatigable exertions of Mr. W. Bray, and completed, in three vols. folio, in 1804. In addition to these we have various Works of a local nature; the principal of which are, the *Histories of Croydon*, by Dr. Ducarel (1783), and by the Rev. D.W. Garrow (1818); of *Lambeth*, by Dr. Ducarel (1785), by J. Nichols (1786), by the Rev. S. Denne (1795), and by T. Allen (1828); *History of St. Saviour's, Southwark*, by Concanen and Morgan (1795); *Promenade round Dorking* (1824); Sir W. Chambers' *Account of Kew Gardens, &c.*—ED.

SUSSEX.

Sussex hath Surrey on the north, Kent on the east, the sea on the south, and Hampshire on the west. It is extended along the sea-side three-score miles in length, but is contented with a third of those miles in the breadth thereof. A fruitful county, though very dirty for the travellers therein, so that it may be better measured to its advantage by days' journeys than by miles. Hence it is, that, in the late order for regulating the wages of coachmen, at such a price a day and distance from London, Sussex alone was excepted, as wherein shorter way or better pay was allowed. Yet the gentry of this county well content themselves in the very badness of passage therein, as which secureth their provisions at reasonable prices; which, if mended, *Higlers* would mount, as *bajulating** them to London.

It is peculiar to this county, that all the rivers (and those, I assure you, are very many) have their fountains and falls in this shire (though one may seem somewhat suspicious) as being bred, living (though not to their full strength and stature of being navigable), and dying therein, swallowed up by the sea.

It is sufficient evidence of the plenty of this county, that the toll of the wheat, corn, and malt, growing or made about and sold in the city of Chichester, doth amount yearly, at a half-penny a quarter, to sixty pounds and upwards† (as the gatherers thereof will attest); and the numbers of the bushels we leave to be audited by better arithmeticians.

It hath been said that the first baron, viscount, and earl in England,‡ all three have, and have had for some term of time, their chief residence in this county; and it is more civility to believe all than to deny any part of the report, though, sure I am, this observation was discomposed at the death of the earl of Essex, since which time viscount Hereford is the first person in England of that dignity.

* Hence *Radgers*.

† So was I informed by Mr. Peckham, the recorder of Chichester.—F.

‡ Lord Abergavenny, Viscount Montacute, and the Earl of Arundel.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

IRON.*

Great the necessity hereof; some nations having lived in the ignorance of gold and silver, scarce any without the use of iron. Indeed we read not of it in making the Tabernacle (though from no mention no use thereof therein cannot infallibly be inferred), which being but a slight and portable building, brass might supply the want thereof. But in the Temple, which was a firmer fabric, we find “Iron for the things of Iron,”† and a hundred thousand talents‡ of that metal employed therein.

Great the quantity of iron made in this county; whereof much used therein, and more exported thence into other parts of the land, and beyond the seas. But whether or no the private profit thereby will at long-running countervail the public loss in the destruction of woods, I am as unwilling to discuss as unable to decide. Only let me add the ensuing complaint, wherein the timber-trees of this county deplore their condition, in my opinion richly worth the reader’s perusal:

“Jove’s oak, the warlike ash, veined elm, the softer beech
Short hazel, maple plain, light asp, the bending wych,
Tough holly, and smooth birch, must altogether burn:
What should the builders serve, supplies the forgers’ turn;
When under public good, base private gain takes hold,
And we poor woful Woods to ruin lastly sold.”

But it is to be hoped that a way may be found out, to *charke* sea-coal in such manner as to render it useful for the making of iron. All things are not found out in one age, as reserved for future discovery; and that perchance may be easy for the next, which seems impossible to this generation.

TALC.

Talc (in Latin *talchum*) is a cheap kind of mineral, which this county plentifully affords, though not so fine as what is fetched from Venice. It is white and transparent like crystal, full of streaks or veins, which prettily scatter themselves. Being calcined and variously prepared, it maketh a curious white-wash, which some justify lawful, because clearing not changing complexion. It is a great astringent, yet used but little in physic. Surely Nature would not have made it such a hypocrite, to hang out so fair a sign, except some guest of quality were lodged therein; I mean, it would not appear so beautiful to the eye, except some concealed worth were couched therein; inclining me to believe that the virtue thereof is not yet fully discovered.

* Sussex has for some time ceased to be the county from which iron is principally obtained.—ED.

† 1 Chronicles, xxix. 2.

‡ Ibidem, xxix. 7.

WHEAT-EARS.

Wheat-ears is a bird peculiar to this county, hardly found out of it. It is so called, because fattest when wheat is ripe, whereon it feeds; being no bigger than a lark, which it equalleth in the fineness of the flesh, far exceedeth in the fatness thereof. The worst is, that being only seasonable in the heat of summer, and naturally larded with lumps of fat, it is soon subject to corrupt, so that (though abounding within forty miles) London poulterers have no mind to meddle with them, which no care in carriage can keep from putrefaction. That palate-man shall pass in silence, who, being seriously demanded his judgment concerning the abilities of a great lord, concluded him a man of very weak parts, "because once he saw him, at a great feast, feed on chickens when there were wheat-ears on the table."

I will add no more in praise of this bird, for fear some female reader may fall in longing for it, and unhappily be disappointed of her desire.

CARPS.

It is a stately fish, but not long naturalized in England;* and of all fresh-water fishes (the eel only excepted) lives longest out of his proper element. They breed (which most other fishes do not) several months in one year; though in cold ponds they take no comfort to increase. A learned writer† observeth, they live but ten years; though others assign them a far longer life.

They are the better for their age and bigness‡ (a rule which holds not in other fishes); and their tongues by ancient Roman palate-men were counted most delicious meat; though, to speak properly, they have either no tongues in their mouths, or all their mouths are tongues, as filled with a carneous substance, whilst their teeth are found in their throats. There is a kind of frog which is a professed foe unto them; insomuch, that of a hundred carps put into a pond, not five of them have been found therein a year after. And though some may say perchance two-legged frogs stole them away, yet the strict care of their owners in watching them disproved all suspicion thereof.

Now as this county is eminent for both sea and river fish, namely an Arundel mullet, a Chichester lobster, a Shelsey cockle, and an Amerly trout; so Sussex aboundeth with more carps than any other of this nation.§ And though not so great as Jovius reporteth to be found in the Lurian lake in

* See hereafter, under the MEMORABLE PERSONS in this County.

† Sir Francis Bacon, in his "History of Life and Death."

‡ Gesnar and Janus Dubranus.

§ Mr. Isack Walton, in his "Complete Angler."

Italy, weighing more than fifty pounds,* yet those generally of great and goodly proportion. I need not add, that physicians account the galls of carps, as also a stone in their heads, to be medicinal; only I will observe that, because Jews will not eat *caviare* made of sturgeon (because coming from a fish wanting scales, and therefore forbidden in the Levitical law†); therefore the Italians make greater profit of the spawn of carps, whereof they make a red caviare, well pleasing the Jews both in palate and conscience.

All I will add of carps is this, that Ramus himself doth not so much redound in dichotomies as they do; seeing no one bone is to be found in their body, which is not forked or divided into two parts at the end thereof.

MANUFACTURES.

GREAT GUNS.

It is almost incredible how many are made of the iron in this county. Count Gondomer well knew their goodness, when of king James he so often begged the boon to transport them.

A monk of Mentz (some three hundred years since) is generally reputed the first founder of them. Surely ingenuity may seem transposed, and to have crossed her hands, when about the same time a soldier found out printing; and it is questionable which of the two inventions hath done more good, or more harm. As for guns, it cannot be denied, that though most behold them as instruments of cruelty; partly, because subjecting valour to chance; partly, because guns give no quarter (which the sword sometimes doth); yet it will appear that, since their invention, victory hath not stood so long a neuter, and hath been determined with the loss of fewer lives. Yet do I not believe what soldiers commonly say, "that he was cursed in his mother's belly, who is killed with a cannon," seeing many prime persons have been slain thereby.

Such as desire to know the pedigree and progress of great guns in England may be pleased to take notice, 1. Anno 1535, John Oaven was the first Englishman, who in England cast brass ordnance, cannons, culverings, &c.‡ 2. Peter Baud,§ a Frenchman, in the first of king Edward the Sixth, was the first who in England cast iron ordnance, falcons, falconers, minions, &c. 3. Thomas Johnson, covenant-servant to Peter aforesaid, succeeded and exceeded his master, casting them clearer and better. He died about 1600.

Some observe, that God hath so equally divided the advan-

* Mr. Pennant notices, from Jovius, that they were sometimes taken in the *Lacus Lurius*, of two hundred pounds weight, but of his own knowledge could speak of none that exceeded twenty. Others are reported to have been taken in the *Dneister*, that were five feet in length.—ED.

† Leviticus xi. 12.

‡ Stow's Annals, p. 572.

§ Idem, p. 584.

tage of weapons between us and Spain, that their steel makes the best swords, our iron the most useful ordnance.

GLASS.

Plenty hereof is made in this county, though not so fine as what Tyre affordeth, fetched from the river Belus and the Cenedevian lake; nor so pure as is wrought at Chiosa nigh Venice, whereof the most refined falls but one degree short of crystal; but the coarse glasses here serve well enough for the common sort, for vessels to drink in. The workmen in this mystery are much increased since 1557, as may appear by what I read in an author writing that very year:*

“As for glass-makers they be scant in this land,
Yet one there is as I do understand,
And in Sussex is now his habitation,
At Chiddingsfold he works of his occupation.”

These brittle commodities are subject to breaking upon any casualty; and hereupon I must transmit a passage to posterity, which I received from an author beyond exceptions.

A nobleman, who shall be nameless, living not many miles from Cambridge (and highly in favour with the earl of Leicester) begged of queen Elisabeth all the plate of that university, as useful for scholars, and more for state than service, for superfluity than necessity. The queen granted his suit, upon condition to find glasses for the scholars. The lord considering this might amount to more than his barony would maintain (except he could compass the Venetian artist, who, as they say, could make “*vitra sine vitio fragilitatis pellucida*,” yea, could consolidate glass to make it malleable) let his petition, which was as charitable as discreet, sink in silence.

By the way be it observed, that though coarse glass-making was, in this county, of great antiquity, yet “the first making of Venice glasses in England began at the Crotchet Friars in London, about the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth, by one Jacob Venaline, an Italian.”†

THE BUILDINGS.

CHICHESTER Cathedral is a fine fabric, built (after it had been twice consumed with fire) by bishop Seffride (the second of the name) about the year 1193. Country folk are confident in their tradition, that the master-workman built Salisbury, and his man the church of Chichester; and if so, “*sequitur Dominum non passibus æquis*.” But proportion of time ———— confuteth the conceit, seeing Seffride flourished under king John, ———— and bishop Poor (the founder of Salisbury) lived much later under king Henry the Third.

Now though Seffride bestowed the cloth and making on the

* Thomas Charnock, in his Breviary of Philosophy, cap. i

† Stow's Chronicle, p. 1040.

church, bishop Sherborne gave the trimming and best lace thereto in the reign of king Henry the Seventh. I am sorry I can follow the allegory so far, being informed that now it is not only seam-ript, but torn in the whole cloth, having lately a great part thereof fallen down to the ground.

ARUNDEL Castle is of great esteem, the rather because a local earldom is cemented to the walls thereof. Some will have it so named from Arundel, the horse of Beavoice the champion. I confess it is not without precedent in antiquity, for places to take names from horses, meeting with the promontory Bucephalus in Peloponnesus,* where some report the horse of Alexander buried; and Bellonius will have it for the same cause called Cavalla at this day. But this castle was so called long before that imaginary horse was foaled, who cannot be fancied elder than his master Beavoice, flourishing after the Conquest, long before which Arundel was so called from the river Arund running hard by it.

PETWORTH, the house of the earls of Northumberland, is most famous for a stately stable, the best of any subject's in Christendom. Comparisons must move in their own spheres, and princes only are meet to measure with princes. Tell me not therefore of the duke of Saxony's stable at Dresden, wherein are a hundred twenty and eight horses of service (with a magazine out of which he can arm thirty thousand horse and foot at a day's warning), that elector being the most potent prince in the empire. But is not the proportion fair, that Petworth stable affordeth standing in state for three-score horse with all necessary accommodations?

WONDERS.

Expect not here I should insert what William of Newbury writeth (to be recounted rather amongst the untruths than wonders), viz. "That in this county, not far from Battle abbey, in the place where so great a slaughter of the Englishmen was made, after any shower, presently sweateth forth very fresh blood out of the earth, as if the evidence thereof did plainly declare the voice of blood there shed, and crieth still from the earth unto the Lord."

This is as true, as that in white chalky countries (about Baldock in Hertfordshire) after rain run rivulets of milk; neither being any thing else than the water discoloured, according to the complexion of the earth thereabouts.

PROVERBS.

"He is none of the Hastings."]

This proverb, though extended all over England, is properly reduceable to this county as originated there; for there is a haven town named Hastings therein, which some erroneously

* Mela, Pausanias, Ptolemy, Pliny.

conceive so called from *haste* or *speed*, because William the [afterwards] Conqueror, landing there, did, as Matthew Paris sayeth, with *haste*, or speedily, erect some small fortification. But sure it is that there is a noble and ancient family of the Hastings in this land (I will not say first taking their name from this town), who formerly were earls of Pembroke, and still are of Huntingdon.

Now men commonly say, They are none of the Hastings, who being slow and slack go about business with no agility. Such they also call *dull dromedaries* by a foul mistake, merely because of the affinity of that name to our English word *dreaming*, applied to such who go slowly and sleepily about their employment; whereas indeed dromedaries are creatures of a constant and continuing swiftness, so called from the Greek word *δρόμος*, *cursus*, or a race; and are the *cursitors* for travel for the Eastern country.

MARTYRS.

Grievous the persecution in this county under John Christopherson the bishop thereof. Such his havoc in burning poor Protestants in one year, that had he sat long in that see, and continued after that rate, there needed no iron mills to rarefy the woods of this county, which this BONNER, junior, would have done of himself.

I confess, the Papists admire him as a most able and profound divine; which mindeth me of an epigram made by one who, being a suitor to a surly and scornful mistress, after he had largely praised her rare parts and divine perfections, concluded,

“ She hath too much divinity for me :
Oh! that she had some more humanity !”

The same may this diocese say of Christopherson, who, though carrying much of Christ in his surname, did bear nothing of him in his nature; no meekness, mildness, or mercy; being addicted wholly to cruelty and destruction; burning no fewer than ten in one fire in Lewes, and seventeen others at several times in sundry places.

CARDINALS.

HERBERT de BOSHAM was born at Bosham, a goodly manor in this county* (which earl Godwin craftily kissed out of the archbishop of Canterbury†); and, being a good scholar, he was a *manubus* (I mean to *write* not to *fight* for him) unto Thomas Becket archbishop of Canterbury. He was present at his murder-martyring; and had the discretion to make no resistance, lest he had been sent the same way with his master. However, amongst many other books, he wrote the story of his master's death. Going over into Italy, he was, by Pope Alexander the Third,

* Bishop Godwin, in his Catalogue of Cardinals, p. 165.

† Camden's Britannia, in Sussex.

made archbishop of Beneventum; and, in the month of December 1178, created cardinal; but by what title it is unknown, as also is the exact date of his death.

PRELATES.

JOHN PECKHAM, born of obscure parents in this county;* bred, when a boy, in Lewes; when a youth, a Franciscan in Oxford; when a young man, in Paris; when a man, he lived in Lyons (where he became canon); when a grave man, in Rome, there made auditor of causes in that court; when an old man, in Canterbury, preferred against his will (except out of cunning he would seem courted into what he coveted), by the Pope's plenary power to be archbishop thereof.

Peckham believed the pope invited him freely to that place, when soon after he was called upon to pay a sad reckoning, no less than four thousand marks. A worthy man he was in his place, who neither feared the laity nor flattered the clergy, impartially imposing on both (if appearing peccant) most severe penance. He was a great punisher of pluralists, and enjoiner of residence.

His canon's place at Lyons he not only kept during his life, but left it to his successors, who held it *in commendam* some hundred years afterwards. Loath they were to part with it, as a safe retreating place in case our English kings should banish them the realm: besides it was a convenient inn for them to lodge at, as almost in the midway of their journey betwixt Canterbury and Rome.

He sat archbishop almost fourteen years; built and endowed a college at Wingham; yet left a great estate to his kindred. I believe his wealth well gotten, because the land purchased therewith hath lasted so long in the lineage of his allies, in this and the next county, even to our age. He died anno Domini 1294.

ROBERT WINCHELSEY.—Although Bishop Godwin† saith, "Ubi natus traditur, opinor, à nemine;" yet, considering the custom of the clergy in that age, none can doubt his birth in this county, except any should deny Winchelsea to be therein. He was bred in the neighbouring shire of Kent, where he was such a proficient in grammar learning, all did foretell that he [then the *arch-scholar* in the school] in due time would be *archbishop* of the see of Canterbury.

He was afterwards admitted in Merton College in Oxford; went thence to Paris, where he took the degree of master of arts, and became rector (perchance no more than a regent amongst us) of that university. Returning to Oxford, he there

* The substance of his life is taken out of Bishop Godwin, in his Catalogue of Archbishops of Canterbury.

† Out of whom the substance is taken of what followeth.

proceeded doctor of divinity, and became chancellor thereof; successively canon of Paul's, archdeacon of Essex, and archbishop of Canterbury. He went to Rome, to procure his pall of Pope Celestine.

This is that Celestine, formerly an Eremite, whom a cardinal (afterward his successor by the name of Boniface the Eighth) persuaded, by a voice through a hollow trunk, to resign his Popedom, and return into the wilderness; which he did accordingly. Herein his Holiness did trust the spirit before he did try it,* contrary to the counsel of the apostle. But this Pope, appearing fallible in his chamber, if in his chair, and consulting his conclave of cardinals, no doubt would not have been deceived.

He easily obtained his pall, and refused a cardinal's cap offered unto him. Returning to Canterbury, he was there solemnly enthroned, and on the same day consecrated one bishop, bestowed twelve rich benefices on twelve doctors, and twelve meaner livings on as many bachelors in divinity.

Confiding in the canon of the council of Lyons, which forbade the clergy to pay any taxes to princes without the consent of the Pope, he created much molestation to himself, king Edward the First using him very harshly, till at last he overcame all with his patience. For the main, he was a worthy prelate and excellent preacher. Being learned himself, he loved and preferred learned men. Prodigious his hospitality, being reported that Sundays and Fridays he fed no fewer than four thousand men when corn was cheap, and five thousand when it was dear;† and because it shall not be said but my belief can be as large as his bounty, I give credit thereunto. Otherwise it seemeth suspicious, as a mock-imitation of those self-same numbers of persons, which Christ, at two several times,‡ miraculously fed with loaves and fishes. His charity went home to them which could not come to it, sending to such who were absented by their impotencies.

After his death, happening anno Domini 1313, he was accounted (though not the Pope's) the poor man's saint (bountiful men will always be canonized in the calendar of beggars); poor people repairing in flocks to the place of his burial, and superstitiously praying unto him; and they could best tell whether they found as much benefit from his tomb when dead, as at his table when living.

THOMAS BRADWARDINE§ was descended of an ancient family at Bradwardine in Herefordshire, who removing thence

* 1 John iv. 1.

† Godwin, in his Catalogue of Bishops of Canterbury, p. 147.

‡ Matthew xv. 38, and xiv. 21.

§ Bale, Mr. Parker in *Antiquitates Britannicæ*, J. Pits, Bishop Godwin, and Sir Henry Savile, in his Life prefaced to his book "*De causâ Dei*."

had settled themselves for three generations in this county where this Thomas was born, in or near the city of Chichester. He was bred fellow of Merton College in Oxford, where he became a most exquisite mathematician and deep divine, being commonly called Doctor Profundus. He was confessor to king Edward the Third; and some impute our great conquest in France, not so much to the prowess of that king, as to the prayers of this his chaplain. He constantly preached in the camp, industry to officers, obedience to common soldiers, humility to all in good, patience in bad success. He exhorted them to be pious to God, dutiful to their king, pitiful to all captives; to be careful in making, faithful in keeping articles with their enemies. After the death of Stratford, he was made archbishop of Canterbury; and at Avignon (where the Pope then resided) received his consecration. Here he was accounted ἀγροικότερος somewhat clownish, by the Romish court; partly because he could not mode it with the Italians, but chiefly because, money being the general turnkey to preferment in that place, he was merely advanced for his merit.

But that which most recommended his memory to posterity, is that worthy book he made *de Causâ Dei*, wherein speaking of Pelagius, he complaineth in his second book, that, “totus pænè mundus, ut timeo et doleo, post hunc abiit, et erroribus ejus favet,” (I fear and lament that almost the whole world runs after him, and favours his errors.) Bradwardine, therefore, undertook to be champion for grace and God’s cause, against such who were not “defensores, sed deceptores, sed inflatores, sed præcipitatores liberi arbitrii,” as Augustine* calleth them; and as the same father saith of Cicero, “dum liberos homines esse volunt, faciunt sacrilegos.”† He died at Lambeth, in October, anno Domini 1349.

THOMAS ARUNDELL was the fourth archbishop of Canterbury who was born in this county: son he was to Robert, brother to Richard Fitz Alen, both earls of Arundell. Herein he standeth alone by himself, that the name Arundell speaks him both nobleman and clergyman; the title of his father’s honour, and place of his own birth, meeting both in the castle of Arundell.

It was either his nobility, or ability, or both, which in him did *supplere ætatem*, qualifying him to be bishop of Ely at twenty-two years of age.‡ He was afterwards archbishop of York, and at last of Canterbury 1396; and three several times lord chancellor of England, viz. in the tenth of Richard the Second, 1386: in the fifteenth of Richard the Second, 1391; the eleventh of Henry the Fourth, 1410.

* Augustine de Gratiâ, et Libero Arbitrio, cap. 14.

† Idem, de Civitate Dei, lib. v. cap. 9.

‡ Godwin, in the Archbishops of Canterbury.

By king Richard the Second, when his brother the earl of Arundell was beheaded, this Thomas was banished the land. Let him thank his Orders for saving his life; the tonsure of his hair for the keeping of his head; who otherwise had been sent the same path and pace with his brother.

Returning in the first of king Henry the Fourth, he was restored to his archbishopric. Such who commend his courage for being the church's champion, when a powerful party in parliament pushed at the revenues thereof, condemn his cruelty to the Wickliffites, being the first who persecuted them with fire and faggot. As for the manner of his death, we will neither carelessly wink at it, nor curiously stare on it; but may with a serious look solemnly behold it. He who had stopped the mouths of so many servants of God from preaching his word, was himself famished to death by a swelling in his throat. But seeing we bear in our bodies the seeds of all sicknesses (as of all sins in our souls) it is not good to be over-bold and busy in our censures on such casualties. He died February 20, 1413, and lieth buried in his cathedral at Canterbury.

Reader, for the greater credit of this county, I put there four archbishops together; otherwise bishop Burwash (following hereafter) in time preceded the two latter.

HENRY BURWASH, so named, saith my author,* (which is enough for my discharge) from Burwash, a town in this county. He was one of noble alliance. And when this is said, all is said to his commendation, being otherwise neither good for church nor state, sovereign nor subjects; covetous, ambitious, rebellious, injurious.

Say not, "what makes him here then amongst the Worthies?" For, though neither ethically nor theologically, yet historically he was remarkable, affording something for our information, though not imitation.

He was recommended by his kinsman Bartholomew de Badilismere (baron of Leeds in Kent) to king Edward the Second, who preferred him bishop of Lincoln. It was not long before, falling into the king's displeasure, his temporalities were seized on, and afterwards on his submission restored. Here, instead of new gratitude, retaining his old grudge, he was most forward to assist the queen in the deposing of her husband.† He was twice lord treasurer, once chancellor,‡ and once sent over ambassador to the duke of Bavaria. He died anno Domini 1340.

Such as mind to be merry may read the pleasant story of his apparition, being condemned after death to be *viridis viridarius* (a green forester,) because in his lifetime he had violently

* Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 213.

† Godwin, in the Bishops of Lincoln.

‡ J. Philipot, in his Catalogue of Chancellors.

enclosed other men's grounds into his park. Surely such fictions keep up the best *park* of Popery (*purgatory*), whereby their fairest *game* and greatest *gain* is preserved.*

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

WILLIAM BARLOW, D.D. — My industry hath not been wanting in quest of the place of his nativity; but all in vain. Seeing, therefore, I cannot fix his character on his cradle, I am resolved (rather than omit him) to fasten it on his coffin, this county wherein he had his last preferment.

A man he was of much *motion* and *promotion*. First, I find him canon regular of St. Osith's in Essex, and then prior of Bisham in Berkshire; then preferred by king Henry the Eighth, bishop of St. Asaph, and consecrated February 22, 1535; translated thence, the April following, to St. David's, remaining thirteen years in that see. In the third of king Edward the Sixth, he was removed to the bishopric of Bath and Wells. Flying the land in the reign of queen Mary, he became superintendent of the English congregation at Embden. Coming back into England, by queen Elizabeth he was advanced bishop of Chichester.

It is a riddle, why he chose rather to enter into new first-fruits, and begin at Chichester, than return to Bath, a better bishopric. Some suggest, that he was loath to go back to Bath, having formerly consented to the expiation of that bishopric; whilst others make his consent to signify nothing, seeing empowered sacrilege is not so mannerly as to ask any, By your leave.

He had a numerous and prosperous female issue, as appeareth by the epitaph on his wife's monument, in a church in Hampshire, though one shall get no credit in translating them:

*Hic Agathæ tumulus Barloi, præsulis inde,
Erulis inde, iterum præsulis, uxor erat.
Prole benta fuit, plena annis; quinque suarum,
Præsulibus vidit, præsulis ipsa, datas.*

“ Barlow's wife, Agathe, doth here remain;
Bishop, then exile, bishop then again.
So long she lived, so well his children sped,
She saw *five* bishops, her *five* daughters wed.”

Having sat about ten years in his see, he peaceably ended his life, December 10, 1569.

WILLIAM JUXON was born at Chichester in this county, bred fellow in Saint John's college in Oxford, where he proceeded bachelor of law; very young, but very able for that degree; and afterwards became doctor in the same faculty, and president of the college.

One in whom nature had not omitted, but grace hath ordered,

* Godwin, in the Bishops of Lincoln.

the tetrarch humour of choler, being admirably master of his pen and his passion. For his abilities, he was successively preferred, by king Charles the First, bishop of Hereford and London, and for some years lord treasurer of England; a troublesome place in those times, it being expected that he should make *much brick* (though not altogether without, yet) with very little *straw* allowed unto him. Large then the expenses, low the revenues of the Exchequer. Yet those coffers which he found empty, he left filling; and had left full, had peace been preserved in the land, and he continued in his place. Such the mildness of his temper, that petitioners for money (when it was not to be had) departed well pleased with his denials, they were so civilly languaged. It may justly seem a wonder, that, whereas few spake well of bishops at that time, (and lord treasurers at all times are liable to the complaints of a discontented people), though both offices met in this man, yet, with Demetrius, "he was well reported of all men, and of the truth itself."*

He lived to see much shame and contempt undeservedly poured on his function; and all the while possessed his own soul in patience. He beheld those of his order to lose their votes in parliament; and their insulting enemies hence concluded (loss of speech being a sad symptom of approaching death) that their final extirpation would follow, whose own experience at this day giveth the lie to their malicious collection. Nor was it the least part of this prelate's honour, that, amongst the many worthy bishops of our land, king Charles the First selected him for his confessor at his martyrdom. He formerly had had experience (in the case of the earl of Strafford) that this bishop's conscience was bottomed on piety, not policy; the reason that from him he received the sacrament, good comfort and counsel, just before he was murdered. I say just before that royal martyr was *murdered*; a fact so foul, that it alone may confute the error of the Pelagians; maintaining, "that all sin cometh by imitation," the universe not formerly affording such a precedent; as if those regicides had purposely designed to disprove the observation of Solomon, that "there is no new thing under the sun." King Charles the Second, anno Domini 1660, preferred him archbishop of Canterbury; which place he worthily graceth at the writing hereof, February 1, 1660.

ACCEPTUS FREWEN, D.D. was born at Northiam in this county, bred fellow of Magdalen college in Oxford, and afterwards became president thereof; and, after some mediate preferments, was, by king Charles the First, advanced bishop of Coventry and Lichfield; and since, by king Charles the Second, made archbishop of York.

But the matter whereof porcelain or china dishes are made, must be ripened many years in the earth before it comes to full perfection. The living are not the proper objects of the historian's pen, who may be misinterpreted to flatter, even when he falls short of their due commendation, the reason why I add no more in the praise of this worthy prelate.

As to the nativities of archbishops, one may say of this county, "Many shires have done worthily, but Sussex surmounteth them all;" having bred *five* archbishops of Canterbury; and at this instant claiming for her natives the two metropolitans of our nation.

STATESMEN.

THOMAS SACKVILL, son and heir to Sir Richard Sackvill (chancellor and sub-treasurer of the Exchequer, and privy-councillor to queen Elizabeth) by Winifred his wife, daughter to Sir John Bruges, was bred in the university of Oxford, where he became an excellent poet, leaving both Latin and English poems of his composing to posterity.* Then studied he law in the Temple, and took the degree of barrister;† afterward he travelled into foreign parts, detained for a time a prisoner in Rome, whence his liberty was procured for his return into England, to possess the vast inheritance left him by his father, whereof in short time, by his magnificent prodigality, he spent the greatest part, till he seasonably began to spare, growing near to the bottom of his estate.

The story goes, that this young gentleman coming to an alderman of London, who had gained great pennyworths by his former purchases of him, was made (being now in the wane of his wealth) to wait the coming down of the alderman so long, that his generous humour being sensible of the incivility of such attendance, resolved to be no more beholding to wealthy pride, and presently turned a thrifty improver of the remainder of his estate. If this be true, I could wish that all aldermen would *state it* on the like occasion, on condition their noble debtors would but make so good use thereof.

But others make him a convert of queen Elizabeth (his cousin-german once removed), who by her frequent admonitions diverted the torrent of his profusion. Indeed she would not know him, till he began to know himself, and then heaped places of honour and trust upon him, creating him, 1. Baron of Buckhurst in this county (the reason why we have placed him therein) anno Domini 1566. 2. Sending him ambassador into France, anno 1571; into the Low Countries, anno 1586. 3. Making him knight of the order of the Garter, anno 1589. 4. Appointing him treasurer of England, 1599.

He was chancellor of the university of Oxford, where he

* Mills, Catalogue of Honour, p. 412.

† Idem, ibidem.

entertained queen Elizabeth with a most sumptuous feast.* His elocution was good, but inditing better; and therefore no wonder if his secretaries could not please him,† being a person of so quick dispatch, (faculties which yet run in the blood.) He took a roll of the names of all suitors, with the date of their first addresses; and these in order had their hearing, so that a fresh man could not leap over the head of his senior, except in urgent affairs of state.

Thus having made amends to his house for his mis-spent time, both in increase of estate and honour, being created earl of Dorset by king James, he died on the 19th of April, 1608.

CAPITAL JUDGES.

Sir JOHN JEFFRY, Knight, was born in this county, as I have been informed. It confirmeth me herein, because he left a fair estate in this shire (judges generally building their nest near the place where they were hatched), which descended to his daughter. He so profited in the study of our municipal law, that he was preferred secondary judge of the Common Pleas; and thence advanced by queen Elizabeth, in Michaelmas term, the nineteenth of her reign, to be lord chief baron of the Exchequer, which place he discharged for the term of two years, to his great commendation. He left one only daughter and heir, married to Sir Edward Mountague (since baron of Boughton), by whom he had but one daughter, Elizabeth, married to Robert Bertie, earl of Lindsey, mother to the truly honourable Mountague earl of Lindsey and lord great chamberlain of England. This worthy judge died in the twenty-first of queen Elizabeth.

SOLDIERS.

The ABBOT of BATTLE.—He is a pregnant proof, that one may leave no name and yet a good memory behind him. His Christian or surname cannot be recovered out of our chronicles,‡ which hitherto I have seen. But take his worth as followeth:

King Richard the Second, in the beginning of his reign, was in *nonage*; and his council, some will say, in *dotage*; leaving the land and sea to defend themselves, whilst they indulged their private factions.

This invited the French to invade this county, where they did much mischief, plundering (the thing was known in England before the name) the people thereof, and carrying away captive the prior of Lewes. And no wonder if our abbot was startled therewith, seeing it may pass for a proverb in these parts:

“Ware the abbot of Battle,
When the prior of Lewes is taken prisoner.”

* Camden's Elizabeth, in p. 1592.

† See *Fragmenta Regalia*, in his *Character* written by Sir Robert Naunton.

‡ Holinshed, Stow, Speed, &c.

Wherefore (though no sheriff) he got together (as well as he might) the *posse comitatús*; and, putting it in as good a posture of defence as the time would permit, marched to Winchelsea, and fortified it.

Some condemned him herein, it being incongruous for a clergyman to turn soldier. They objected also, that he ought to have expected orders from above; doing *rectum* but not *rectè*, for want of a commission.

Others commended him; to *save and preserve* being the most proper performance of a spiritual person, that “in hostes publicos, omnis homo miles:” that, though it be treason for any to fight a foe in a set field without command from the Supreme Power, yet one may (if he can) repel a rout of armed thieves invading a land; the first being the fittest time for such a purpose, the occasion itself giving (though no express) an implicit commission for the same. This abbot rather used the shield than the sword, being only on the defensive side.

Well, the French followed the abbot, and besieged him in the town of Winchelsea. In bravado they dared him to send out one, two, three, four, or more, to try the mastery in fight, to be encountered with an equal number. But the abbot refused to retail his men out in such parcels, alleging “that he was a spiritual person not to challenge but only defend.”

Then the French let fly their great guns; and I take it to be the first and last time they were ever planted by a foreign enemy on the English continent, and then roared so loud, that they lost their voice, and have been (blessed be God) silent ever since.

The enemy, perceiving that the country came in fast upon them, and suspecting they should be surrounded on all sides, were fain to make for France as fast as they could, leaving the town of Winchelsea behind them, in the same form and fashion wherein they found it.

I behold this abbot as the saver, not only of Sussex but England. For as *dogs*, who have once gotten a haunt to worry *sheep*, do not leave off till they meet with their reward; so, had not these French felt the *smart* as well as the *sweet* of the English plunder, our land (and this county especially) had never been free from their incursions. All this happened in the reign of king Richard the second, anno Domini 1378.

Sir WILLIAM PELHAM, Knight, was a native of this county, whose ancient and wealthy family* hath long flourished at Laughton therein. His prudence in peace, and valour in war, caused queen Elizabeth to employ him in Ireland, where he was, by the privy council, appointed lord chief justice to govern that land, in the interim betwixt the death of Sir William

* From whom descended the Earl of Chichester.—ED.

Drury, and the coming in of Arthur Gray, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Say not that he did but stop a gap for a twelvemonth at the most; seeing it was such a *gap*, destruction had entered in thereat to the final ruin of that kingdom, had not his providence prevented it. For, in this juncture of time, Desmond began his rebellion, 1579, inviting Sir William to side with him, who wisely gave him the hearing, with a smile into the bargain.* And although our knight (for want of force) could not cure the wound, yet he may be said to have washed and kept it clean, resigning it in a recovering condition to the lord Gray, who succeeded him. Afterwards he was sent over into the Low Countries, 1586, being commander of the English horse therein; and my author saith of him, "*Brabantiam persultabat*," (he leaped through Brabant†), importing celerity and success, yea as much conquest as so sudden an expedition was capable of. I suspect he survived not long after, meeting no more mention of his martial activity.

THE SHIRLEYS.

The ancient extraction in this county is sufficiently known.‡ The last age saw a leash of brethren of this family, severally eminent. This mindeth me of the Roman Horatii, though these expressed themselves in a different kind for the honour of their country. Pardon me if reckoning them up not according to their age.

Sir ANTHONY SHIRLEY, second son to Sir Thomas, set forth from Plymouth, May the 21st, 1596, in a ship called the *Bevis* of Southampton, attended with six lesser vessels.§ His design for St. Thome was violently diverted by the contagion they found on the south coast of Africa, where the rain did stink as it fell down from the heavens, and within six hours did turn into maggots. This made him turn his course to America, where he took and kept the city of St. Jago two days and nights, with two hundred and eighty men (whereof eighty were wounded in the service), against three thousand Portugals.

Hence he made for the Isle of Fuego, in the midst whereof a mountain, *Ætna*-like, always burning; and the wind did drive such a shower of ashes upon them, that one might have wrote his name with his finger on the upper deck. However, in this fiery Island they furnished themselves with good water, which they much wanted.

Hence he sailed to the island of Margarita, which to him did not answer its name, not finding here the *pearl* dresses which he expected. Nor was his gain considerable in taking the town of Saint Martha, the isle and chief town of Jamaica,

* Camden's Elizabeth, in anno citato.

† Camden's Elizabeth, in anno, 1586.

‡ Camden's Britannia, in Sussex.

§ Hacluyt's Voyages, Part III. p. 598.

whence he sailed more than thirty leagues up the river Rio-dolci, where he met with great extremity.

At last, being diseased in person, distressed for victuals, and deserted by all his other ships, he made by Newfoundland to England, where he arrived June 15, 1597. Now although some behold his voyage, begun with more courage than counsel, carried on with more valour than advice, and coming off with more honour than profit to himself or the nation (the Spaniard being rather frightened than harmed, rather braved than frightened therewith); yet impartial judgments, who measure not worth by success, justly allow it a prime place amongst the probable (though not prosperous) English adventures.

Sir ROBERT SHIRLEY, youngest son to Sir Thomas, was, by his brother Anthony, entered into the Persian court. Here he performed great service against the Turks, and shewed the difference between Persian and English valour; the latter having therein as much courage, and more mercy, giving quarter to captives who craved it, and performing life to those to whom he promised it. These his actions drew the envy of the Persian lords, and love of the ladies, amongst whom one (reputed a kins-woman to the great Sophy) after some opposition, was married unto him. She had more of *ebony* than *ivory* in her complexion; yet amiable enough, and very valiant; a quality considerable in that sex in those countries. With her he came over into England, and lived many years therein. He much affected to appear in foreign vests; and, as if his clothes were his limbs, accounted himself never ready till he had something of the Persian habit about him.

At last a contest happening betwixt him and the Persian ambassador (to whom some reported Sir Robert gave a box on the ear), the king sent them both into Persia, there mutually to impeach one another, and joined Doctor Gough (a senior fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge) in commission with Sir Robert. In this voyage (as I informed) both died on the seas, before the controverted difference was ever heard in the court of Persia, about the beginning of the reign of king Charles.

Sir THOMAS SHIRLEY.—I name him the last (though the eldest son of his father) because last appearing in the world, men's activity not always observing the method of their register. As the trophies of Miltiades would not suffer Themistocles to sleep;* so the achievements of his two younger brethren gave an alarum unto his spirit. He was ashamed to see them worn like flowers in the breasts and bosoms of foreign princes, whilst he himself withered upon the stalk he grew on. This made him leave his aged father and fair inheritance in this county, and to

* Plutarch, in his Life.

undertake sea voyages into foreign parts, to the great honour of his nation, but small enriching of himself; so that he might say to his son, as Æneas to Ascanius:

*Disce, puer, virtutem ex me verumque laborem,
Fortunam ex aliis.*

“Virtue and labour learn from me thy father;
As for success, child, learn from others rather.”

As to the general performances of these three brethren, I know the affidavit of a poet carrieth but a small credit in the court of history; and the comedy made of them is but a friendly foe to their memory, as suspected more accommodated to please the present spectators, than to inform posterity. However, as the belief of Miltio (when an inventory of his adopted son's misdemeanors was brought unto him) embraced a middle and moderate way, “*Nec omnia credere nec nihil*,” (neither to believe all things nor nothing of what was told him): so in the list of their achievements we may safely pitch on the same proportion, and, when abatement is made for poetical embellishments, the remainder will speak them worthies in their generations. The certain dates of their respective deaths I cannot attain.

PHYSICIANS.

[REM.] NICHOLAS HOSTRESHAM.—Know, reader, I have placed him in this county, only on presumption that Horsham in this shire (no such place otherwise in England) is contracted for Hostresham. He was a learned man, a most famous physician, and esteemed highly of all the nobility of the land, who coveted his company on any conditions. It seemeth that he was none of those so pleasing and comformable to the humour of their patients, as that they press not the true cure of the disease; and yet none of those who are so regular in proceeding according to art for the disease, as that they respect not sufficiently the condition of their patients; but that he was of a middle temper, and so in effect was two physicians in one man. Many were the books he wrote, reckoned up by Bale* and Pits,† amongst which I take especial notice of one, *contra dolorem renum*, thus beginning, “*Lapis quandoque generatur in renibus*.” I observe this the rather, because his practice was wholly at home (it not appearing that he ever went beyond the sea); and this is contrary unto the confidence of such who have vehemently affirmed, that the *stone* was never heard of in England, until hops, and beer made therewith (about the year 1516), began to be commonly used. He flourished anno Domini 1443.

WRITERS.

[S.N.] LAURENCE SOMERCOTE was born, saith Bale, in

* De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 8.

† In anno 1443.

the south part of the kingdom ; but had, I am sure, his best English preferment in Sussex, being canon of Chichester.”* After his breeding here under his careful parents and skilful masters, who taught him logic and rhetoric, he applied himself to the study of the law, and attained to great learning therein. Then, leaving the land, he went to Rome, and repaired to (his brother or kinsman) Robert Somercote, cardinal, who, it seems, procured him to be sub-deacon under the Pope. He wrote some books both in Latin and French ; and flourished in the year of our lord 1240.

JOHN DRITON ; so is his surname Englished by Bale. And why not as well John Driby (a village in Lincolnshire) seeing no Driton in all England ? The truth is this ; in Latin he wrote himself, *de Aridâ Villâ*, equivalent with *Sicca Villa*, or *Sackvill*, a surname most renowned in this county : and because it is added to his character, *ex illustri quadam Angliæ familiâ procreatus*, it suiteth well with our conjecturing him this countryman. He was bred, according to the mode of that age, in France ; and there became, at Paris, *summus gymnasiî moderator*, which (howsoever rendered in English) soundeth a high place conferred on a foreigner. In his time was much bustle in the university, about an Apocrypha Book (patched together out of the dreams of Joachim and Cyril, two monks), which was publicly read and commented on by many admirers thereof, by the name of “The Eternal Gospel.”

The Pope who often curseth where God blesseth, here blessed where God cursed ; and notwithstanding the solemn condemnation against such additions to Scripture, favoured them, and (what a charitable Christian can scarcely believe) damned their opposers for heretics. This our Sackvill bestirred himself, and, with William de Sancto Amore and other pious men, opposed this piece of imposture.

Pits, in the character of this our *de Aridâ Villâ*, treads like a foundered horse on stones, mentioning only that he met with much disturbance,—without any particulars thereof. At last this Eternal Gospel had a temporal end, and (with the serpents of the Egyptian enchanters which vanished away) this pretended *quint-essence* Gospel sunk with shame into silence, whilst the other four Gospels (with the serpent of Moses) do last and continue. This our writer flourished 1260.

JOHN WINCHELSEY was bred in Oxford, and became a great scholar therein. I am not bound to believe Bale in full latitude, that he made a Centaur-divinity out of poets and philosophers ;† but this I believe, that in his old age he turned a Franciscan ; and, when *gray*, became a *green* Novice of the

* De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 2.

† Idem, Cent. v. num 11.

Order at Sarisbury. Many condemned him, that he would enter into such a life when ready to go out of the world; and others of his own convent commended him, who, being old, was concerned to find out the most compendious way to Heaven. The year of his probation was not ended, when he died and was buried in that convent, anno 1326.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

[AMP.] WILLIAM PEMBLE was born in this county, where his parents had no plentiful estate; but their wants were supplied (as to this their son's education in learning) by the bounty of John Barker, of Mayfield in this shire, esquire, as by the following passage may appear, written by Mr. Capel, his worthy tutor:*

"You are the man who supported the vine, that bore this and many other excellent grapes. His studies had shrunk and withered, even then when they were about to knit, had it not been for you and your exhibitions, who have raised up an able scholar, a learned divine, a well-studied artist, a skilful linguist, and (which is the soul of all) a very godly minister."

So then, if I have missed master Pemble's native county, yet I shall be excused by the known proverb, *Non ubi nascor, sed ubi pascor*; Sussex affording him his most effectual maintenance. He was bred in (or if you will *he bred*) Magdalen Hall in Oxford; that house owing its late lustre to his learned lectures, the gravest in the university not disdaining their presence thereat. He was an excellent orator indeed, as who spake *non ex ore sed ex pectore*, many excellencies being in him; but above all, this was his crown, that he unfeignedly sought God's glory, and the good of men's souls. He died in the flower of his age, as he was making his lectures on the prophecy of Zachara (finishing but nine chapters of fourteen) anno Domini . . ., of a burning fever.

THOMAS CHUNE, Esquire, living at Alfriston in this county, set forth a small manual, intituled "Collectiones Theologicarum Conclusionum." Indeed many have much opposed it (as what book meeteth not with opposition?); though such as dislike must commend the brevity and clearness of his positions. For mine own part I am glad to see a lay-gentleman so able and industrious. His book was set forth 1635.

THOMAS MAY was born in this county, of a worshipful but decayed family; bred fellow-commoner in Cambridge, in Sidney College, where he seriously applied himself to his studies. He afterwards lived in Westminster, and about the court. He was an elegant poet, and translated Lucan into English. Now

* In the Epistle Dedicatory, before his Lectures on the Sacrament.

though Scaliger be pleased to say hypocritically of Lucan, "non canit, sed latrat;" yet others (under the rose) as judicious, allow him an excellent poet, and losing no lustre by Mr. May's translation.

Some disgust at court was given to, or taken by him (as some will have it), because his bays were not gilded richly enough, and his verses rewarded by king Charles according to his expectation. He afterwards wrote a history of this state, in the beginning of our civil wars; and, being myself (for my many writings) one under the authority of the tongues and pens of others, it ill becometh me to pass any censure on his performance therein. Sure I am, if he were a biassed and partial writer, he lieth buried near a good and true historian indeed (I mean Mr. Camden) in the west side of the north isle of Westminster Abbey, dying suddenly in the night, anno Domini 1652, in the 55th year of his age.

JOHN SELDEN, son of Thomas Selden, was born at Salvington, within the parish of East Terring, in this county; and the ensuing inscriptions, being built three stories high, will acquaint us with his age and parentage.

The lowest is written on the top stone of his sepulchre, being five feet deep in the ground.

"Hic inhumatur corpus JOHANNIS SELDENI."

The second is inscribed on a blue marble stone, lying flat on the floor in the Temple church:

"J. SELDENUS, J. C. hic situs est."

The third is graven on the wall, in a monument of white and black marble:

"JOHANNES SELDENUS

"Hic juxta situs: natus est decimo sexto Decembris MDLXXXIV. Salvintoniæ, qui viculus est Terring Occidentalis in Sussexiæ maritimis, parentibus honestis, Joanne Seldeno Thomæ filio è quinis secundo, anno MDXLI. nato, et Margaretâ filiâ et hærede unicâ Thomæ Bakeri de Rushington, ex Equestri Bakerorum in Cantio familiâ; filius è cunis superstitem unicus, ætatis fere LXX. annorum. Denatus est ultimo die Novembris, anno Salutis reparate MDCLIV.; per quam expectat hic resurrectionem fælicem."

He was first bred in Hart Hall in Oxford, then in the Inner Temple in London, where he attained great skill in the law, and all antiquity.* His learning did not live in a lane, but traced all the attitude of arts and languages, as appears by the many and various works he hath written, which people *affect* as they stand *affected* either by their fancy or function. Lay-gentlemen prefer his "Titles of Honour;" lawyers, his "Mare Clausum;" antiquaries, his "Spicilegium ad Edmearum;" clergymen like best his book "de Diis Syris," and worst his "History of Tithes."

* Mr. Leigh, "Of Religious and Learned Men," p. 100.

Indeed, the body of that history did not more offend them in point of profit, than the preface thereof in matter of credit; such his insolent reflections therein. Nor will it be impertinent here to insert a passage of consequence, which I find in a modern author of good intelligence:

“ Master Selden was no friend to bishops, as constituted and established in the Church of England. For, being called before the High Commission, and forced to make a public acknowledgment of his error and offence given unto the Church, in publishing a book entitled ‘ The History of Tithes,’ it sunk so deep into his stomach, that he never after affected the men, or cordially approved the calling, though many ways were tried to gain him to the church’s interest.”*

To this his public acknowledgment I can say nothing. This I know, that a friend of mine, employed on a fair and honest account to peruse the library of archbishop Laud, found therein a large letter written to him, and subscribed with master Selden’s own hand, wherein he used many expressions of his contrition, much condemning himself for setting forth a book of that nature; which letter my aforesaid friend gave back again to master Selden, to whom (I assure you) it was no unacceptable present.†

But that which afterwards entituled him to a general popularity, was his pleading with master Noy for a “ Habeas Corpus ” of such gentlemen which were imprisoned for the refusal of the loan. Hence was it that most men beheld master Selden as their common council, and themselves as his clients, conceiving that the liberty of all English subjects was concerned in that suit. He had very many ancient coins of the Roman emperors, and more modern ones of our English kings; dying exceeding wealthy; insomuch that naked charity both wished and hoped for a good new coat at his hands, but missed of its expectation. The archbishop of Armagh (to whom he was always most civil and respectful) preached his funeral sermon. The large library which he left is a jewel indeed; and this jewel long looked to be put into a new cabinet, when one of the inns of court (on which it was bestowed) should be pleased to provide a fair and firm fabric to receive it; but now is repositied (*Bodly* within a *Bodly*) in the matchless library of Oxford.

ROMISH EXILE WRITERS.

GREGORY MARTINE was born at Mayfield in this county; bred (contemporary with Campian) fellow of Saint John’s College in Oxford.‡ He was chosen by Thomas duke of Norfolk to be tutor to his son Philip earl of Arundel; and well discharged his trust therein.

* Extraneus Vapulans, made by an Alter-idem to Doctor Heylin, p. 167.

† Mr. Spencer, keeper of the library at Jesus’ College.

‡ Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, anno 1582.

Going afterwards beyond the seas, and living some time in Douay and Rome, he fixed at last in the English College at Rheims, where he was professor of divinity. As he was papal both in his christian and surname, so was he deeply dyed with that religion, writing many books in the defence thereof, and one most remarkable, intituled, "A Detection of the Corruptions in the English Bible." Athaliah did craftily cry out first, "Treason, Treason," when she was the greatest traitor herself;* and this Martine, conscious of the many and foul corruptions in his own Rhenish translation, politicly complained of the faults in our English Bible. He died the 28th of October 1582; and lieth buried in the parish church of St. Stephen's in Rheims.

THOMAS STAPLETON was born at Henfield in this county, as Pits, his familiar friend, doth inform us.† Object not that it is written on his tomb at Saint Peter's at Louvain,

"Thomas Stapletonus, qui Cicestriæ in Angliâ nobili loco natus;"

Chichester there not being taken restrictively for the city, but extensively for the diocese. His bare surname is sufficient proof of his gentle birth.

Those of his own persuasion please themselves much to observe, that this Thomas was born in the same year and month wherein Sir Thomas More was beheaded, as if Divine Providence had purposely dropped from heaven an acorn in place of the oak that was felled.

He was bred in New College in Oxford, and then by the bishop (Christopherson, as I take it) made canon of Chichester, which he quickly quitted in the first of queen Elizabeth. Flying beyond the seas, he first fixed at Douay, and there commendably performed the office of catechist, which he discharged to his commendation.‡

Reader, pardon an excursion caused by just grief and anger. Many, counting themselves Protestants in England, do slight and neglect that ordinance of God, by which their religion was set up, and gave credit to it in the first Reformation; I mean, CATECHISING. Did not our Saviour say even to Saint Peter himself, "Feed my lambs, feed my sheep."§ And why *lambs* first? 1. Because they were *lambs* before they were *sheep*. 2. Because, if they be not fed whilst *lambs*, they could never be *sheep*. 3. Because *sheep* can in some sort feed themselves; but *lambs* (such their tenderness) must either be *fed* or *famished*. Our Stapleton was excellent at this *lamb-feeding*, from which office he was afterwards preferred king's professor of divinity in Louvain, and was for forty years together "Dominus ad oppositum," the undertaker-general against all Protestants. Dr. Whitacre, professor in Cambridge, experimentally professed,

* 2 Kings xi. 14.

† See his epitaph in Pits.

‡ Page 796.

§ John xxi. 15, 16.

that Bellarmine was the *fairer* and Stapleton the *shrewder* adversary.

His preferment (in mine eye) was not proportionable to his merit, being no more than canon and master of a college in Louvain. Many more admired that Stapleton missed, than that Allen got, a cardinal's cap, equalling him in strictness of life, exceeding him in gentility of birth, and painfulness of writing for the Romish cause. Such consider not that Stapleton's *ability* was drowned with Allen's *activity*; and one *grain* of the statesman is too heavy for a *pound* of the student; practical policy, in all ages, beating pen-pains out of distance in the race of preferment. Stapleton died, and was buried in St. Peter's in Louvain, anno 1598.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC.

Reader, let not the want of intelligence in me be mis-interpreted want of munificence in the natives of this county, finding but *one* most eminent, and him since the Reformation.

RICHARD SACKVILL, eldest son of Thomas earl of Dorset, by Cecily his wife, had his *barony* (if not his *birth*) at Buckhurst in this county: a gentleman of singular learning in many sciences and languages; so that the Greek and Latin were as familiar unto him as his own native tongue.* Succeeding his father in that earldom, he enjoyed his dignity not a full year, as lacking seven weeks thereof. Yet is there no fear that the shortness of his earlship will make his name forgotten, having erected a monument which will perpetuate his memory to all posterity; viz. a college at East Grinstead in this county, for one-and-thirty poor people to serve Almighty God therein; endowing the same with three hundred and thirty pounds a-year out of all his land in England. By Margaret sole daughter to Thomas duke of Norfolk, he left two surviving sons, Richard and Edward, both persons of admirable parts (successively earls after him); and, dying 1608, was buried at Withiham in this county.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

JOHN, HENRY, and THOMAS PALMER, sons unto Edward Palmer, esquire, of Angmarine in this county; a town so called, as I am informed, from *aqua marina*, or the water of the sea, being within two miles thereof, and probably, in former ages, nearer thereunto.

Their mother was daughter to one Clement of Wales, who, for his effectual assisting of king Henry the Seventh, from his landing at Milford-haven until the Battle of Bosworth, was brought by him into England, and rewarded with good lands in this and the next county.

* Mills, in Catalogue of Honour, p. 418.

It happened that their mother, being a full fortnight inclusively in labour, was on Whitsunday delivered of John her eldest son, on the Sunday following of Henry her second son, and the Sunday next after of Thomas her third son. This is that which is commonly called *superfætation* (usual in other creatures, but rare in women); the cause whereof we leave to the disquisition of physicians.

These three were knighted for their valour by king Henry the Eighth (who never laid his sword on his shoulders who was not a man); so that they appear as remarkable in their success as their nativities. The truth hereof needeth no other attestation than the general and uncontrolled tradition of their no less worshipful than numerous posterity in Sussex and Kent; amongst whom I instance in Sir Roger Palmer, aged eighty years, lately deceased, and cofferer to our late king, averring to me the faith hereof on his reputation. The exact date of these knights' deaths I cannot attain.

LEONARD MASCALL, of Plumstead in this county, being much delighted in gardening (man's original vocation), was the first who brought over into England, from beyond the seas, carps and pippins; the one well cooked delicious, the other cordial and restorative. For the proof hereof, we have his own word and witness;* and did it, it seems, about the fifth year of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, anno Domini 1514. The time of his death is to me unknown.

WILLIAM WITHERS, born at Walsham in this county, being a child of eleven years old, did, anno 1581, lie in a trance ten days without any sustenance: and at last coming to himself, uttered to the standers-by many strange speeches, inveighing against pride, covetousness, and other outrageous sins. But let the credit thereof be charged on my author's account.†

NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH.

S. Bishop of Chichester, and John Earl of Huntington;—
William St. John, and William Sidney, (knights of the shire);—Commissioners to take the oaths.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Abbatis de Bello. | Rich. Dalynrigge, arm. |
| Tho. de Echingham, mil. | Edw. Sakevyle, arm. |
| Hugon. Halsham, mil. | Will. Ryman, arm. |
| Rog. Ferrys, mil. | Rog. Gunter, arm, |
| Tho. Leukenore, mil. | Rob. Lyle. |
| Rob. Roos, mil. | Johan. Bartelet. |
| Hen. Husee, mil. | Will. Ernele. |

* In his book of Fishing, Fowling, and Planting.

† Holinshed, in his Chronicle, p. 1315.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Walt. Urry. | Johan. Ledes, arm. |
| Johan. Lylye. | Johan. Bramshel, arm. |
| Joh. Knottesford, arm. | Rich. Cook, arm. |
| Rich. Profyt. | Rich. Farnfold. |
| Johan. Bolne. | Joh. Burdevyle, arm. |
| Walt. Fust. | Rad. Rademeld, arm. |
| Johan. Wilteshire. | Johan. Apsle. |
| Ade Iwode. | Rich. Grene. |
| Will. Halle de Ore. | Tho. Grene. |
| Joh. Oxebrugge. | Will. Blast. |
| Tho. Oxebrugge. | Rober. Tank. |
| Rob. Arnold. | Johan. Bradebrugge. |
| Johan. Peres. | Will. Delve. |
| Rich. Danmere. | Will. Shreswell. |
| Tho. Stanton. | Johan. Lunsford. |
| Tho. Cotes. | Johan. Penhurst. |
| Joh. Wyghtrynge. | Johan. Goringe. |
| Will. Hore. | Sim. Cheyne. |
| Johan. Sherar. | Tho. Ashburnham. |
| Johan. Hilly. | Rich. Clothule. |
| Will. Warnecamp. | Rob. Hyberden. |
| Will. Merwe. | Johan. Dragon. |
| Joh. Grantford. | Tho. Surflet. |
| Rad. Vest. | Henrici Exton. |
| Joh. Vest. | Joh. Symond. |
| Joh. Hammes de Padyngho. | Will. Scardevyle. |
| Johan. Parker de Lewes. | Will. Yevan. |
| Jacob. Honiwode Prior de Lewes. | Joh. Rombrigg. |
| Abbatis de Ponte Roberti. | Hen. Wendon. |
| Robert. Abbatis de Begeham. | Rich. Danel. |
| Prioris de Mechilham, | Rich. Roper. |
| Prioris de Hasting. | Tho. Fustyngden. |
| Rich. Waller, arm. | Rad. Shreswell. |

SHERIFFS.

This county had the same sheriffs with Surrey till the twelfth year of queen Elizabeth; and then, for the four years following, had these sheriffs peculiar to itself,

ELIZ. REG.

| Anno | Name and Arms. | Place. |
|------|---|--------|
| 9 | Ed. Bellingham, arm. Arg. three hunters' horns stringed S. | |
| 10 | Joh. Apseley, arm. Barry of six Arg. and G.; a canton Erm. | |
| 11 | Hen. Goring, arm. Arg. a chevron 'twixt three annulets G. | |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|---|----------|
| 12 | Edw. Carrell, arm. | Harting. |
| | Arg. three bars, and as many martlets in chief S. | |

Then were the two counties reunited under one sheriff until the twelfth year of king Charles ; when, being divided, these following were proper to Sussex alone.

SHERIFFS.

REX CAROL.

| Anno | Name and Arms. | Place. |
|------|--|------------------|
| 12 | Edw. Bishop, mil. | Parham. |
| | Arg. on a bend cotised G. three bezants. | |
| 13 | Anth. Fowle, arm. | Riverhal. |
| | G. a lion passant gardant betwixt three roses O. | |
| 14 | Anth. Forster, arm. | Tronton. |
| | S. on a chevron Arg. three scallop-shells of the field betwixt as many pheons O. | |
| 15 | Edw. Apsley, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 16 | Geo. Churchar, arm. | |
| 17 | Egid. Garton, arm. | |
| 18 | | |
| 19 | Joh. Baker, arm. | |
| 20 | Edw. Payne, arm. | |
| | Arg. on a fess engrailed G. three roses Erm. | |
| 21 | | |
| 22 | Tho. Eversfield, arm. | |
| | Erm. on a bend S. three mullets O. betwixt as many martlets S. | |

THE FAREWELL.

For my *Vale* to this county, I desire to be their remembrancer of the counsel which their countryman William earl of Arundel gave to his son, Henry Fitzallen, last earl of that surname, viz. "Never to trust their neighbours the French."* Indeed for the present they are at amity with us ; but foreign friendship is ticklish, temporary, and lasteth no longer than it is advantaged with mutual interest. May never French land on this shore, to the loss of the English ! But, if so sad an accident should happen, send then our Sussexians no worse success than their ancestors of Rye and Winchelsea had, 1378, in the reign of Richard the Second, when they embarked for Normandy :† for, in the night, they entered a town called Peter's Port, took all such prisoners who were able to pay ransom, and safely returned home without loss, and with much rich spoil ; and amongst the rest they took down out of the steeple the

* Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1580.

† Stow's Chronicle in this year.

bells, and brought them into England ; bells which the French had taken formerly from these towns, and which did afterwards ring the more merrily, restored to their proper place, with addition of much wealth to pay for the cost of their recovery.

**WORTHIES OF SUSSEX WHO HAVE FLOURISHED SINCE
THE TIME OF FULLER.**

- Sir Joseph AYLOFFE, antiquary ; born at Framfield 1708.
 Edward CLARKE, talented scholar, and traveller in Spain, &c. ; born at Buxted 1730.
 William COLLINS, unfortunate poet, author of Odes, &c. "whose fame can never die ;" born at Chichester 1720 ; died 1756.
 Rev. J. DALLAWAY, antiquary and author ; born 1763 ; died 1834.
 FREWEN, or FRUIN, accepted archbishop of York ; born at Northiam ; died 1664.
 William HAY, M.P. remarkable for his personal deformity, and author of an essay on that subject ; born at Lewes 1695.
 William HAYLEY, poet, friend and biographer of Cowper ; born at Chichester 1745 ; died 1820.
 Dr. James HURDIS, learned divine and poet ; born at Bishopstone 1763.
 Hugh James ROSE, divine and principal of King's College, London, theological writer ; born at Uckfield 1795 ; died at Florence 1839.
 Charlotte SMITH, poetess and novelist ; born at Bignor Park 1749 ; died 1806.

*. Independently of the History of Sussex, by the Rev. T. W. Horsfield, we have that of the Western Division of the County, containing the Rape of Chichester and of Arundel, by the Rev. J. Dallaway, which was brought out in 2 vols. 4to. in 1815 ; and in 1830, appeared, in completion of the preceding, the Parochial Topography of the Rape of Bramber, by the Rev. E. Cartwright. To these may be added, the History of Brighthelmstone, by Dr. Relhan (1761) ; the Antiquities of Arundel, by C. Caraccioli (1766) ; Lee's History of Lewes and Brighthelmstone (1795) ; Picture of Worthing, by the Rev. Dr. Evans (1805) ; Hay's History of Chichester (1804) ; Dr. Davis's Description of Bognor (1807) ; Stockdale's History of Hastings, &c. (1819) ; Shearsmith's Description of Worthing (1824) ; Moss's History of Hastings (1824) ; Horsfield's History of Lewes (1824) ; besides various Guides to Hastings, Brighton, Worthing, &c.—ED.

WARWICKSHIRE.

WARWICKSHIRE hath Leicester and Northampton-shires on the east, Oxford and Gloucester-shires on the south, Worcester on the west, and Staffordshire on the north thereof. In form, at the first view, in a map, it doth pretend to some circularness; but attaineth no exactness therein, as extending thirty-three miles from north to south, though from east to west not distanced above twenty-six.

One said no less truly than merrily, "It is the *heart*, but not the *core*, of England;" having nothing coarse or choaky therein. The woodland part thereof may want what the *fieldon* affords; so that Warwickshire is defective in neither. As for the pleasure thereof, an author is bold to say, that from Edgehill one may behold it another Eden,* as Lot did the Plain of Jordan;† but he might have put in, "It is not altogether so well watered."

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

SHEEP.

Most large for bone, flesh, and wool, in this county, especially about Worm Leighton. In this shire the complaint of J. Rous continueth and increaseth, that sheep turn cannibals, eating up men, houses, and towns; their pastures make such depopulation.

But, on the other side, it is pleaded for these enclosures, that they make houses the fewer in this county, and the more in the kingdom. How come buildings in great towns every day to increase (so that commonly tenants are in before tenements are ended) but that the poor are generally maintained by clothing, the staple-trade of the nation?

Indeed corn doth visibly employ the poor in the place where it groweth, by ploughing, sowing, mowing, inning, threshing: but wool invisibly maintaineth people at many miles' distance, by carding, spinning, weaving, dressing, dyeing it. However, an expedient might be so used betwixt tillage and pasturage,

* J. Speed, in his Description of Warwickshire.

† Genesis xiii. 10.

that Abel should not kill Cain, the shepherd undo the husbandman, but both subsist comfortably together.

ASH.

It is the prince (oak being allowed the king) of English timber, growing plentifully in the woodland part of this county. I confess it far short in sovereignty against serpents of the Italian ash, if true what Pliny reporteth (making affidavit thereof on his own experience, "*Experti prodimus*")* that a serpent, encircled with fire and boughs of ash, will, in this dilemma, put himself rather on the hazard of fire, than adventure on the fence of ashen boughs. It is also far inferior in toughness to the Spanish ash; and yet a stand of pikes made of English ash, and managed with Englishmen's arms, will do very well. But, to wave the warlike, and praise the peaceable use of the ash; it is excellent for plow-timber, besides many utensils within a family. Being cut down green, it burneth (a peculiar privilege of this wood) clear and bright, as if the sap thereof had a fire-feeding unctuousness therein. The fruit thereof is good in physic, whose *keys* are *opening* of obstructions arising from the *spleen*.

COAL.

Much hereof is digged up at Bedworth, which (in my measuring) of all coal-mines north of Thames, is the most southward, adding much to their price and owners' profit. The making such mines destroyeth much, but when made preserveth more timber. I am sorry to hear that those *black Indies*, both in quantity and quality, fall short of their former fruitfulness; and I wish they may recover their lost credit, being confident the earth there will bleed profit as plentifully as any, had the miners but the good hap to hit the right vein thereof.

As for MANUFACTURES in this county, some broad cloths are made in Coventry, and ten might be made for one, if the mystery thereof were vigorously pursued.

THE BUILDINGS.

Coventry, much beholding to the lady Godiva (who took order that her charity should not prejudice her modesty, when she purchased the privileges of this place) sheweth two fair churches close together. How clearly would they have shined, if set at competent distance! Whereas now, such their vicinity, that the Archangel eclipseth the Trinity.

SAINT MARY'S in Warwick, a beautiful structure, owes its *life* to the monuments of the *dead* therein, most being earls of

* Natural History, lib. xvi. cap. 13.

Warwick. Of these, that in the body of the church is the oldest, that in the chancel is the largest, that in the chapel (of gilt brass) the richest, that in the chapter-house (of Fulke lord Brook) the latest. Greatness may seem in some to be buried in the tomb of the earl of Leicester, and goodness in that of the earl of Warwick. Women are most delighted with the statue of the infant baron of Denbigh, and scholars most affected with the learned epitaph of Sir Thomas Puckering. In a word, so numerous is the church, with its appendences, as I am informed by my worthy friend the minister,* that he can accommodate one clergyman, of all dignities and degrees, to repose them, in several chapels or vestries by themselves.

KENELWORTH, alias KENILWORTH.—It had the strength of a castle, and the beauty of a prince's court. Though most fair the porch, no danger of the castles running out thereat (like that of Mindus at the gate), as most proportionable to the rest of the fabric. I confess *handsome* is an improper epithet of a giant, yet neatness agreeth with the vastness of this structure.

Some castles have been demolished for security, which I behold destroyed, *se defendendo*, without offence. Others demolished in the heat of the wars, which I look upon as castle-slaughter. But I cannot excuse the destruction of this castle from wilful murder, being done in cold blood, since the end of the wars.

I am not stocked enough with charity to pity the ruiners thereof, if the materials of this castle answered not their expectation who destroyed it.

Pass we now from the preterperfect to the present tense, I mean, from what was *once* to what *now* is most magnificent, the castle of Warwick. It over-looketh the town, which is washed and swept by nature; so sweet, on a rising hill, is the situation thereof. The prospect of this castle is pleasant in itself, and far more to the present owner thereof, the right honourable Robert lord Brooke, seeing the windows look into lands mostly of his possession.

We will conclude the buildings of this county, with the beautiful CROSS of COVENTRY; a *reformed cross* (or *standard* rather) without any cross thereon, being a master-piece, all for ornament, nothing for superstition; so that the most curious hath just cause to commend, the most conscientious to allow, none to condemn it.

It was begun 1541, the 33d, and finished 1544, the 36th of king Henry the Eighth, at the sole cost of Sir William Hollis, lord mayor of London, great grandfather to the right honourable the earl of Clare.

* Mr. Vernour.

THE WONDERS.

At Leamington, within two miles of Warwick, there issue out (within a stride) of the womb of the earth two twin-springs, as different in taste and operation, as Esau and Jacob in disposition, the one salt, the other fresh. Thus the meanest countryman doth plainly see the effects, whilst it would pose a consultation of philosophers to assign the true cause thereof.

To this permanent let me enjoy a transient wonder, which was some fifty years since. The situation of Coventry is well known, on a rising hill, having no river near it, save a small brook, over which generally one may make a bridge with a stride. Now here happened such an inundation, on Friday April the seventeenth, 1607 (attested under the seal of the city, in the mayoralty of Henry Sewel) as was equally admirable:

1. In coming about eight o'clock in the morning, no considerable rain preceding, which might suggest the least suspicion thereof.

2. In continuance, for the space of three hours, wherein it overflowed more than two hundred and fifty dwelling houses, to the great damage of the inhabitants.

3. In departure, or vanishing rather; sinking as suddenly as it did rise.

Thus what the Scripture saith of *wind*, was then true of the *water*, "One cannot tell whence it came nor whither it went."* Leaving others to inquire into the second and subordinate, I will content myself with admiring the Supreme cause, observed by the Psalmist, "He turneth a wilderness into a standing water, and dry ground into water-springs."†

MEDICINAL WATERS.

At Newnham Regis there is a spring, the water whereof drunk with salt looseneth, with sugar bindeth, the body. It is also very sovereign against ulcers, impostumes, and the stone. This last I commend to the reader's choice observation: the same author affirmeth that it turneth sticks into stone, and that he himself was an eye-witness thereof.‡ Now, how it should dissolve the stone in the body of a man, and yet turn wood into stone, I leave to such who are *Naturæ à sanctioribus consiliis*, at their next meeting at their council-table to discuss and decide.

PROVERBS.

"He is the Black Bear of Arden."]

Arden is a forest, anciently occupying all the wood-land part of this county. By the Black Bear is meant Guy Beauchamp earl of Warwick, who (besides the allusion to his crest) was

* John iii. 8.

† Psalm cvii. 35.

‡ Speed, in his Description of Warwickshire.

grim of person and surly of resolution ; for, when this *bear* had gotten Pierce Gavistone (that monkey and minion of king Edward the Second) into his chambers, he caused his death at a hill within two miles of Warwick, notwithstanding all opposition to the contrary. The proverb is applicable to those who are not *terriculamenta* but *terrores*, no fancy-formed bug-bears, but such as carry fear and fright to others about them.

“As bold as Beauchamp.”]

Some will say the concurrence of these two B. B. did much help the proverb ; and I think (as in others of the same kind) they did nothing hinder it. However, this quality could not be fixed on any name with more truth. If it be demanded, what Beauchamp is chiefly meant, amongst the many of that surname, earls of Warwick ? The answer of mutinous people is true in this case, one and all : 1. William ; 2. Guy ; 3. Thomas ; 4. Thomas ; 5. Richard ; 6. Henry.

Such a series there was, of successive undauntedness in that noble family. But, if a better may be allowed amongst the best and a bolder amongst the boldest, I conceive that Thomas, the first of that name, gave the chief occasion to this proverb, of whom we read it thus reported in our Chronicles :*

“At Hogges in Normandy, in the year of our Lord 1346, being there in safety arrived with Edward the Third, this Thomas, leaping over ship-board, was the first man who went on land, seconded by one esquire and six archers, being mounted on a silly palfrey, which the sudden accident of the business first offered to hand ; with this company he did fight against one hundred armed men ; and, in hostile manner, overthrew every one which withstood him ; and so, at one shock, with his seven assistants, he slew sixty Normans, removed all resistance, and gave means to the whole fleet to land the army in safety.

The heirs male of this name are long since extinct, though some, deriving themselves from the heirs general, are extant at this day.

“The bear wants a tail, and cannot be a lion.”]

Nature hath cut off the tail of the bear close at the rump, which is very strong and long in a lion ; for a great part of the lion's strength consists in his tail, wherewith (when angry) he useth to flap and beat himself, to raise his rage therewith to the height, so to render himself more fierce and furious. If any ask why this proverb is placed in Warwickshire ? let them take the ensuing story for their satisfaction :

Robert Dudley earl of Leicester derived his pedigree from the ancient earls of Warwick, on which title he gave their crest, the Bear and Ragged Staff ; and when he was governor of the Low Countries, with the high title of his Excellency, disusing his own coat of the green lion with two tails, he signed all instru-

* Out of which it is observed by Mr. Mills, in his Catalogue of Honour, p. 804, and Mr. Dugdale, in his Earls of Warwick.

ments with the crest of the Bear and Ragged Staff. He was then suspected, by many of his jealous adversaries, to hatch an ambitious design to make himself absolute commander (as the lion is king of beasts) over the Low Countries. Whereupon some (foes to his faction, and friends to the Dutch freedom) wrote under his crest, set up in public places :

Ursa caret cauda, non queat esse Leo.

“ The Bear he never can prevail
To Lion it, for lack of tail.”

Nor is *Ursa* in the feminine merely placed to make the verse, but because naturalists observe in bears that the female is always the strongest.

This proverb is applied to such who, not content with their condition, aspire to what is above their worth to deserve, or power to achieve.

“ He is true Coventry blue.”]

It seems the best blues, so well fixed as not to fade, are dyed in Coventry. It is applied to such an one who is *fidus Achates*, a fast and faithful friend to those that employ him. Opposite hereunto is the Greek proverb,* *Τοῦ κακοῦ τρέπεται χρῶς*, *Ignari vertitur color*, (a coward will change colour), either for fear or falsehood, when deserting those who placed confidence in him. As for those who apply this proverb to persons so habited in wickedness as past hope of amendment, under favour I conceive it a secondary and but abusive sense thereof.

PRINCES.

ANNE NEVILL, daughter and coheir to Richard Nevill earl of Warwick, was most probably born in Warwick Castle. She was afterward married, with a great portion and inheritance, to Edward prince of Wales, sole son to king Henry the Sixth; a prince, neither dying of disease, nor slain in battle, nor executed by justice, but barbarously butchered by Richard duke of Gloucester.

Was it not then a daring piece of courtship in him, who had murdered her husband, to make love unto her in way of marriage? And was not his success strange in obtaining her, having no beauty to commend his person to her affection? Oh the impotency of the weaker sex, to resist the battery of a princely suitor, who afterwards became king by his own ambition! However, her life with him proved neither long nor fortunate.

It happened that there was the muttering of a marriage between Henry earl of Richmond and Elizabeth eldest daughter to Edward the Fourth, so to unite the houses of Lancaster and York. To prevent this, king Richard the Third intended to marry the lady himself; so methodical he was in breaking the commandments of the second table. First, “Honour thy father

* Plutarchus, in problemate, *Cur polypus mutat colorem*.

and mother, " when he procured his mother to be proclaimed a harlot, by a preacher at Paul's Cross. Secondly, "thou shalt not kill," when he murdered his nephews. Thirdly, "thou shalt not commit adultery," being now in pursuit of an incestuous copulation.

Say not that this match would nothing confirm his title, seeing formerly he had pronounced all the issue of king Edward the Fourth as illegitimate; for, first, that design was rather in-deavoured than effected; most men remaining (notwithstanding this bastardizing attempt) well satisfied in the rightfulness of their extraction. Secondly, they should or should not be bastards, as it made for his present advantage; tyrants always driving that nail which will go, though it go cross to those which they have driven before. Lastly, if it did not help him, it would hinder the earl of Richmond, which made that usurper half wild till he was wedded.

But one thing withstood his desires. This Anne his queen was still alive, though daily quarrelled at, and complained of (her son being lately dead) for barren; and oh, what a loss would it be to nature itself, should her husband die without an heir unto his virtues! Well, this lady understanding that she was a burthen to her husband, for grief soon became a burthen to herself, and wasted away on a sudden. Some think she went her own pace to the grave, while others suspect a grain was given her, to quicken her in her journey to her long home; which happened anno Domini 1484.

EDWARD PLANTAGENET, son to George duke of Clarence, may pass for a prince, because the last male heir of that royal family. Yea, some of his foes feared, and more of his friends desired, that he might be king of England. His mother was Isabel, eldest daughter to Richard Nevill earl of Warwick; and he was born in Warwick castle.*

As his age increased, so the jealousy of the kings of England on him did increase, being kept close prisoner by king Edward the Fourth, closer by king Richard the Third, and closest by king Henry the Seventh. This last, being of a new lineage and surname, knew full well how this nation hankered after the name of Plantagenet; which as it did out-syllable Tudor in the mouths, so did it outvie it in the affections of the English. Hence was it that the earl was kept in so strict restraint, which made him very weak in his intellectuals; and no wonder, being so sequestered from human converse.

It happened, a marriage was now in debate betwixt prince Arthur and Catherine daughter to Ferdinand king of Spain; and the latter would not consent thereunto, until, to clear all titles, this Edward Plantagenet were taken out of the way. There-

* Mr. Dugdale, in his Illustrations of Warwickshire, in the Catalogue of the Earls thereof.

upon he was charged for intending an escape out of the Tower (was he not a very fool indeed, if not desiring his own liberty ?) ; which far-fetched deduction was heightened into high treason. The simple earl was persuaded, by his friend-pretending foes, to confess the fact, as the only way to find favour ; and so, freely acknowledging more against himself than others could prove, yea or himself did intend, soon after found the proverb true, " Confess, and be beheaded."

However, the blood of this innocent (so may he truly be termed, take the word in what sense you please) did not pass unpunished ; and the lady Catherine dowager was wont to acknowledge the death of her two sons an ill success of her match, as heaven's judgment on her family for the murdering of this earl, which happened anno Domini 1499.

SAINTS.

Saint WOLSTAN.—There is some difference, but what is easily reconcileable, about the place of his nativity :

" *Sanctus Wolstanus, natione Anglus, Wigorniensis.*"*

" St. Wolstan was born in Warwickshire, of worthy and religious parents."†

The accommodation is easy, seeing a Warwickshire man by his county may be a Worcester man by his diocese, to which see the western moiety of that county doth belong. Since, I have learned from my worthy friend ‡ that Long Irington in this shire may boast of the birth of Saint Wolstan. He afterwards became bishop of Worcester ; and, for his piety and holiness, was generally revered.

Indeed he was, like Jacob, a plain man, with Nathaniel an Israelite without guile, welt, or gard. He could not mode it, or comport, either with French fickleness or Italian pride ; which rendered him at once hated by two grandees, king William the Conqueror, and Lankfrank the lordly Lombard archbishop of Canterbury.

These resolved on his removal, quarrelling with him that he could not speak French (a quality which much commended the clergy in that age to preferment) ; and command him to give up his episcopal staff and ring into the hands of the king. But old Wolstan trudged to the tomb of king Edward the Confessor in Westminster, who had been his patron, and there offered up his episcopal habiliments. " These," said he, " from you I received, and to you I resign them."

This his plain-dealing so wrought on his adversaries (honesty at long running is the best policy), that he was not only continued, but countenanced, in his bishopric ; yea, acquired the reputation of a saint. The greatest fault which I find charged

* J. Pits, de Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus, ætate undecimâ, num. 174.

† Hierome Porter, in the Flowers of the Lives of English Saints, p. 84.

‡ Mr. Dugdale, in his Illustrations of this County.

on his memory is his activity in making William Rufus king, to the apparent injury of Robert his elder brother. But it is no wonder if clergymen betray their weakness, who, being bred in a convent, quit church business to intermeddle with secular matters. He died January 19, 1095.

MARTYRS.

Laurence SANDERS, priest, martyred at Coventry, Feb. 8, 1555.
Robert GLOVER, of Manceter, gentleman, martyred at Coventry, Sept. 20, 1555.

Cornelius BONGEY, of Coventry, capper, martyred at Coventry, Sept. 20, 1555.

John CARELES, of Coventry, weaver, martyred in King's Bench, London.

To these let me add JULIUS PALMER, a hopeful scholar, bred in Magdalen College in Oxford; and, though burnt in Newbury, born at Coventry. Ralph Bains, bishop of this diocese, was the cause of much persecution therein.

CONFESSORS.

JOHN GLOVER.—David saith, "He shall deliver thee from the snare of the hunter."* Now hunters often change their hare, losing that which they first followed, and starting another which they hunt and take. So it happened here; for this John was the person by his persecutors designed to death, who (after many temporal and spiritual troubles) miraculously escaped those Nimrods; whilst Robert Glover, his younger brother (of whom before) without their intention fell into their hands, and lost his life. Yet was there no mistake in Divine Providence, making the swervings and aberrations of men tend, in a straight line, to the accomplishing of his hidden will and pleasure.

CARDINALS.

WILLIAM MAKLESFIELD was born, saith my author † (but with an abatement of a *hic fertur*) in the city of Coventry. He was made bachelor of divinity at Paris, doctor at Oxford, and being a Dominican, was made general of their order.

Pope Benedict the Eleventh (who was of the same fraternity), formerly his familiar acquaintance, made him cardinal, with the title of St. Sabine. But such his misfortune, that he was dead and buried at London, before his cardinal's cap was brought to him.

What said David? "He shall carry nothing away with him when he dies; neither shall his pomp follow him."‡ Yet this man's state endeavoured to follow him as far as it could. For his cardinal's cap being sent to London with great solem-

* Psalm xci. 3.

† Bishop Godwin, in his Catalogue of Cardinals, p. 170.

‡ Psalm xlix. 17.

nity, was with much magnificence set on the monument where he was buried.* And perchance this cap did him as much good when he was dead, as it would have done if he had been living. Sure I am, that faithful linen did him far more service, which adventured to go down with him into the grave, for the winding of his body therein.

PETER PETOW, by Master Camden called William Petow,† (and had I been at his christening I could have decided the controversy) was descended from ancient family, which for a long time have flourished at Chesterton in this county.‡ Being by order a Franciscan, he was, by Pope Paulus the Third, created cardinal (his title unknown) June 13, 1557.

The same Pope also made him *Legate à Latere* and bishop of Salisbury, to the apparent wronging of John Capon, bishop thereof, then alive, and no more obnoxious than others of his order. But I forget what the canon law saith, "None may say to the Pope, Why dost thou so?" as if what were unjust in itself were made just by his doing it.

Petow, thus armed with a legatine power, advanced towards England, with full intent and resolution, either to force his admittance into the English court, or else to depart as he came.

But queen Mary, though *drenched* (not *drowned*) in Popish principles, would not *unprince* herself to obey his Holiness; and, understanding it a splenetic design against cardinal Pole, whom she entirely affected (wonder not at such differences betwixt anti-cardinals, whereas worse between anti-Popes) prohibited his entrance into the realm; which Petow took so tenderly, that the April after he died in France, 1558.

PRELATES.

JOHN STRATFORD, son of Robert and Isabel Stratford, is notoriously known to be born at Stratford, an eminent market in this county. This makes me much admire, and almost suspect my own eyes, in what I read, both in archbishop Parker and bishop Godwin, "De cujus gente atque patriâ nihil acceptimus."§ "De cujus viri natalibus traditum non reperi quicquam."|| Being, by Papal provisions, preferred bishop of Winchester, without the royal consent, he fell into the disfavour of king Edward the Second, regaining his good will (by the intercession of archbishop Mepham); and being a subject, not to the prosperity but person of his prince, he forsook him not in the greatest extremity. This cost him the displeasure of the queen mother and king Edward the Third, till at last, converted by his constancy, they turned their frowns into smiles upon him.

* Bishop Godwin, *ut supra*.

† Camden's *Britannia*, in Warwickshire.

‡ Bishop Godwin, in his *Catalogue of Cardinals*.

§ In the *Life of Stratford*.

|| *Idem, ibidem*.

When archbishop of Canterbury, he persuaded king Edward the Third to invade France, promising to supply him with competent provisions for the purpose : a promise not so proportionable to his archiepiscopal capacity as to him ; as he had been twice treasurer of England, and skilful in the collecting and advancing of money ; so that he furnished the king with great sums at his first setting forth for France.

These being spent before the year ended, the king sends over for a supply. Stratford, instead of coin, returns counsel, advising him to alter his officers ; otherwise, if so much was spent at a breakfast, the whole wealth of the land would not suffice him for dinner.

Over comes the angry king, from whose fury Stratford was forced to conceal himself, until, publicly passing his purgation in parliament, he was restored to the reputation of his innocence, and rectified in the king's esteem. He built, and bountifully endowed, a beautiful college in the town of his nativity ; and, having sat archbishop fifteen years, died anno 1348, leaving a perfumed memory behind him, for his bounty to his servants, charity to the poor, meekness and moderation to all persons.

RALPH STRATFORD (kinsman to the foresaid archbishop) was born in the town of Stratford on Avon, where he built a chapel to the honour of Saint Thomas.* He was first canon of Saint Paul's ; and afterwards, May 12, 1339, was consecrated at Canterbury bishop of London.

During his sitting in that see, there happened so grievous a pestilence in London, that hardly the tenth person in some places did escape. Then each church-yard was indeed a *polyandrum*, so that the dead might seem to jostle one another for room therein. Yea, the dead did kill the living, so shallowly were their heaped corpse interred.

Whereupon this bishop charitably bought a piece of ground nigh Smithfield. It was called *No-man's-land*, not *à-parté ante*, as formerly without an owner (seeing it had a proprietary of whom it was legally purchased) ; but *de futuro*, none having a particular interest therein, though indeed it was *All-men's-land*, as designed and consecrated for the general sepulture of the deceased. This bishop having continued about fourteen years in his see, died at Stepney 1355.

ROBERT STRATFORD (brother to the archbishop aforesaid) was, in the reign of king Edward the Third, made bishop of Chichester. He was at the same time chancellor of Oxford (wherein he was bred), and of all England ; honourable offices, which sometimes have met in the same person, though never more deservedly than in the present enjoyer† of them both.

* Godwin, in the Bishops of London.

† Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards the famous Earl of Clarendon.—ED.

In his time there was a tough contest betwixt the South and Northern-men in that university. They fell from their pens to their hands, using the contracted fist of martial logic, bloody blows passing betwixt them. This bishop did wisely and fortunately bestir himself an arbitrator in this controversy,* being a proper person for such a performance, born in this county (in the very navel of England); so that his nativity was a natural expedient betwixt them, and his judgment was impartial in compromising the difference.

He was accused to the king for favouring the French, with his brother archbishop; contented patiently to attend till pregnant *Time* was delivered of *Truth* her daughter; and then this brace of prelates appeared brethren in integrity. He died at Allingbourn, April 9, 1362.

JOHN VESTY, alias HARMAN, doctor of law, was born at Sutton Colefield in this county, bred in Oxford; a most vivacious person, if the date of these remarks be seriously considered. 1. In the twentieth year of king Henry the Sixth, he was appointed to celebrate the divine service in the free chapel of Saint Blaise of Sutton aforesaid. 2. In the twenty-third year of Henry the Seventh, he was made vicar of Saint Michael's church in Coventry. 3. Under king Henry the Eighth, he was made dean of the chapel-royal, tutor to the lady Mary, and president of Wales. 4. In the eleventh of king Henry the Eighth, 1519, he was advanced to be bishop of Exeter. Which bishopric he destroyed, not only shaving the hairs (with long leases), but cutting away the limbs with sales outright, insomuch that bishop Hall, his successor in that see, complaineth in print, that the following bishops were *barons*, but *bare-ones* indeed.

Some have confidently affirmed, in my hearing, that the word *to veize* (that is, in the west, to drive away with a witness) had its original from his profligating of the lands of his bishopric; but I yet demur to the truth hereof.

He robbed his own cathedral to pay a parish church, Sutton in this county, where he was born, whereon he bestowed many benefactions, and built fifty-one houses. To enrich this his native town, he brought out of Devonshire many clothiers, with desire and hope to fix the manufacture of clothing there. All in vain; for, as Bishop Godwin observeth,

“Non omnis fert omnia tellus.”

Which (though true *conjunctively*, that all countries put together bring forth all things to be mutually bartered by a reciprocation of trade,) is false *disjunctively*; no one place affording all commodities, so that the cloth-workers here had their pains for their labour, and sold for their loss.

* Brian Twine.

It seems, though he brought out of Devonshire the *fiddle* and *fiddlestick*, he brought not the *resin*, therewith to make good music; and every country is innated with a peculiar genius, and is left-handed to those trades which are against their inclinations.

He quitted his bishopric (not worth keeping) in the reign of king Edward the Sixth; and no wonder he resumed it not in the reign of queen Mary, the *bone* not being worth the taking, the *marrow* being knocked out before. He died (being 103 years old) in the reign of queen Mary; and was buried in his native town, with his statue mitred and vested.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JOHN BIRD was born in the city of Coventry;* bred a Carmelite at Oxford, and became afterwards the thirty-first (the head game) and last Provincial of his order. He preached some smart sermons before king Henry the Eighth, against the primacy of the Pope; for which he was preferred (saith bishop Godwin) to be successively bishop of Ossery in Ireland, Bangor in Wales, and Chester in England.

To the two last we concur; but dissent to the former, because John Bale, contemporary with this John Bird, and also bishop of Ossery (who therefore must be presumed skilful in his predecessors in that see) nameth him not bishop of Ossery, but “*Episcopum Pennecensem in Hiberniâ.*” The same Bale saith of him, “*Audivi eum ad Papismi vomitum reversum,*” (I have heard that in the reign of queen Mary he returned to the vomit of Popery); which my charity will not believe. Indeed in the first of queen Mary he was ousted of his bishopric for being married; and all that we can recover of his carriage afterwards is this passage at the examination of Master Thomas Haukes, martyr; when John Bird (then very old) brought Bonner a bottle of wine, and a dish of apples, probably a present unto him for a *ne noceat*; and therefore not enough to speak him a Papist in his persuasion.

Bishop Bonner desired him to take Haukes into his chamber, and to try if he could convert him: whereupon, after Bonner's departure out of the room, the *quondam* bishop accosted Haukes as followeth:

“I would to God I could do you some good. You are a young man, and I would not wish you to go too far, but learn of the elders to bear somewhat.”†

He enforced him no further; but, being a thorough old man, even fell fast asleep. All this, in my computation, amounts but to a passive compliance, and is not evidence enough to make him a thorough-paced Papist; the rather because John Pits omitteth him in the “*Catalogue of English Writers,*” which no

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis.

† Fox's Acts and Monuments, p. 1588, and anno 1555.

doubt he would not have done, had he any assurance that he had been a radicated Romanist. Nothing else have I to observe of him, but only that he was a little man, and had a pearl in his eyes; and, dying 1655, was buried in Chester.

STATESMEN.

Sir NICHOLAS THROCKMORTON, Knight, fourth son of Sir George Throckmorton of Coughton in this county, was bred beyond the seas, where he attained to great experience. Under queen Mary he was in Guildhall arraigned for treason (compliance with Wyat); and, by his own wary pleading, and the jury's upright verdict, hardly escaped. Queen Elizabeth employed him her lieger a long time, first in France, then in Scotland, finding him a most able minister of state; yet got he no great wealth; and no wonder, being ever of the opposite party to Burleigh, lord treasurer;* chamberlain of the Exchequer, and chief butler of England, were his highest preferments. I say chief butler, which office, like an empty covered cup, pretendeth to some state, but affordeth no considerable profit. He died at supper with eating of salads, not without suspicion of poison, the rather because happening in the house of one no mean artist in that faculty, Robert earl of Leicester. His death, as it was sudden, was seasonable for him and his, whose active (others will call it turbulent) spirit, had brought him into such trouble as might have cost him, at least, the loss of his personal estate.† He died, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, February the 12th, 1570; and lieth buried in the south side of the chancel of St. Katharine Cree church, London.‡

EDWARD CONWAY, Knight, son to Sir John Conway, knight, lord and owner of Ragleigh in this county. This Sir John being a person of great skill in military affairs, was made by Robert earl of Leicester (general of the English auxiliaries in the United Provinces) governor of Ostend. His son Sir Edward succeeded to his father's martial skill and valour, and twisted therewith peaceable policy in state affairs; so that the gown and the sword met in him in most eminent proportion; and thereupon king James made him one of the principal secretaries of state.

For these his good services he was by him created lord Conway of Ragleigh in this county; and afterwards, by king Charles, viscount Killultagh in the county of Antrim; and lastly, in the third of king Charles, viscount Conway of Conway in Carnarvonshire; England, Ireland, and Wales mutually embracing themselves in his honours. He died January the third, anno 1630.

* Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1569.

† Idem, anno 1570.

‡ Stow's Survey of London, p. 149.

JOHN DIGBY, baron of Sherborne, and earl of Bristol, was born in this county, a younger son of an ancient family, long flourishing at Coleshull, therein. To pass by his infancy, (all children being alike in their long coats), his youth gave pregnant hopes of that eminency which his mature age did produce.

He did ken the ambassador-craft as well as any in his age; employed by king James in several services to foreign princes, recited in his patent (which I have perused) as the main motives of the honours conferred upon him. But his managing the *matchless match* with Spain was his master-piece, wherein a good (I mean a great) number of state-traverses were used on both sides.

His contest with the duke of Buckingham is fresh in many men's memories, charges of high treason mutually flying about. But this lord fearing the duke's power (as the duke this lord's policy) it at last became a drawn battle between them; yet so that this earl lost the love of king Charles, living many years in his dis-favour: but such as are in a court-*cloud* have commonly the country's *sunshine*; and this peer, during his eclipse, was very popular with most of the nation.

It is seldom seen that a favourite once broken at court sets up again for himself; the *hap* rather than *happiness* of this lord; the king graciously reflecting on him, at the beginning of the Long Parliament, as one best able to give him the safest counsel in those dangerous times. But how he incensed the parliament so far as to be excepted pardon, I neither do know nor dare inquire. Sure I am, after the surrender of Exeter, he went over into France, where he met with due respect in foreign, which he missed in his native country. The worst I wish such who causelessly suspect him of Popish inclinations is, that I may hear from them but half so many strong arguments for the Protestant religion, as I have heard from him, who was, to his commendation, a cordial champion for the church of England. He died in France, about the year 1650.

WRITERS.

WALTER of COVENTRY was born and bred a Benedictine therein.* Bale saith he was “*immortali vir dignus memoriâ,*” and much commended by Leland (though not of set purpose, but) *sparsim*, as occasion is offered. He excelled in the two, essential qualities of an historian, faith and method, writing truly and orderly, only guilty of coarseness of style. This may better be dispensed with in him, because “*Historia est res veritatis, non eloquentiæ,*” because bad Latin was a catching disease in that age. From the beginning of the Britons he wrote a chronicle (extant in Bene't College library) to his own time. He flourished anno 1217.

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iii. num. 74.

VINCENT of COVENTRY was born in the chief city in this shire, and bred a Franciscan (though learned Leland mistakes him a Carmelite) in the university of Cambridge.*

His order, at their first entrance into England, looked upon learning as a thing beneath them; so totally were they taken up with their devotion. This Vincent was the first who brake the ice (and then others of his order drank of the same water); first applied himself to academical studies, and became a public professor in Cambridge.† He set a copy for the Carmelites therein to imitate, who not long after began their public lectures in the same place. He left some books to posterity, and flourished anno Domini 1250.

JOHN of KILLINGWORTH, born in that castelled village in this county; bred in Oxfordshire, an excellent philosopher, astronomer, and physician. He studied the stars so long, that at last he became a *star* himself in his own sphere, and outshined all others of that faculty. He was father and founder to all the astronomers of that age. I never did *spring* such a *covey* of mathematicians all at once, as I met with at this time; Cervinus or Hart, Cure, John Stacy, and Black, all bred in Merton College;‡ which society, in the former century, applied themselves to school divinity; in this, to mathematics; and attained to eminency in both; so good a genius acted within the walls of that worthy foundation. He flourished about the year 1360.

WILLIAM of COVENTRY was born and bred a Carmelite in that city. He in his youth was afflicted with an unhealable sprain in his hip, and was commonly called *Claudus Conversus*, which I adventure to English, "The Lame Converted."

Conversus properly is one who, for lack of learning, or deformity of body, is condemned to the servile work in the monastery, under a despair ever to be made priest; termed, it seems, *Conversus*, because not of voluntary choice *turning* to that course of life, but *turned* (as passively necessitated) thereunto.§

But hear how J. Pits *clincheth* in his praise: "Claudicavit corporis gressu, non virtutis progressu; vitiatus corpore, non vitiosus animo," being in his writings full of sentences; amongst which, Bale takes especial notice of his "Prodesset hierosolymam petere et alia invisere loca sacra, sed multum præstaret eo precio pauperes alere domi;" wherein, though I perceive no more sententiousness than common sense, yet because it containeth a *bold* truth in those *blind* days, it may be mentioned. He never set his name to his books; but it may (according to the friarly

✠ * Thomas Ecclestone, in Chronicle of Franciscans.

† Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 12.

‡ Idem, Cent. vi. num. 10.

§ Pits, de Scriptoribus Angliæ, anno 1360.

fancy) be collected out of the capital letters of his several works; who flourished anno 1360.

JOHN ROUSE, son of Jeffery Rouse, was born at Warwick, but descended from the Rouses of Brinkloe in this county. He was bred in Oxford, where he attained to great eminency of learning. He afterwards retired himself to Guy's Cliffe, within a mile of Warwick.

A most delicious place, so that a man in many miles' riding cannot meet so much variety, as there one furlong doth afford. A steep rock, full of caves in the bowels thereof, washed at the bottom with a crystal river, besides many clear springs on the side thereof, all overshadowed with a stately grove; so that an ordinary fancy may here find to itself Helicon, Parnassus, and what not? Many hermits (and Guy earl of Warwick himself) being sequestered from the world, retreated hither. Some will say it is too gaudy a place for that purpose, as having more of a paradise than wilderness therein, so that men's thoughts would rather be *scattered* than *collected* with such various objects. But, seeing hermits deny themselves the company of men, let them be allowed to converse with the rarities of nature; and such are the fittest texts for a solitary devotion to comment upon.

To this place came our John Rouse; and, by leave obtained from king Edward the Fourth, immured himself therein, that he might apply his studies without distraction. Here he wrote of "The Antiquities of Warwick," with a Catalogue of the Earls thereof; a Chronicle of our English Kings; and a History of our Universities. He was as good with the pencil as with the pen, and could draw persons as well as describe them, as appears by lively pictures limned with his own hand. He died, a very aged man, anno Domini 1491.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

WILLIAM PERKINS was born at Marston in this county; bred fellow of Christ's College, and then became preacher of St. Andrew's in Cambridge.

The Athenians did "nothing else but tell or hear some new thing."* Why *tell* before *hear*? Because, probably, they themselves were the first finders, founders, and fathers of many reports. I should turn such an Athenian to feign and invent, should I add any thing concerning this worthy person, whose life I have formerly written at large in my "Holy State." He died anno Domini 1602.

THOMAS DRAX, D.D. was born at Stoneleigh in this county, his father being a younger brother of a worshipful family, which

* Acts xvii. 21.

for many years had lived at Woodhall in Yorkshire; he was bred in Christ's College in Cambridge. He was a pious man, and an excellent preacher, as by some of his printed sermons doth appear. He translated all the works of master Perkins (his countryman and collegiate) into Latin, which were printed at Geneva. Doctor King, bishop of London, removed him from his native county, and bestowed a benefice on him nigh Harwich in Essex, where the *change* of the air was conceived to hasten his *great change*, which happened about the year 1616. I cannot forget how this worthy name of Drax may be resembled to the river Anas in Spain, which, having run many miles under ground, surgeth a greater channel than before. They have flourished at Woodhall aforesaid, in the parish of Darfield, ever since a co-heir of the noble family of Fitzwilliams brought that good manor (with the alternate gift of the mediety of the rich parsonage therein) in marriage into this family, as since by an heir-general it hath been alienated. But, after many various changes, this name hath recovered and increased its lustre in Sir James Drax, a direct descendant from the heirs-male, who, by God's blessing on his industry and ingenuity, hath merited much of the English nation, in bringing the sugars and other commodities of the Barbadoes to their present perfection.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE was born at Stratford on Avon in this county; in whom three eminent poets may seem in some sort to be compounded. 1. *Martial*, in the warlike sound of his surname (whence some may conjecture him of a military extraction) *Hasti-vibrans*, or Shake-speare. 2. *Ovid*, the most natural and witty of all poets; and hence it was that queen Elizabeth, coming into a grammar-school, made this extemporary verse,

“ *Persius a crab-staffe, bawdy Martial, Ovid a fine wag.* ”


3. *Plautus*, who was an exact comedian, yet never any scholar, as our Shakspeare (if alive) would confess himself. Add to all these, that though his genius generally was jocular, and inclining him to festivity, yet he could (when so disposed) be solemn and serious, as appears by his tragedies; so that Herachitus himself (I mean if secret and unseen) might afford to smile at his comedies, they were so merry; and Democritus scarce forbear to sigh at his tragedies, they were so mournful.

He was an eminent instance of the truth of that rule, “ *Poeta non fit sed nascitur*, ” (one is not made but born a poet.) Indeed his learning was very little; so that, as Cornish diamonds are not polished by any lapidary, but are pointed and smoothed even as they are taken out of the earth, so Nature itself was all the art which was used upon him.

Many were the wat-combats betwixt him and Ben Jonson; which two I behold like a Spanish great galleon and an English man-of-war: master Jonson (like the former) was built far

higher in learning; solid, but slow, in his performances. Shakespeare, with the English man-of-war, lesser in bulk, but lighter in sailing, could turn with all tides, tack about, and take advantage of all winds, by the quickness of his wit and invention. He died anno Domini 1616,* and was buried at Stratford-upon-Avon, the town of his nativity.

MICHAEL DRAYTON, born in this county at Atherston, as appeareth in his poetical address thereunto :

“ My native country, 
If there be virtue yet remaining in thy earth,
Or any good of thine thou breath'st into my birth,
Accept it as thine own, whilst now I sing of thee;
Of all thy later brood th' unworthiest though I be.”†

He was a pious poet, his conscience having always the command of his fancy; very temperate in his life, slow of speech, and inoffensive in company. He changed his laurel for a crown of glory, anno 1631; and is buried in Westminster abbey, near the south door, with this epitaph :

“ Do, pious marble, let thy readers know,
What they and what their children owe
To Drayton's name, whose sacred dust
We recommend unto thy trust.
Protect his memory, and preserve his story,
Remain a lasting monument of his glory :
And when thy ruins shall disclaim
To be the treasurer of his name ;
His name that cannot fade, shall be
An everlasting monument to thee.”

He was born within a few miles of William Shakespeare, his countryman and fellow poet; and buried within fewer paces of Jeffrey Chaucer and Edmund Spenser.

Sir FULKE GREVIL Knight, son to Sir Fulke Grevil the elder, of Becham Court in this county. He was bred first in the university of Cambridge. He came to the court, backed with a full and fair estate; and queen Elizabeth loved such substantial courtiers as could plentifully subsist of themselves. He was a good scholar, loving much to employ (and sometimes to advance) learned men, to whom worthy bishop Overal chiefly owed his preferment, and Mr. Camden (by his own confession) tasted largely of his liberality.‡

His studies were most in poetry and history, as his works do witness. His style, conceived by some to be swelling, is allowed for lofty and full by others. King James created him baron Brook of Beauchamp Court, as descended from the sole daughter and heir of Edward Willoughby, the last lord Brook, in the reign of king Henry the Seventh.

* This date was left partly blank by Dr. Fuller.—ED.

† Song xiii. p. 213.

‡ In his Britannia, in Warwickshire.

His sad death, or murder rather, happened on this occasion. His discontented servant, conceiving his deserts not soon or well enough rewarded, wounded him mortally; and then (to save the law the labour) killed himself, verifying the observation, "that he may when he pleaseth be master of another man's life, who contemneth his own."

He lieth buried in Warwick church, under a monument of black and white marble, whereon he is styled "servant to queen Elizabeth, counsellor to king James, and friend to Sir Philip Sidney." Dying September 30, 1628, without issue, and unmarried, his barony, by virtue of entail in the patent, descended on his kinsman Robert Grevil lord Brook, father to the right honourable Robert lord Brook.

NICHOLAS BYFIELD was born in this county (as his son* hath informed me) bred (as I remember) in Queen's College in Oxford. After he had entered into the ministry, he was invited into Ireland, to a place of good profit and eminency; in passage whereunto, staying wind-bound at Chester, his inn proved his home for a long time unto him, preaching a sermon there with such approbation, that he was chosen minister in the city; not without an especial providence, seeing the place promised in Ireland would have failed him, and his going over had been a labour in vain. The Cestrians can give the best account of his profitable preaching and pious life, most strict in keeping the Lord's-day, on which occasion pens were brandished betwixt him and Mr. Breerwood.

In his declining age he was presented to the benefice of Isleworth in Middlesex, where for fifteen years together he preached twice every Lord's-day, and expounded Scripture every Wednesday and Friday, till five weeks before his death, notwithstanding there was *mors in olla* (a stone in his bladder), which, being taken out, weighed, and measured after his death, was found of these prodigious proportions: 1. In weight, thirty-three ounces and more: 2. In measure about the edge, fifteen inches and a half: 3. In measure about the length, thirteen inches and above: 4. In measure about the breadth, almost thirteen inches.† It was of a solid substance to look upon, like a flint. "Lo, here is the patience of the saints." All I will add is this, the Pharisee said proudly, "I thank thee, Lord, I am not as this Publican." Let writer and reader say humbly and thankfully to God, "We are not as this truly painful preacher; and let us labour, that, as our bodies are more healthful, our souls may be as holy as his," who died and was buried at Isleworth.

[S. N.] PHILEMON HOLLAND, where born is to me unknown, was bred in Trinity College in Cambridge a doctor in

* Mr. Adoniram Byfield, who promised to leave larger instructions of his father's life; but I received them not.—F.

† Dr. Gouge's Preface to Posthume Works of Mr. Byfield.

physic, and fixed himself in Coventry. He was the translator general in his age, so that those books alone of his turning into English will make a country gentleman a competent library for historians; insomuch that one saith,

“Holland with his translations doth so fill us,
He will not let *Suetonius* be *Tranquillus*.”

Indeed some decry all translators as interlopers, spoiling the trade of learning, which should be driven amongst scholars alone. Such also allege, that the best translations are works rather of industry than judgment, and (in easy authors) of faithfulness rather than industry; that many be but bunglers, forcing the meaning of the authors they translate, “picking the lock when they cannot open it.”

But their opinion presents too much of envy, that such gentlemen who cannot repair to the fountain should be debarred access to the stream. Besides, it is unjust to charge all with the faults of some; and a distinction must be made amongst translators, betwixt coblers and workmen, and our Holland had the true knack of translating.

Many of these his books he wrote with one pen, whereon he himself thus pleasantly versified:

“With one sole pen I writ this book,
Made of a grey goose quill;
A pen it was when it I took,
And a pen I leave it still.”

This monumental pen he solemnly kept, and shewed to my reverend tutor Doctor Samuel Ward. It seems he leaned very lightly on the nib thereof, though weightily enough in another sense, performing not slightly but solidly what he undertook.

But what commendeth him most to the praise of posterity is, his translating Camden’s *Britannia*, a translation more than a translation, with many excellent additions, not found in the Latin, done fifty years since in Master Camden’s life-time, not only with his knowledge and consent, but also, no doubt, by his desire and help. Yet such additions (discoverable in the former part with asterisks in the margin) with some antiquaries obtain not equal authenticalness with the rest. This eminent *translator was translated* to a better life, anno Domini 1636.*

FRANCIS HOLYOAKE (Latining himself *de sacrâ Quercu*), and minister of Southam, born at Whitacre in this county. He set forth that stable-book which school-boys called “Rider’s Dictionary.” This Rider did borrow (to say no worse) both his saddle and bridle from Thomas Thomatius, who, being bred fellow-of King’s College in Cambridge, set forth that dictionary known by his name; than which, men have not a better and truer; children no plainer and briefer. But Rider, after

* The date left blank by Dr. Fuller.—Ed.

Thomas's death, set forth his dictionary, the same in effect, under his own name, the property thereof being but little disguised with any additions.

Such plagiaryship ill becometh authors or printers; and the dove being the crest of the Stationers' arms, should mind them, not (like rooks) to filch copies one from another. The executors of Thomas Thomasius entering an action against Rider, occasioned him, in his own defence, to make those numerous additions to his dictionary, that it seems to differ rather in kind than degree from his first edition.

I am forced to place this child, rather with his guardian than father; I mean, to mention this dictionary rather under the name of Master Holyoake than Rider, both because the residence of the latter is wholly unknown to me, and because Mr. Holyoake added many (as his learned son hath since more) wonders thereunto. This Master Holyoake died October 2, anno Domini 1661.

JAMES CRANFORD was born at Coventry in this county (where his father was a divine and school-master of great note); bred in Oxford, beneficed in Northamptonshire; and afterwards removed to London, to Saint Christopher's. A painful preacher and exact linguist, subtil disputant, orthodox in his judgment, sound against sectaries, well acquainted with the Fathers, not unknown to the schoolmen, and familiar with the modern divines. Much his humility, being James the Less in his own esteem, and therefore ought to be the greater in ours. He had, as I may say, a broad-chested soul, favourable to such who differed from him. His moderation increased with his age, charity with his moderation; and he had a kindness for all such who had any goodness in themselves. He had many choice books, and (not like to those who may lose themselves in their own libraries, being owners, not masters, of their books therein) had his books at such command as the captain has his soldiers, so that he could make them, at pleasure, go or come, and do what he desired. This lame and loyal Mephibosheth (as I may term him) sadly sympathising with the suffering of church and state, died rather infirm than old, anno 1657.

ROMISH EXILE WRITERS.

WILLIAM BISHOP was born in this county, saith my author,* *ex nobili familiâ*. Inquiring after his surname in this shire, I find one John Bishop, gentleman, patron of Brails in this county, who died anno 1601, aged 92, being a Protestant, as appeareth by his epitaph;† who, according to proportion of time, might in all probability be his father, the rather because he is

* Pits, de Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus, in anno 1612.

† Mr. Dugdale, in his Illustrations of Warwickshire.

said "Parentes et ampli patrimonii spem reliquisse," (to have left his parents, and the hope of a fair inheritance.)

Reader, a word by the way of the word *Nobilis*, which soundeth high in English ears, where barons' youngest children are the lowest step of nobility; whilst *Nobilis* from the pen of a foreigner generally importeth no more than an ordinary gentleman.*

It was not long since my weakness was employed to draw up, in Latin, a testimonial for a high German, who indeed was of honourable extraction; and, according to direction, I was advised to style him *Generosissimum ac Nobilissimum*. For *Generosus* (which runneth so low in England) in Saxony doth carry it clear as the more honourable epithet. Thus words, like counters, stand for more or less according to custom. Yea, Latin words are bowed in their modern senses, according to the acception of several places.

This bishop, leaving the land, went first to Rheims, then to Rome, where he was made priest; and, being sent back into England, met with variety of success: 1. Being seized on, he was brought before the secretary Walsingham, and by him committed to the Marshalsey: 2. After three years, being banished the realm, he became a doctor of Sorbonne: 3. He returned into England, and for nine years laboured in the Popish harvest: 4. By their clergy he was employed a messenger to Rome, about some affairs of importance: 5. His business dispatched, he returned the third time into England; and, after eight years' industry therein, to advance his own cause, was caught and cast into prison at London, where he remained about the year 1612: 6. Soon after he procured his enlargement; and, anno 1615, lived at Paris, in *Collegio Atrebatensi*.

Men of his persuasion cry him up for a most glorious confessor of their Popish faith, who (if any goodness in him) should also be a thankful confessor of the Protestant charity, permitting him twice to depart prison (on hope of his amendment) though so active an instrument against our religion. No such courtesy of Papists to Protestants; *vestigia nulla retrorsum*; no return (especially the second time) out of durance; the first disease being dangerous, but deadly their relapse into a prison. But perchance this William Bishop found the more favour, because our churchmen accounting it too much severity to take away both his credit and his life, both to conquer and kill him, seeing this priest, whilst in prison, was often worsted (though his party bragged of victory) both by tongues and pens, in disputings and writings, of several Protestants, amongst whom Robert Abbot (afterwards bishop of Salisbury) gave him the most fatal defeat. The certain date of his death is to me unknown.

* Our countryman, Pits, did *foreignize* with long living beyond the seas. — F.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC.

HUGH CLOPTON was born at Stratford, a fair market town in this county, bred a Mercer in London, and at last lord mayor thereof anno 1491. Remembering that his native town stood on Avon (a river in summer, and little sea in winter), troublesome for travellers to pass over; he, in lieu of the former inconvenient conveyance, built a stately and long stone bridge, of many arches, over the channel and overflowings thereof.

I behold this bridge more useful, though less costly, than what Caligula made, termed by Suetonius* "*novum et inauditum spectaculi genus*," reaching from Putzel to Baully, three miles and a quarter. This was only a pageant-bridge for pomp, set up to be soon taken down, whereof Lipsius said well, "*Laudem immenso operi vanitas detrahit*." But our Clopton's bridge remaineth at this day, even when the college in the same town, built by archbishop Stratford, is (as to the intended use thereof) quite vanished away. Indeed bridges are the most lasting benefactions, all men being concerned in their continuance, lest, by destroying them, they destroy themselves, not knowing how soon, for their own safety, they may have need to make use thereof. Many other charities he bestowed; and deceased anno 1496.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JOHN HALES, Esq.—He purchased a prime part of the priory of Coventry. Now, either out of his own inclination, or as a condition of his composition with king Henry the Eighth, or a mixture of both, he founded and endowed a fair grammar-school in Coventry. Herein I have seen more (abate the three English schools of the first magnitude†) and as well-learned scholars (be it spoken that the master, usher, and scholars may, according to their proportions, divide the praise betwixt them) as in any school in England. Here is also an infant, which may be an adult library, when it meeteth with more benefactors.

JOHN Lord HARRINGTON, son to James Lord Harrington, was born at Combe Abbey in this county (accruing unto him by his mother, heiress of Kelway), as by a property of that family, lately (or still) surviving, I have, on very strict inquiry, been certainly informed.

He did not count himself privileged from being good, by being great; and his timely piety rising early, did not soon after go to bed (as some young saints, beheld under another notion,) but continued watchful during his life.

He was one of the first who began the pious fashion (since followed by few of his quality) of a diary, wherein he regis-

* In *Vitâ Caligulæ*, cap. xix.

† Eton, Westminster, and the Charter-house.—Ed.

tered, not the injuries of others done unto him (a work of revenge not devotion), but of his failings and infirmities toward his Master. Thus making even with the God of Heaven, by repentance in Christ at the end of every day, "he had," to use the expression and counsel of the reverend archbishop of Armagh, "but one day to repent of before his death."

He lived out all his days in the appointment of Divine Providence, not half of them according to the course and possibility of Nature, not half a quarter of them according to the hopes and desires of the lovers and honourers of virtue in this nation, especially of the society in Sidney College in Cambridge, whereto he was a most bountiful benefactor. He was the last male of that honourable family, as one justly complains: "JOHANNES DOMINUS HARRINGTONIUS: *Anagramma*,* INSIGNIS ERAT (AH) UNUS HONOR DOMI."

The reader is referred for the rest unto his funeral sermon preached by master Stock of London, who, though he would not (to use his own phrase) "gild a potsherd;" understand him, "flatter unworthiness;" yet giveth him his large and due commendation. He died unmarried, anno 1614, leaving his two sisters his heirs: Lucy, married to Edward earl of Bedford; and Anne, who by Sir Robert Chichester had a daughter, Anne, married to Thomas earl of Elgin, and mother to Robert lord Bruce,† who is at this day heir apparent to no *small* part of the lands, but actually possessed of a *larger* of the virtues of his honourable great-uncle.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

THOMAS UNDERHILL, Esq. was born at Nether-Eatendon in this county. It is pity to part him from Elizabeth his wife, seeing the poetical fiction of Philemon and Baucis found in them an historical performance with improvement:

*Sed pia Baucis anus parilique ætate Philemon
Illi sunt annis juncti juvenilibus, illâ
Consenuere casû: paupertatemque fatendo
Effecere levem, nec iniquâ mente ferendam.*

"But good old Baucis with Philemon, match'd
In youthful years, now struck with equal age,
Made poorness pleasant in their cottage thatch'd,
And weight of want with patience did assuage."

Whereas this our Warwickshire pair, living in a worshipful equipage, and exemplary for their hospitality, did teach others, not how poverty might be borne, but wealth well used (by their example) for the owners' and others' good.

The Ovidian couple appear issueless; whereas twenty chil-

* H. Holland, *Heroologia*, p. 139.

† Robert Lord Bruce was created Earl of Aylesbury, March 18, 1664; Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household, July 30, 1685; and died on the 20th of October following.—ED.

dren, viz. thirteen sons and seven daughters, were begotten and born by this Thomas and Elizabeth, living sixty-five years together in marriage.

Indeed, the poetical pair somewhat outstripped them in the happiness of their death, their request being granted them :

——— *Et quoniam concordēs egimus annos,
Auferat hora duos eadem : nec conjugis unquam
Busta meæ videam : nec sim tumulandus ab illâ.*

“ Because we liv’d and lov’d so long together,
Let’s not behold the funerals of either ;
May one hour end us both ! may I not see
This my wife buried, nor wife bury me !”

However, these Underhills deceased in one year ; she in July, he in October following, 1603.*

LORD MAYORS.

1. John Coventry,† son of William Coventry, of Coventry, Mercer, 1425.
2. John Olney, son of John Olney, of Coventry, Mercer, 1446.
3. Robert Tate, son of Thomas Tate, of Coventry; Mercer, 1488.
4. Hugh Clopton, son of John Clopton, of Stratford-upon-Avon, Mercer, 1491.
5. John Tate, son of Thomas Tate, of Coventry, ———, 1496.
6. William Cockain, son of William Cockain, of Baddesley, Skinner, 1619.
7. John Warner, son of John Warner, of Rowington, Grocer.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF HENRY THE SIXTH, A.D. 1433.

William bishop of Lincoln, and Richard earl of Warwick ;—
John Cotes, and Nicholas Metley, (knights for the shire) ;—
Commissioners to take the oaths.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Radul. Nevill, mil. | Bald. Mountford de Hampton, arm. |
| Joh. Colepeper, mil. | |
| Will. Mounford, mil. | Rad. Brasebrugg de Kinnesbury, arm. |
| Edw. Oddingsselles, mil. | Will. Lucy de Charlecote, arm. |
| Tho. Burdet, mil. | Tho. Hugford de Emescote, arm. |
| Rich. Otherston, Abbatis de Camba. | |
| Will. Pole, Abbatis de Alyncestre. | Tho. Erdington de Erdington, arm. |
| Joh. Buggeley, Abbatis de Miravalle. | Rob. Arden de Bromwich, arm. |
| Edw. Bronflete de Farnburgh, arm. | Will. Puefrey de Shiford, arm. |
| | Rog. Harewell de Morehall, arm. |

* See their monument in the church of Nether-Eatendon.

† I suspect this Catalogue (though taken out of Mr. Stow) imperfect, and that Sir William Hollis, lord-mayor (and builder of Coventry-cross) was this countryman.—F.

| | |
|---|--|
| Rich. Hyband de Ippesley, arm. | Rich. Dalby de Brokhampton. |
| Will. Botoner de Wythybroke. | Rich. Eton de Warwick. |
| Joh. Midlemore de Eggebas- ton, arm. | Hum. Corbet. |
| Thome Porter de Escote, arm. | Johan. Aleyn de Berford. |
| Tho. Sydenhall de Tonworth, arm. | Tho. Jakes de Woner. |
| Tho. Waryng de eadem, arm. | Rog. Clerk de Tatchbrook. |
| Rich. Verney, arm. de Wolver- ton. | Rich. Briches de Longedon. |
| Tho. Grene de Solyhull, arm. | Will. Reynold de Attilburgh. |
| Joh. Chetwyn de Alspath, arm. | Joh. Michell, Majoris civitatis Coventriæ. |
| Joh. Waldiene de eadem, arm. | Will. Donington, unius Balli- vorum civitatis predictæ. |
| Nich. Ruggeley de Donton, arm. | Rob. Southam, alterius Balli- vorum civitatis predictæ. |
| Will. Holt de Aston, arm. | Egidii Allesley, Magistri Gil- dæ Sanctæ Trinitatis de Coventria. |
| Rich. Merbroke de Codbarow, arm. | Lauren. Cook de Coventria, merchant. |
| Galf. Allefley de Parva Lalle- ford. | Rich. Sharp de eadem, Mer- chant. |
| Tho. Greswold de Solyhull. | Richardi Boton de eadem, fishmonger. |
| Tho. Haynton de Napton. | Joh. Lychefeld de eadem, gra- sier. |
| Will. Parker de Tonworth. | Joh. Walle de eadem, fishmon- ger. |
| Edm. Starkey de Stretton. | Joh. Leder de Coventria, mer- chant. |
| Ranul. Starky de eadem. | Tho. Estop, Magistri Gildæ Sanctæ Trinitatis Warwick. |
| Will. Derset de Thurlaston. | Nich. Rody de eadem. |
| Rich. Hall de Stretford. | Joh. Mayell de eadem, sen. |
| Joh. Mayell de eadem. | Will. Hopkyns de eadem. |
| Simon. Forster de Altherston. | Joh. Broune de eadem, jun. |
| Clemen. Draper de eadem. | Johan. Stokes de Henlen in Ardeon Gildæ Villæ Magis- tri prædicte. |
| Johan. Darant de Berston. | Johan. Thorp de Kolle. |
| Rog. Mullward de Nuneton. | |
| Johan. Omfrey de eadem. | |
| Johan. Waryn de eadem. | |
| Hum. Jacob de Tamworth. | |
| Tho. Neuton de eadem. | |
| Math. Smalwode de Sutton. | |

SHERIFFS.

This shire was in conjunction, under the same sheriffs, with Leicestershire, until the 8th year of queen Elizabeth. Since which time Warwickshire hath these appropriate to itself.

ELIZ. REG.

| Anno | Name and Arms. | Place. |
|------|--|------------|
| 9 | Rob. Midlemore . . . | Edgbaston. |
| | Per chevron Arg. and S. ; in chief two martlets of the-second. | |

- | Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|---|-------------------|
| 10 | Bas. Feelding, arm. . . | Newnham Park. |
| | Arg. on a fess Az. three fusils O. | |
| 11 | Sim. Ardern, arm. | |
| | G. three cross croslets fitché ; a chief O. | |
| 12 | Fr. Willoughby, arm. . | Middleton. |
| | O. on two bars G. three water-bougets Arg. | |
| 13 | He. Cumpton, mil. . . | Cumpton. |
| | S. a lion passant O. inter three helmets Arg. | |
| | Du. Cumpton. . . . | Cumpton. |
| | Arms, <i>ut prius</i> . | |
| 14 | Ful. Grevile, mil. . . | Beauchamp Court. |
| | S. a border and cross engrailed O. thereon five pellets. | |
| 15 | Sam. Marow, arm. . . | Berkswell. |
| | Az. a fess engrailed betwixt three women's heads coupé O. | |
| 16 | Edw. Arden, arm. | |
| 17 | Will. Boughton, arm. . | Lawford. |
| | S. three crescents O. | |
| 18 | [AMP.] Hum. Ferrers, arm. | |
| 19 | Will. Catesby, mil. | |
| | Arg. two lions passant S. | |
| 20 | Tho. Lucy, mil. . . | Charlcott. |
| | G. crusulée O. three pikes [or lucies] hauriant Arg. | |
| 21 | Ed. Boughton, arm. . | <i>ut prius</i> . |
| 22 | Geo. Digby, arm. . . | Coleshull. |
| | Az. a flower-de-luce Arg. | |
| 23 | Tho. Leigh, arm. . . | Stoneleigh. |
| | G. a cross engrailed Arg. ; on the first quarter a lozenge of the second. | |
| 24 | Jo. Harington, mil. . . | Comb-Abbey. |
| | S. a fret Arg. | |
| 25 | Edw. Holt, arm. . . . | Aston. |
| | Arg. three flower-de-luces Az. | |
| 26 | Ful. Grevill, mil. . . | <i>ut prius</i> . |
| 27 | An. Shuckburgh, arm. . | Shugbury. |
| | S. a chevron betwixt three mullets Arg. | |
| 28 | Th. Daubrigcourt . . | Solihul. |
| | Erm. three bars humet G. | |
| 29 | Hum. Ferrers, arm. . . | <i>ut prius</i> . |
| 30 | Will. Feelding, arm. . | <i>ut prius</i> . |
| 31 | Will. Boughton, arm. . | <i>ut prius</i> . |
| 32 | Rich. Verney, arm. . . | Compton Murdak. |
| | Az. on a cross Arg. three mullets G. | |
| 33 | Will. Leigh, mil. | |
| 34 | Rad. Hubaud, arm. | |
| 35 | Ge. Devereux, arm. . . | Castle Bramwich. |
| | Arg. a fess G. ; in chief three torteaux. | |
| 36 | Edw. Grevill, arm. . . | <i>ut prius</i> . |
| 37 | Tho. Leigh, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius</i> . |

- | Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|--|------------------|
| 38 | Rob. Burgoyne, arm. | |
| | G. a chevron O. between three talbots on chief embattled Arg. as many martlets S. | |
| 39 | Cle. Fisher, arm. | Packington. |
| | Arg. a chevron Vairy between three lions rampant G. | |
| 40 | Sam. Marowe, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 41 | Tho. Hoult, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 42 | Tho. Lucy, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 43 | Rob. Burdett | Bramcot. |
| | Az. two bars O. on each three martlets G. | |
| 44 | Will. Peyto, arm. | Chesterton. |
| | Barry of six pieces Arg. and G. per pale indented and counterchanged. | |
| 45 | Barth. Hales. | |
| | G. three arrows O. feathered and headed Arg. | |

REG. JAC.

- | | | |
|----|---|------------------|
| 1 | Barth. Hales, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Rich. Verney, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Tho. Beaufoe, mil. | Guise Cliff. |
| | Erm. on a bend Az. three cinquefoils O. | |
| 4 | Ed. Boughton, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Will. Combe, arm. | |
| 6 | And. Archer, arm. | Tanworth. |
| | Az. three arrows O. | |
| 7 | Will. Somerville, mil. | |
| | Arg. on a fess between three annulets G. as many leo- pards' heads of the first. | |
| 8 | Bas. Feelding, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Tho. Lucy, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Cle. Throgmorton | Hasley. |
| | G. on a chevron Arg. three bars gemelles S. | |
| 11 | Joh. Reppington, arm. | |
| 12 | Joh. Ferrers, mil. | |
| 13 | Will. Combe, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 14 | Wal. Devereux, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Joh. Shuckburgh, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 16 | Fran. Leigh, mil. | Newnham Regis. |
| | Arms, <i>ut prius</i> , with due difference, | |
| 17 | Rob. Lee, mil. | |
| 18 | Th. Temple, mil. et bar. | Dasset. |
| | Arg. on two bars S. six martlets O. | |
| 19 | Will. Noell, arm. | |
| | O. fretty G. a canton Erm. | |
| 20 | Joh. Huebaud, arm. | |
| 21 | Tho. Puckering, mil. | Warwick. |
| | S. a bend fussy cotised Arg. | |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|--|-----------|
| 22 | Her. Underhill, mil. . . | Eatendon. |
| | Arg. a chevron G. between three trefoils Vert. | |

CAR. REX.

- 1 Joh. Newdigate, arm. . . Erdbury.
G. three lions' gambes [or paws] erased Arg.
- 2 Sim. Archer, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 3 Rob. Fisher, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 4 Geo. Devereux, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 5 Rog. Burgoin, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 6 Will. Purefoy, arm. . . *ut prius.*
S. three pair of gauntlets arming [or clipping] Arg.
- 7 Will. Boughton, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 8 Tho. Lucy, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 9 Sim. Clerke, mil. . . Sulford.
G. three swords in fess, the points erect proper.
- 10 Rich. Murden, arm. . . Morton.
Erm. on a chief S. a talbot passant Arg.
- 11 Gre. Verney, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 12 Tho. Leigh, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 13 Ed. Underhill, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 14 Joh. Lisle, arm.
- 15 Geo. Warner, arm. . . Wolston.
Arg. on a chevron betwixt three boars' heads S. couped G.
- 16 Edw. Ferrars. . . Badesley.
G. seven mascles conjunct, viz. three, and one, O.; a canton Erm.
- 17 }
18 }
19 } *Spatia hæc mihi bella dederunt.*
20 }
21 }
- 22 Rich. Lucy, arm. . . *ut prius.*

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

27. AN. SHUGBURGH, Arm.—Though the records belonging to this family have been embezzled, so that the links of their successions cannot be chained in a continued pedigree from their original; yet is their surname right ancient in the place of their name and habitation, giving for their arms the stones *astroites* (in 'heraldry' reduced to mullets, which they most resemble) found within their manor.

KING JAMES.

2. RICHARD VERNEY, Mil.—In his sheriffalty the powder-traitors met at Dunchurch, at their appointed hunting match; when, suspecting their plot discovered, they entered on such

designs as their despair dictated unto them, scattering of scandals, breaking of houses, stealing of horses, &c. But such the care of this Sir Richard to keep the peace of this county, that he hunted the hunters out of this into the next shire of Worcester.

16. FRANCIS LEIGH, Mil.—He was created Baron of Dunsmore, and afterwards earl of Chichester, by king Charles the First. His eldest daughter and heir was married to Thomas earl of Southampton, his younger to George Villiers viscount Grandison.

KING CHARLES.

2. SIMON ARCHER, Mil.—This worthy knight is a lover of antiquity, and of the lovers thereof. I should be much disheartened at his great age,* which promiseth to us no hope of his long continuance here, were I not comforted with the consideration of his worthy son, the heir as well of his studiousness as estate.

12. THOMAS LEIGH, Mil.—King Charles the First, at Oxford, created him, for his fidelity in dangerous times, Baron of Stoneleigh in this county; and he is happy in his son Sir Thomas Leigh, who undoubtedly will dignify the honour which descendeth unto him.

THE BATTLE ON OCTOBER 3, 1642.

As for the fatal fight at Edgehill (called Keinton field, from the next market town thereunto), the actings therein are variously related; and I confess myself not to have received any particular intelligence thereof. I will therefore crave leave to transcribe what followeth out of a short but worthy work of my honoured friend, confident of the authentical truth thereof:†

“The fight was very terrible for the time, no fewer than five thousand men slain upon the place; the prologue to a greater slaughter, if the dark night had not put an end unto that dispute.

“Each part pretended to the victory; but it went clearly on the king’s side, who, though he lost his general, yet he kept the field, and possessed himself of the dead bodies; and not so only, but he made his way open into London, and in his way forced Banbury castle, in the very sight, as it were, of the earl of Essex, who, with his flying army, made all the haste he could towards the City, (that he might be there before the king), to secure the parliament. More certain signs there could not be of an absolute victory.

“In the battle of Taro, between the confederates of Italy and Charles the Eighth of France, it happened so that the confederates

* He was born in 1581; and created a baronet in 1624.—ED.

† Dr. Heylin, in the History and Reign of King Charles.

kept the field, possessed themselves of the camp, baggage, and artillery, which the French, in their breaking through, had left behind them. Hereupon a dispute was raised, to whom the honour of that day did of right belong; which all knowing and impartial men 'gave unto the French: for though they lost the field, their camp, artillery, and baggage, yet they obtained what they fought for, which was the opening of their way to France, and which their confederates did intend to deprive them of. Which resolution in that case may be a ruling case to this; the king having not only kept the field, possessed himself of the dead bodies, pillaged the carriages of the enemy, but forcibly opened his way towards London, which the enemy endeavoured to hinder, and finally entered triumphantly into Oxford, with no fewer than an hundred and twenty colours taken in the fight."

Thus far my friend. Let me add, that what Sallust observeth of the conspirators with Catiline, "that where they stood in the fight whilst living, they covered the same place with their corpse when dead," was as true of the loyal gentry of Lincolnshire, with the earl of Linsey their countryman. Know also only that the over-soon and over-far pursuit of a flying party, with pillaging of the carriages (by some who prefer the snatching of wealth before the securing of victory), hath often been the cause why the conquest hath slipped out of their fingers, who had it in their hands; and had not some such miscarriage happened here, the royalists had totally (in all probability) routed their enemies.

THE FAREWELL.

I cannot but congratulate the happiness of this county, in having master William Dugdale [now Norroy], my worthy friend, a native thereof; whose illustrations are so great a work, no young man could be so bold to begin, or old man hope to finish it, whilst one of middle age fitted the performance:—a well-chosen county for such a subject, because lying in the centre of the land, whose lustre diffuseth the light, and darteth beams to the circumference of the kingdom. It were a wild wish, that all the shires in England were described to an equal degree of perfection, as which will be accomplished when each star is as big and bright as the sun. However, one may desire them done *quoad speciem*, though not *quoad gradum*, in imitation of Warwickshire. Yet is this hopeless to come to pass, till men's pains may meet with proportionable encouragement; and then the poet's prediction will be true:

*Sint Mæcenates, non desint, Flacce, Marones;
Virgiliumque tibi vel tua Rura dabunt.*

"Let not Mæcenases be scant,
And Maroes we shall never want;
For, Flaccus, then thy Country-field
Shall unto thee a Virgil yield."

And then would our little [divided] world be better described, than the great world by all the geographers who have written thereof.

WORTHIES OF WARWICKSHIRE WHO HAVE FLOURISHED SINCE
THE TIME OF FULLER.

Matthew BOULTON, engineer, improver of steam engines, &c.; born at Birmingham 1728; died 1809.

Samuel CARTE, divine and antiquary; born at Coventry 1652, or 1653; died 1740.

Thomas CARTE, son of Samuel, divine, eminent historian; born at Clifton or Dunsmore 1686.

Edward CAVE, printer, projector of the Gentleman's Magazine; born at Newton 1691; died 1754.

Samuel CLARKE, writer and compiler, one of the 2,000 ejected ministers; born at Woolstan 1599; died 1682.

Henry COMPTON, bishop of London, friend of Protestantism, suspended by James II.; born at Compton Wynyate 1632; died 1713.

William CROFT, eminent musician; born at Nether-Eatington 1657; died 1727.

Sir William DUGDALE, herald, historian, and antiquary; born at Shustoke 1605; died 1686.

Valentine GREEN, mezzotinto engraver, topographer, and antiquary; born 1739; died 1813.

Dr. Thomas HOLYOAKE, divine, and author of a Latin dictionary; born at Southam 1616; died 1675.

Richard JAGO, divine and poet, vicar of Snitterfield; born at Beaudesert 1715; died 1781.

Richard SMALLBROKE, learned and zealous bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; born at Birmingham 1672; died 1749.

William SOMERVILE, author of "The Chace," a poem; born at Edston 1692; died 1742.

Thomas SOUTHERN, dramatic writer; born at Stratford-upon-Avon about 1660; died 1746.

John TIPPER, author of the "Lady's Diary," an almanac; born at Coventry; died 1713.

Thomas WAGSTAFFE, bishop among the Nonjurors, author of "Vindication of Charles I. and his right to the Eikon Basilike;" born 1645; died 1712.

Humphrey WANLEY, antiquary; born at Coventry 1671-2; died 1726.

Peter WHALLEY, divine, critic, and historian of Northamptonshire; born at Rugby 1722; died 1791.

Francis WILLUGHBY, naturalist, and intimate friend of Ray; born 1635; died 1672.

•• This county can boast of one of the earliest topographical works of the seventeenth century. It was published in 1656 by Sir Wm. Dugdale, who was contemporary with Dr. Fuller. In 1730 a new and enlarged edition of this work was brought out by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, in 2 vols. fol. Since that period, two epitomized county histories have made their appearance—the one by Wm. Smith, in 1830, and the other by Tho. Sharp, in 1835. Histories of the towns of Warwick, and of Coventry, have also been published anonymously,—the one in 1815, and the latter in 1810; and also the History of Manceter, by B. Bartlett (1791); of Stratford-on-Avon, by R. B. Wheler (1806); and of Birmingham, by W. Hutton (1809).—ED.

WESTMORELAND.

WESTMORELAND hath Cumberland on the west and north, Lancashire on the south, Bishopric and Yorkshire on the east thereof. From north to south it extendeth thirty miles in length, but is contented in the breadth with twenty-four.

As for the soil thereof, to prevent exceptions, take its description from the pen of a credible author:*

“It is not commended either for plenty of corn or cattle, being neither stored with arable grounds to bring forth the one, nor pasturage to breed up the other; the principal profit that the people of this province raise unto themselves, is by clothing.”

Here is cold comfort from nature, but somewhat of warmth from industry. That the land is barren, is God’s pleasure; the people painful, their praise. That thereby they grow wealthy, shews God’s goodness, and calls for their gratefulness.

However, though this county be sterile by general rule, it is fruitful by some few exceptions, having some pleasant vales, though such ware be too fine to have much measure thereof; insomuch that some back friends to this county will say, that though Westmoreland hath much of *Eden* (running clean through it), yet hath little of *delight* therein.

I behold the barrenness of this county as the cause why so few friaries and convents therein; Master Speed (so curious in his catalogue in this kind) mentioning but one religious house therein. Such lazy-folk did hate labour, as a house of correction; and knew there was nothing to be had here but what art with industry wrested from nature.

The reader, perchance, will smile at my curiosity, in observing, that this small county, having but four market towns, three of them are, Kirkby-Stephens, Kirkby-Lonsdale, Kirkby-Kendale; so that so much of Kirk or Church argueth not a little devotion of the ancestors in these parts, judiciously expressing itself, not in building convents for the ease of monks, but churches for the worship of God.

* J. Speed, in the Description of this County.

THE MANUFACTURES.

Kendal cottons are famous all over England; and Master Camden termeth that town “*Lanificii gloria, et industriâ præcellens.*” I hope the towns-men thereof (a word is enough to the wise) will make their commodities so substantial, that no southern town shall take an advantage, to gain that trading away from them. I speak not this out of the least distrust of their honesty, but the great desire of their happiness, who, being a Cambridge man, out of sympathy wish well to the clothiers of Kendal, as the first founder of our Sturbridge fair.

PROVERBS.

“ Let Uter-Pendragon do what he can,
The River Eden will run as it ran.”]

Tradition reporteth, that this Uter-Pendragon had a design to fortify the castle of Pendragon in this county. In order whereunto, with much art and industry, he invited and tempted the river of Eden to forsake his old channel, and all to no purpose. The proverb is appliable to such who offer a rape to nature, endeavouring what is cross and contrary thereunto—

Naturam expellas furcâ licet, usque recurret.

“ Beat Nature back, 'tis all in vain,
With tines of fork 'twill come again.”

However, Christians have not only some hope, but comfortable assurance, that they may conquer the corruptions of their nature. If *furca* (in no unusual sense) be taken for the cross, by the virtue of Christ's sufferings thereon, a man may so repel nature, that it shall not recoil to his destruction.

PRINCES.

KATHARINE PARR, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, was born at Kendal castle in this county, then the prime seat of that (though no parliamentary) barony, devolved to her father by inheritance from the Bruses and Rosses of Werk. She was first married unto John Nevile lord Latimer, and afterwards to king Henry the Eighth.

This king first married half a maid (no less can be allowed to the lady Katharine, the relict of prince Arthur); and then he married four maids successively. Of the two last he complained, charging the one with impotency, the other with inconstancy; and, being a free man again, resolved to wed a widow who had given testimony of her fidelity to a former husband.

This lady was a great favourer of the Gospel, and would earnestly argue for it, sometimes speaking more than her husband would willingly hear of. Once politic Gardiner (who sparing all the weeds spoiled the good flowers and herbs) had almost got her into his clutches, had not Divine Providence delivered her. Yet a Jesuit tells us that the king intended, if longer surviving,

to behead her for an heretic; to whom all that I will return is this, "that he was neither confessor nor privy councillor to king Henry the Eighth."

This queen was afterwards married to Thomas Seymer, baron of Sudeley and lord admiral; and died in child-bed of a daughter, anno Domini 1548; her second* husband surviving her. This makes me the more admire at the great mistake of Thomas Mills† (otherwise most industrious and judicious in genealogies), making this lady married the third time unto Edward Burgh, eldest son unto Thomas lord Burgh, without any shew of probability.

CARDINALS.

CHRISTOPHER BAMBRIDGE, born near Appleby in this county,‡ was bred doctor of law in Queen's College in Oxford. He was afterwards dean of York, bishop of Durham, and at last archbishop of York. Being employed an ambassador to Rome, he was an active instrument to procure our king Henry the Eighth to take part with the Pope against Lewis king of France, for which good service he was created Cardinal of Saint Praxis; a title some say he long desired; let me add, and little enjoyed; for, falling out with his steward Rivaldus de Modena, an Italian, and fustigating him for his faults, the angry Italian poisoned him.§

Herein something may be pleaded for this cardinal out of the Old (sure I am more must be pleaded against him out of the New) Testament, if the places be paralleled:

"A servant will not be corrected by words," &c.||

"A bishop must be no striker," &c.¶

But grant him greatly faulty, it were uncharitable in us to beat his memory with more stripes, who did then suffer so much for his own indiscretion. His death happened July 14, 1511; and was buried at Rome (not in the church of Saint Praxis, which entitled him, but) in the hospital of the English.

PRELATES.

THOMAS VIPONT was descended of those ancient barons who were hereditary lords of this county. Surely either his *merit* was very great, or *might* very prevalent (advantaged by his near and potent relations); that the canons of Carlisle stuck so stiffly to their electing their bishop, when king Henry the Third with so much importunity commended John prior of Newbury unto them. This Thomas enjoyed his place but one year; the only reason, as I conceive, that no more is reported of him. He died anno Domini 1256.

* Godwin's Annal of King Edward the Sixth, in *hoc anno*.

† In his Catalogue of Honour, p. 229.

‡ Godwin, in his Archbishops of York.

§ Idem.

|| Proverbs xxix. 19.

¶ 1 Timothy iii. 3.

JOHN DE KIRKBY, born at one of the two Kirkbys (Lonsdale or Stephens) in this county, was first canon, and afterwards bishop of Carlisle, anno 1332. This is that stout prelate, who, when the Scots invaded England, anno 1345, with an army of thirty thousand, under the conduct of William Douglas, and had taken and burnt Carlisle with the country thereabouts; I say, this John Kirkby was he who, with the assistance of Thomas Lucy, Robert Ogle (persons of prime power in those parts), fighting in an advantageous place, utterly routed and ruined them. Such as behold this act with envious eyes, cavilling that he was non-resident from his calling when he turned his mitre into a helmet, crosier-staff into a sword, consider not that true maxim, "In publicos hostes omnis homo miles;" and the most conscientious casuists, who forbid clergymen to be *military plaintiffs*, allow them to be *defendants*. He died anno Domini 1353.

THOMAS de APPLEBY, born in that eminent town in this county where the assizes commonly are kept, was legally chosen bishop of Carlisle by all that had right in that election. Yet he was either so timorous, or the Pope so tyrannical, or both, that he durst not own the choice with his public consent, until he had first obtained his confirmation from the court of Rome. He was consecrated anno Domini 1363; and, having sat thirty-three years in that see, deceased December 5, 1395.

ROGER de APPLEBY went over into Ireland, and there became prior of Saint Peter's near Trimme (formerly founded by Simon de Rupe-forti, bishop of Meath). Hence by the Pope he was preferred bishop of Ossory in the same kingdom. He died anno Domini 1404.

WILLIAM of STRICKLAND, descended of a right worshipful family in this county, anno 1396, by joint consent of the canons, chosen bishop of Carlisle. However, by the concurrence of the Pope and king Richard the Second, one Robert Read was preferred to the place; which injury and affront Strickland bare with much moderation. Now it happened that Read was removed to Chichester, and Thomas Merx his successor translated to a Grecian bishopric, that Strickland was elected again* (patience gains the goal with long running), and consecrated bishop of Carlisle, anno 1400. For the town of Penrith in Cumberland he cut a passage with great art, industry, and expence, from the town into the river Petteril, for the conveyance of boatage into the Irish Sea.† He sate bishop 19 years, and died anno Domini 1419.

NICHOLAS CLOSE was born at Bibreke in this county, and

* Bishop Godwin, in the Catalogue of the Bishops of Carlisle.

† Camden's Britannia, in Cumberland.

was one of the six original fellows whom king Henry the Sixth placed in his newly erected college of King's College in Cambridge. Yea, he made him in a manner master of the fabric, committing the building of that house to his fidelity, who right honestly discharged his trust therein. He was first bishop of Carlisle, then of Lichfield, wherein he died within a year after his consecration, viz. anno Domini 1453.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

HUGH COREN, or CURWEN, was born in this county, and made by queen Mary archbishop of Dublin;* Brown, his immediate predecessor, being deprived, for that he was married. Here it is worthy of our observation, that though many of the Protestant clergy in that land were imprisoned, and otherwise much molested, yet no one person, of what quality soever, in all Ireland, did suffer martyrdom; and hereon a remarkable story doth depend,—a story which hath been solemnly avouched by the late reverend archbishop of Armagh in the presence of several persons, and amongst others unto Sir James Ware knight (that most excellent antiquary) and divers in the university of Oxford, who wrote it from his mouth, as he received the same from ancient persons of unquestionable credit.

About the third of the reign of queen Mary, a pursuivant was sent with a commission into Ireland, to empower some eminent persons to proceed, with fire and faggot, against poor Protestants. It happened, by Divine Providence, this pursuivant at Chester lodged in the house of a Protestant inn-keeper, who, having gotten some inkling of the matter, secretly stole his commission out of his cloak-bag; and put the knave of clubs in the room thereof. Some weeks after, he appeared before the lords of the privy-council at Dublin (of whom bishop Coren a principal), and produced a card for his pretended commission. They caused him to be committed to prison for such an affront, as done on design to deride them. Here he lay for some months, till with much ado at last he got his enlargement. Then over he returned for England; and, quickly getting his commission renewed, makes with all speed for Ireland again.

But, before his arrival there, he was prevented with the news of queen Mary's death; and so the lives of many, and the liberties of more, poor servants of God were preserved.

To return to our Coren, though a moderate Papist in queen Mary's days, yet he conformed with the first to the Reformation of queen Elizabeth, being ever sound in his heart. He was for some short time chief justice and chancellor of Ireland, till he quitted all his dignities in exchange for the bishopric of Oxford. It may seem a wonder that he should leave one of the archbishoprics in Ireland, for one of the worst bishoprics in England.

* Manuscript Additions to Sir James Ware.

But oh, no preferment to quiet! And this politic prelate, very decrepit, broken with old age and many state-affairs, desired a private repose in his native land before his death, which happened anno Domini 1567.

BARNABY POTTER was born in this county, 1578, within the barony of Kendal, in which town he was brought up, until he was sent to Queen's College in Oxford, becoming successively scholar, fellow, and provost thereof.* He was chosen the last, with the unanimous consent of the fellows, when, being at a great distance, he never dreamed thereof.

Then, resigning his provost's place, he betook himself to his pastoral charge in the country. He was chaplain in ordinary to prince Charles, being accounted at court the penitential preacher, and by king Charles was preferred bishop of Carlisle, when others sued for the place, and he little thought thereof. He was commonly called the puritanical bishop: and they would say of him, in the time of king James, "that organs would blow him out of the church;" which I do not believe, the rather because he was loving of, and skilful in, vocal music, and could bear his own part therein.

He was a constant preacher, and performer of family duties; of a weak constitution, melancholy, lean, and a hard student. He died in honour, being the last bishop that died a member of parliament, in the year of our Lord 1642.

STATESMEN.

Sir EDWARD BELLINGHAM, Knight, was born of an ancient and warlike family, in this county,† servant of the privy-chambers to king Edward the Sixth, who sent him over, anno 1547, to be lord deputy of Ireland; whose learning, wisdom, and valour made him fit to discharge that place.

Hitherto the English pale had been hide-bound in the growth thereof, having not gained one foot of ground in more than two hundred years, since the time of king Edward the Third. This Sir Edward first extended it, proceeding against the Irishry in a martial course, by beating and breaking the Moors and Connors, two rebellious septs.‡

And, because the poet saith true,

" It proves a man as brave and wise
To keep, as for to get the prize ; "

he built the forts of Leix and Offaly, to secure his new acquisition. Surely, had he not been suddenly revoked into England, he would have perfected the project in the same sort as it was performed by his successor the earl of Sussex, by settling English plantations therein.

* Mr. S. Clarke, in his *Lives of Modern Divines*, p. 393.

† Though Sussex (where his surname is of good esteem) may pretend unto him, I am confident of his right location.—F.

‡ Sir John Davis, in *Discourse of Ireland*, p. 69.

Such his secrecy (the soul of great designs) that his soldiers never knew whither they went, till they were come whither they should go. Thus he surprised the earl of Desmond, being rude and unnurtured; brought him up to Dublin, where he *informed* and *reformed* him in manners and civility; sometimes making him to kneel on his knees an hour together, before he knew his duty, till he became a new man in his behaviour.* This earl all his life after highly honoured him; and, at every dinner and supper, would pray to God for good Sir Edward Bellingham, who had so much improved him.†

This deputy had no faults on his deputyship but one, that it was so short; he being called home before two years were expired. Surely this hath much retarded the reducing of the Irishry, the often shifting of their deputies; (too often change of the kinds of plaisters, hinders the healing of the sore); so that as they had learned their trade, they must resign their shop to another; which made king James continue the lord Chichester so long in the place, for the more effectual performance therein.

Coming into England, he was accused of many faults; but cleared himself as fast as his adversaries charged him, recovering the king's favour in so high a degree, that he had been sent over deputy again, save that he excused himself by indisposition of body, and died not long after.

WRITERS.

RICHARD KENDAL.—I place him here with confidence, because no Kendal in England save what is the chief town of this county.‡ He was an excellent grammarian, and the greatest instructor (shrewd and sharp enough) of youth in his age. He had a vast collection of all Latin grammars, and thence extracted a *quint-essence*, whereof he was so highly conceited. that he publicly boasted “that Latin only to be elegant which was made according to his rules, and all other to be base and barbarous;”§ which, reader, I conceive (being out of *his*, though) under *thy* correction, a proud and pedantic expression. He flourished in the reign of king Henry the Sixth.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

BERNARD, son of EDWIN GILPIN, esquire, was born at Kentmeire in this county, anno 1517. At sixteen years old (very young in that age from those parts) his parents sent him to Queen's College in Oxford; whence his merit advanced him one of the first students in the new foundation of Christ's Church.

Hitherto the *heat* of Gilpin was more than his *light*; and he

* Ralph Holinshed, Irish Chronicle. p, 109.

† Idem, ibidem.

‡ See “Villare Anglicanum.”

§ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis; et Pits, de Scriptoribus Angliæ.

hated vice more than error; which made him so heartily dispute against master Hooper (who afterwards was martyred) when indeed he did follow his argument with his affections.

How afterwards he became a zealous Protestant, I refer the reader to his life, written at large by bishop Carleton. He was rector of Houghton in the north, consisting of fourteen villages.

In his own house he boarded and kept full four and twenty scholars. The greater number of his boarders were poor men's sons, upon whom he bestowed meat, drink, and cloth, and education in learning. He was wont to entertain his parishioners and strangers at his table, not only at the Christmas time, as the custom is; but, because he had a large and wide parish, a great multitude of people, he kept a table for them every Sunday from Michaelmas to Easter. He had the gentlemen, the husbandmen, and the poorer sort, set every degree by themselves, and as it were ordered in ranks. He was wont to commend the married state in the clergy; howbeit himself lived and died a single man. He bestowed, in the building, ordering, and establishing of his school, and in providing yearly stipends for a school-master and an usher, the full sum of five hundred pounds; out of which school he supplied the Church of England with great store of learned men. He was careful to avoid not only all evil doing, but even the lightest suspicions thereof. And he was accounted a saint in the judgments of his very enemies, if he had any such. Being full of faith unfeigned, and of good works, he was at the last put into his grave, as a heap of wheat in due time swept into the garner. He died the 4th of March, 1583, and in the 66th year of his age.

[AMP.] RICHARD MULCASTER was born of an ancient extract in the north; but whether in this county or Cumberland, I find not decided. From Eaton school he went to Cambridge, where he was admitted into King's College, 1548;* but, before he was graduated, removed to Oxford. Here such his proficiency in learning, that, by general consent, he was chosen the first master of Merchant Tailors' school in London, which prospered well under his care, as, by the flourishing of Saint John's in Oxford, doth plainly appear.

The Merchant Tailors, finding his scholars so to profit, intended to fix Mr. Mulcaster at his desk to their school, till death should remove him. This he perceived, and therefore gave for his motto, "*Fidelis servus, perpetuus asinus.*" But, after twenty-five years, he procured his freedom, or rather exchanged his service, being made master of Paul's School.

His method in teaching was this: In a morning he would exactly and plainly construe and parse the lessons of his scho-

* Hatcher's MS. of the Scholars thereof.

lars; which done, he slept his hour (custom made him critical to proportion it) in his desk in the school; but woe be to the scholar that slept the while! Awaking, he heard them accurately; and Atropos might be persuaded to pity, as soon as he to pardon, where he found just fault. The prayers of cockering mothers prevailed with him as much as the requests of indulgent fathers, rather increasing than mitigating his severity on their offending child.

In a word he was *plagosus Orbilius*; though it may be truly said (and safely for one out of his school) that others have taught as much learning with fewer lashes. Yet his sharpness was the better endured, because impartial; and many excellent scholars were bred under him, whereof bishop Andrews was most remarkable.

Then quitting that place, he was presented to the rich parsonage of Stanford-rivers in Essex. I have heard from those who have heard him preach, that his sermons were not excellent, which to me seems no wonder; partly, because there is a different discipline in teaching children and men; partly, because such who make divinity (not the choice of their youth but) the refuge of their age, seldom attain to eminency therein. He died about the middle of the reign of queen Elizabeth.

CHRISTOPHER POTTER, D.D. kinsman to bishop Potter (of whom before) was born in this county, bred fellow of Queen's College in Oxford, and at last was chosen provost thereof, chaplain in ordinary to king Charles, and dean of Worcester. One of a sweet nature, comely presence, courteous carriage, devout life, and deep learning; he wrote an excellent book, entitled "*Charity Mistaken*," containing impregnable truth, so that malice may *snarl* at but not *bite it*, without breaking its own teeth. Yet a railing Jesuit wrote a pretended confutation thereof, to which the doctor made no return; partly because the industrious bee would not meddle with a wasp, or hornet rather; partly because Mr. Chillingworth, a great master of defence in school divinity, took up the cudgels against him. This worthy doctor died the beginning of our civil distempers.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC.

ROBERT LANGTON—MILES SPENCER, Doctors of Law.*—It is pity to part them, being natives of this county (as I am credibly informed), doctors in the same faculty, and co-partners in the same charity, the building of a fair school at Appleby, the pregnant mother of so many eminent scholars.

As for Robert Langton, he was bred in, and a benefactor to, Queen's College in Oxford, owing the glazing of many windows.

* Though disputable, I conceive them rightly placed since the Reformation.—F.

therein to his beneficency. Witness his conceit to communicate his name to posterity, viz. a *ton* (the rebus, or fancy general, for all surnames in that termination) extended very long beyond an ordinary proportion [*Lang* the northern man pronounceth it]; whereby he conceiveth his surname completed. I shall be thankful to him who shall inform me of the dates of their several deaths.

ANNE CLYFFORD, sole daughter and heir to George earl of Cumberland, wife first to Richard earl of Dorset, then to Philip earl of Pembroke and Montgomery (though born and nursed in Hertfordshire, yet) because having her greatest residence and estate in the north, is properly referable to this county. The proverb is, "Homo non est ubi animat, sed amat," (One is not to be reputed there where he lives, but where he loves;) on which account this lady is placed, not where she first took life, but where she hath left a most lasting monument of her love to the public.

This is that most beautiful hospital, stately built, and richly endowed, at her sole cost, at Appleby in this county.

It was conceived a bold and daring part of Thomas Cecil (son to treasurer Burleigh) to enjoin his masons and carpenters not to omit a day's work at the building of Wimbleton house in Surrey, though the Spanish Armada, anno 1588, all that while shot off their guns, whereof some might be heard to the place. But Christianly valiant is the charity of this lady, who in this age, wherein there is an earthquake of ancient hospitals, and as for new ones they are hardly to be seen for new lights; I say, courageous this worthy lady's charity, who dare *found* in this *confounding* age, wherein so much was demolished and aliened, which was given to God and his Church. Long may she live in wealth and honour, exactly to complete whatsoever her bountiful intentions have designed.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

RICHARD GILPIN, a valiant man in this county, was enfeoffed, in the reign of king John, about the year 1208, in the lordship of Kentmere hall, by the baron of Kendall, for his singular deserts both in peace and war: "This was that Richard Gilpin, who slew the wild boar, that, raging in the mountains adjoining (as sometimes that of Erimanthus), much endamaged the country people; whence it is, that the Gilpins in their coat arms give the boar."*

I confess, the story of this Westmoreland Hercules soundeth something Romanza-like. However I believe it, partly because so reverend a pen hath recorded it, and because the people in these parts need not feign foes in the fancy (bears,

* Life of Bernard Gilpin, written by bishop Carleton, p. 2.

boars, and wild beasts) who in that age had real enemies, the neighbouring Scots, to encounter.

LORD MAYOR.

1. Cuthbert Buckle, son of Christopher Buckle, of Bourgh, Vintner, 1593.

SHERIFFS.

I find two or three links but no continued chain of Sheriffs in this county, until the 10th of king John, who bestowed the bailiwick and revenues of this county upon Robert lord Vipont.

ROBERT de VIPONT, the last of that family, about the reign of king Edward the first left two daughters: 1. *Sibel*, married to Roger lord Clifford: 2. *Idonea** (the first and last I meet with of that Christian name, though proper enough for women, who are to be "meet helps"† to their husbands) married to Roger de Leburn.

Now because "Honor nescit dividi," (Honour cannot be divided betwixt co-heirs), and because in such cases it is in the power and pleasure of the king to assign it entire to which he pleased, the king conferred the hereditary sheriffalty of this county on the Lord Clifford, who had married the eldest sister.

It hath ever since continued in that honourable family. I find Elizabeth the widow of Thomas lord Clifford (probably in the minority of her son) *sheriffess* (as I may say) in the sixteenth of Richard the Second, till the last of king Henry the Fourth.

Yet was it fashionable for these lords to depute and present the most principal gentry of this shire, their "sub-vicecomites," (under-sheriffs,) in their right, to order the affairs of that county. I find Sir Thomas Parr, Sir William Parr (ancestors to queen Katharine Parr), as also knights of the families of the Bellingams, Musgraves, &c. discharging that office; so high ran the credit and reputation thereof.

Henry lord Clifford was, by king Henry the Eighth, anno 1525, created earl of Cumberland; and when Henry the fifth earl of that family died lately without issue male, the Honour of this hereditary sheriffalty, with large revenues, reverted unto Anne the sole daughter of George Clifford third earl of Cumberland, the relict of Richard earl of Dorset (and since of Philip earl of Pembroke and Montgomery); by whom she had two daughters, the elder married to the earl of Thanet, and the younger married to James earl of Northampton.

THE FAREWELL.

Reader, I must confess myself sorry and ashamed, that I cannot do more right to the natives of this county, so far distanced

* Camden's Britannia, in Westmoreland.

† Genesis ii. 18.

north, that I never had yet the opportunity to behold it. Oh that I had but received some intelligence from my worthy friend Doctor Thomas Barlow, provost of Queen's College in Oxford! who, for his religion and learning, is an especial ornament of Westmoreland. But time, tide, and a printer's press, are three unmannerly things, that will stay for no man; and therefore I request that my defective endeavours may be well accepted.

I learn out of Master Camden, that in the river Cann, in this county, there be two *catadupæ*, or waterfalls; whereof the northern, sounding clear and loud, foretokeneth fair weather; the southern, on the same terms, presageth rain. Now I wish that the former of these may be vocal in hay time and harvest, the latter after great draught, that so both of them may make welcome music to the inhabitants.

WORTHIES OF WESTMORELAND WHO HAVE FLOURISHED SINCE
THE TIME OF FULLER.

Launcelot ADDISON, dean of Lichfield, author, and father of the poet; born at Crosby Ravensworth, or Mauld's Meaburn, 1632; died 1703.

Anthony ASKEW, physician, Greek scholar, and collector; born at Kendal 1722; died 1774.

Dr. Thomas BARLOW, time-serving bishop of Lincoln; born at Langdale near Orton 1607; died 1691.

John BARWICK, D.D. divine, royalist, and author; born at Witherslack 1612; died 1664.

Peter BARWICK, M.D. brother of the above, whose life he wrote in elegant Latin; born at Witherslack 1619; died 1705.

Richard BRAITHWAITE, facetious and eccentric author of "Drunken Barnaby;" born at Burneshead; died 1673.

Dr. Richard BURN, author of the "Justice" and the "Ecclesiastical Law;" &c.; born at Kirkby Stephen; died 1789.

Ephraim CHAMBERS, mathematical instrument maker, author of the Encyclopedia; born at Milton; died 1740.

Dr. George FOTHERGILL, principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, author of sermons; born at Lickholme in Ravenstone-dale 1705; died 1760.

Dr. Thomas GARNETT, physician and natural philosopher; born at Casterton 1766; died 1802.

Edmund GIBSON, bishop of London, scholar and antiquary; born at High Knype 1669; died 1748.

Thomas GIBSON, uncle of the bishop, and son-in-law to the protector Richard Cromwell, physician and author; born at High Knype.

William GIBSON, farmer, and self-taught mathematician of most wonderful powers; born at Bolton near Appleby 1720; died 1791.

William HUDSON, surgeon, one of the earliest Linnæan botanists in England, and author; born at Kendal 1730; died 1793.

Dr. William LANCASTER, provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and one of the founders of Barton school in 1649; born at Sockbridge.

Dr. John LANGHORNE, divine, poet, and critic, voluminous author; born at Kirkby Stephen, or Winton, 1735; died 1779.

Dr. John MILL, divine and biblical critic; born at Hardendale in Shap 1645: died 1707.

Charles MORTON, learned physician and antiquary; born 1716.

Joseph ROBERTSON, learned and industrious critic; born at High Knype 1726; died 1802.

Dr. Thomas SHAW, learned divine and Eastern traveller; born at Kendal 1692; died 1751.

John SMITH, editor of Bede, divine, versed in Septentrional literature, and in antiquities; born at Lowther 1659; died 1715.

Joseph SMITH, provost of Queen's College, Oxford, brother of John, divine, learned in politics and the law of nations; born at Lowther 1670; died 1756.

Adam WALKER, natural and experimental philosopher, lecturer, and author; born at Windermere 1731; died 1821.

Richard WATSON, bishop of Llandaff, apologist for the Bible and Christianity, chemist and politician; born at Heversham 1737; died 1816.

Sir George WHARTON, baronet, astronomer, and loyalist; born at Kendal; died 1681.

George WHITEHEAD, learned and zealous Quaker; born at Newbigg, near Orton, about 1636; died 1722-3.

John WILSON, botanist, author of a "Synopsis of British Plants," originally a stocking-knitter; born at Kendal; died about 1750.

* The History of Westmoreland has been generally united with that of Cumberland; and the principal one is that published by Mr. J. Nicholson and Dr. Burn in 1727, as mentioned under the head of Cumberland, vol. i. p. 364.

WILTSHIRE.

WILTSHIRE hath Gloucestershire on the north, Berkshire and Hampshire on the east, Dorsetshire on the south, and Somersetshire on the west. From north to south it extendeth thirty-nine miles; but abateth ten of that number in the breadth thereof.*

A pleasant county, and of great variety. I have heard a wise man say, that an ox left to himself would, of all England, choose to live in the north, a sheep in the south part hereof, and a man in the middle betwixt both, as partaking of the pleasure of the plain, and the wealth of the deep country.

Nor is it unworthy the observing, that of all inland shires (no ways bordered on salt water) this gathereth the most in the circumference thereof † (as may appear by comparing them), being in compass one hundred and thirty-nine miles. It is plentiful in all English, especially in the ensuing, commodities.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

WOOL.

The often repetition hereof (though I confess against our rules premised) may justly be excused. Well might the French ambassador return, "France, France, France," reiterated to every petty title of the king of Spain. And our English "wool, wool," &c. may counterpoise the numerous but inconsiderable commodities of other countries. I confess a lock thereof is most contemptible; "Non flocci te facio," passing for an expression of the highest neglect; but a quantity thereof quickly amounteth to a good valuation.

MANUFACTURES.

CLOTHING.

This mystery is vigorously pursued in this county; and I am

* Davis, in his "General Views of the Agriculture of Wiltshire," says, "the county is about fifty-four miles in length, by thirty-four in its greatest breadth, and contains about 1372 square miles, or 878,000 acres." According to the Parliamentary Report on the State of the Poor, published in 1804, the area of the county is estimated at 1283 square statute miles, or 821,120 acres.—ED.‡

† Compare the tables of Speed.

‡ Some of the editorial notes, appended to this county, are the contributions of John Britton, Esq., author of the "Beauties of Wiltshire," 3 vols. 8vo., &c.; who kindly undertook the revision of the proof-sheets.

informed, that as MEDLEYS are most made in other shires, as good WHITES as any are woven in this county.

This mentioning of *whites* to be vended beyond the seas, minds me of a memorable contest in the reign of king James, betwixt the merchants of London, and Sir William Cockain, once lord mayor of that city, and as prudent a person as any in that corporation. He ably moved, and vigorously prosecuted the design, that all the cloth which was made might be dyed in England; alleging, that the wealth of a country consisteth in driving on the natural commodities thereof, through all manufactures, to the utmost, as far as it can go, or will be drawn. And by the dying of all English cloth in England, thousands of poor people would be employed, and thereby get a comfortable subsistence.

The merchants returned, that such home dying of our cloth would prove prejudicial to the sale thereof, foreigners being more expert than we are in the mystery of fixing colours—besides, they can afford them far cheaper than we can, much of dying stuff growing in their countries; and foreigners bear a great affection to white or virgin cloth, unwilling to have their fancies prevented by the dying thereof; insomuch that they would like it better (though done worse) if done by themselves—That Sir William Cockain had got a vast deal of dying stuff into his own possession, and did drive on his own interest, under the pretence of the public good. These their arguments were seconded with good store of good gold on both sides, till the merchants prevailed at last (a shoal of herrings is able to beat the whale itself); and clothing left in the same condition it was before.

TOBACCO-PIPES.

The best for shape and colour (as curiously sized) are made at Amesbury in this county. They may be called chimneys portable in pockets, the one end being the hearth, the other the tunnel thereof. Indeed, at the first bringing over of tobacco, pipes were made of silver and other metals; which, though free from breaking, were found inconvenient, as soon fouled, and hardly cleansed.

These clay pipes are burnt in a furnace for some fifteen hours, on the self-same token, that if taken out half an hour before that time, they are found little altered from the condition wherein they were when first put in. It seems all that time the fire is working itself to the height, and doth its work very soon when attained to perfection. Gauntlet-pipes, which have that mark on their heel, are the best; and hereon a story doth depend.

One of that trade observing such pipes most saleable, set the gauntlet on those of his own making, though inferior in goodness to the other. Now the workman who first gave the gauntlet sued the other, upon the statute which makes it penal for

any to set another's mark on any merchantable commodities. The defendant being likely to be cast (as whose counsel could plead little in his behalf) craved leave to speak a word for himself; which was granted. He denied that he ever set another man's mark; "for the thumb of his gauntlet stands one way, mine another; and the same hand given dexter or sinister in heraldry is a sufficient difference." Hereby he escaped; though surely such who bought his pipes never took notice of that criticism, or consulted which way the thumb of his gauntlet respected.

THE BUILDINGS.

The CATHEDRAL of SALISBURY (dedicated to the blessed Virgin) is paramount in this kind, wherein the doors and chapels equal the months, the windows the days, the pillars and pilarets of fusile marble* (an ancient art now shrewdly suspected to be lost), the hours of the year; so that all Europe affords not such an almanac of architecture.

Once walking in this church (whereof then I was prebendary) I met a countryman wondering at the structure thereof. "I once," said he to me, "admired that there could be a church that should have so many pillars as there be hours in the year; and now I admire more, that there should be so many hours in the year as I see pillars in this church."

The cross aisle of this church is the most beautiful and light-some of any I have yet beheld. The spire steeple (not founded on the ground, but for the main supported by four pillars) is of great height and greater workmanship. I have been credibly informed, that some foreign artists, beholding this building, brake forth into tears, which some imputed to their admiration (though I see not how wondering can cause weeping); others to their envy, grieving that they had not the like in their own land.

Nor can the most curious (not to say cavilling) eye desire any thing which is wanting in this edifice, except possibly an ascent; seeing such who address themselves hither for their devotions can hardly say with David, "I will go up into the house of the Lord."

Amongst the many monuments therein, that of Edward earl of Hartford is most magnificent; that of Helen Suavenburgh, a Swede (the relic of William marquis of Northampton, and afterwards married to Sir Thomas Gorges) is most commended for its artificial plainness.

But the curiosity of critics is best entertained with the tomb in the north of the nave of the church, where lieth a monument in stone of a little boy, habited all in episcopal robes, a mitre upon his head, a crosier in his hand, and the rest accordingly. At the discovery thereof (formerly covered over with pews)

* It is surprising that the worthy and witty Fuller should be guilty of this silly assertion. The pillars are of Purbeck marble.—J. B.

many justly admired, that either a bishop could be so small in person, or a child so great in clothes; though since all is unriddled; for it was fashionable in that church* (a thing rather deserving to be remembered than fit to be done) in the depth of Popery, that the choristers chose a boy of their society to be a bishop among them from St. Nicholas's till Innocents' day at night, who did officiate in all things bishop-like, (the saying of mass alone excepted), and held the state of a bishop, answerably habited, amongst his fellows the counterfeit prebends. One of these, chancing to die in the time of his mock-episcopacy, was buried with crozier and mitre, as is aforesaid. Thus superstition can dispense with that which religion cannot, making piety pageantry, and subjecting what is sacred to lusory representations.†

As for civil buildings in this county, none are such giants as to exceed the standard of structures in other counties. Longleat, the house of Sir James Thynne, was the biggest, and Wilton is the stateliest and pleasantest for gardens, fountains, and other accommodations.‡

Nor must the industry of the citizens of Salisbury be forgotten, who have derived the river into every street therein; so that Salisbury is a heap of islets thrown together. This mindeth me of an epitaph made on Mr. Francis Hide, a native of this city, who died secretary unto the English lieger in Venice:

“ Born in the English Venice, thou didst die,
Dear friend, in the Italian Salisbury.”

The truth is, that the strength of this city consisted in the weakness thereof, incapable of being garrisoned, which made it, in our modern wars, to escape better than many other places of the same proportion.

THE WONDERS.

STONE-HENGE.

After so many wild and wide conjectures of the cause, time, and authors hereof, why, when, and by whom this monument was erected, a posthume book comes lagging at last, called “Stone-henge Restored,”§ and yet goeth before all the rest. It is questionable whether it more modestly propoundeth, or more substantially proveth, this to be a Roman work, or temple dedicated to Coelus or Cœlum (son to Æther and Dies), who was senior to all the gods of the heathens.

That it is a Roman design, he proveth by the order, as also by the scheme thereof, consisting of four equilateral triangles,

* See Gregory's *Opera Posthuma*, p. 95, &c.

† An engraving of the figure of the Boy Bishop in Salisbury cathedral is given in Gough's “*Sepulchral Monuments*,” vol. ii.; but more correctly in Britton's *History of Salisbury Cathedral*.—ED.

‡ Longford Castle, Wardour Castle, Fonthill, Stourhead, Charlton House, Tottenham Park, Corsham House, and Bowood, are all houses built on a scale of great magnificence.—ED.

§ Written by Inigo Jones.—F.

inscribed within the circumference of a circle, an architectonical scheme used by the Romans.* Besides, the portico, or entrance thereof, is made double, as in the Roman ancient structures of great magnificence. Not to say that the architraves therein are all set without mortar, according to the Roman architecture, wherein it was ordinary to have *saxa nullo fulta glutino*.

No less persuasive are his arguments to prove a temple dedicated to Cœlum; first, from the situation thereof, standing in a plain, in a free and open air, remote from any village, without woods about it. Secondly, from its aspect, being *sub dio*, and built without a roof. Thirdly, from the circular form thereof, being the proper figure of the temple of Cœlus. Not to mention his other arguments, in which the reader may better satisfy himself from the original author, than my second-hand relation thereof.†

KNOT GRASS.

This is called in Latin *gramen caninum supinum longissimum*, and groweth nine miles from Salisbury, at master Tucker's at Maddington. It is a peculiar kind; and of the ninety species of grasses in England, is the most marvellous. It groweth ordinarily fifteen feet in length; yea, I read of one four-and-twenty foot long, which may be true, because, as there are giants amongst men, so there are giants amongst giants, which even exceed them in proportion.

The place whereon it groweth is low (lying some winters under water) having hills round about it, and a spacious sheep-common adjoining; the soil whereof by every hasty shower is brought down into this little meadow, which makes it so incredibly fruitful. This grass being built so many stories high, from knot to knot, lieth matted on the ground, whence it is cut up with sickles, and bound into sheaves. It is both hay and provender, the joint-like knots whereof will fat swine.

Some conceive that the seed thereof, transplanted, would prosper plentifully (though not to the same degree of length) in other places; from whose judgment other husbandmen dissent, conceiving it so peculiar to this place, that ground and grass must be removed both together. Or else it must be set in a paralleled position, for all the particular advantages aforesaid, which England will hardly afford. So that Nature may seem mutually to have made this plant and this place one for another.

* Vitruvius, lib. v.

† "Among the WONDERS of the county," says Mr. Britton, "it is really wonderful that the great temple, or assemblage of stones, &c. at Avebury, escaped Fuller's notice. It was of much greater magnitude, of superior importance, and consequently more entitled to notice than Stonehenge. Dr. Stukeley has devoted a folio volume to its illustration. It was certainly the most stupendous and extensive work of art in this island, and was probably the largest Druidical temple in Europe. Stukeley's Account of Stonhenge, fol., is more accurate than Inigo Jones's."—ED.

PROVERBS.

“ It is done *secundum usum Sarum.*”]

This proverb, coming out of the church, hath since enlarged itself into a civil use. It began on this occasion. Many offices or forms of service were used in several churches in England; as the office of York, Hereford, Bangor, &c.; which caused a deal of confusion in God's worship, until Osmond bishop of Sarum, about the year of our Lord 1090, made that ordinal, or office, which was generally received all over England; so that churches thenceforward easily understood one another, all speaking the same words in their Liturgy.

It is now applied to those persons which do, and actions which are formally and solemnly done, in so regular a way, by authentic precedents, and patterns of unquestionable authority, that no just exception can be taken thereat.

PRINCES.

MARGARET PLANTAGENET, daughter to George duke of Clarence and Isabel Nevile eldest daughter and co-heir of Richard Nevile earl of Warwick, was born August 14, 1473, at Farley castle in this county.* Reader, I pray thee, let her pass for a princess, because daughter to a duke, niece to two kings (Edward the Fourth and Richard the Third), mother to cardinal Reginald Pole; but chiefly because she was the last liver of all that royal race, which from their birth wore the names of Plantagenet. By Sir Richard Pole, a knight of Wales, and cousin-german to king Henry the Seventh, she had divers children, whereof Henry lord Montague was the eldest; he was accused of treason, and this lady his mother charged to be privy thereunto, by king Henry the Eighth, who (as his father was something too slow) was somewhat too quick in discovering treasons, as soon as (if not before) they were. On the scaffold, as she stood, she would not gratify the executioner with a prostrate posture of her body.

Some beheld this her action as an argument of an erected soul, disdaining pulingly to submit to an infamous death, showing her mind free, though her body might be forced, and that also it was a demonstration of her innocence. But others condemned it as a needless and unseasonable animosity in her, who, though supposed innocent before man for this fact, must grant herself guilty before God, whose justice was the supreme judge condemning her. Besides, it was indiscreet to contend, where it was impossible to prevail, there being no guard against the edge of such an axe, but patience; and it is ill for a soul to go reeking with anger out of this world.

Here happened an unequal contest betwixt weakness and

* Dugdale, in his *Illustrations of Warwickshire*, p. 335.

strength, age and youth, nakedness and weapons, nobility and baseness, a princess and an executioner, who at last dragging her by the hair (grey with age) maytruly be said to have taken off her head, seeing she would neither give it him, nor forgive him the doing thereof. Thus died this lady Margaret, heir to the name and stout nature of Margaret duchess of Burgundy, her aunt and god-mother, whose spirits were better proportioned to her extraction than estate; for, though by special patent she was created countess of Salisbury, she was restored but to a small part of the inheritance she was born unto. She suffered in the twenty-third year of the reign of king Henry the Eighth.

JANE SEYMOUR, daughter to Sir John Seymour, knight, (honourably descended from the lords Beauchamps), was (as by all concurring probabilities is collected) born at Wulf-hall in this county, and after was married to king Henry the Eighth.

It is currently traditioned, that at her first coming to court, queen Anne Boleyn, espying a jewel pendant about her neck, snatched thereat (desirous to see, the other unwilling to show it,) and casually hurt her hand with her own violence; but it grieved her heart more, when she perceived it the king's picture by himself bestowed upon her, who from this day forward dated her own *declining*, and the other's *ascending*, in her husband's affection.

It appeareth plainly by a passage in the act of parliament, that the king was not only invited to his marriage by his own affections, but by the humble petition and intercession of most of the nobles of his realm, moved thereunto, as well by the conveniency of her years, as in respect that by her excellent beauty and pureness of flesh and blood (I speak the very words of the act itself) she was apt (God willing) to conceive issue. And so it proved accordingly.

This queen died some days after the birth of prince Edward her son, on whom this epitaph;

*Phoenix Jana jacet, nato Phœnice; dolendum
Sæcula Phœnices nulla tulisse duas.*

“ Soon as her Phoenix bud was blown,
Root-Phoenix Jane did wither:
Sad, that no age a brace had shown
Of Phoenixes together.”

Of all the wives of king Henry, she only had the happiness to die in his full favour, the 14th of October, 1537; and is buried in the choir of Windsor chapel; the king continuing in real mourning for her, even all the festival of Christmas.

SAINTS.

ADELME, son to Kenred, nephew to Ina king of the West

Saxons,* was bred in foreign parts; and, returning home, was abbot of Malsbury thirty years, a person memorable on several accounts: 1. He was the first Englishman who ever wrote in Latin.† 2. He was the first that ever brought poetry into England. 3. The first bishop of the see of Sherborne.

Bede giveth him a large commendation for his learning; the rather, because he wrote a book for the reducing the Britons to observe Easter according to the church of Rome.

Impudent monks have much abused his memory with shameless lies, and amongst the rest with a wooden miracle; that a carpenter having cut a beam for his church too short, he, by his prayers, stretched it out to the full proportion.‡ To this I may add another lie as clear as the sun itself, on whose rays (they report) he hung his vestment, which miraculously supported it, to the admiration of the beholders.§

Coming to Rome, to be consecrated bishop of Sherborne, he reprov'd Pope Sergius his fatherhood, for being a father indeed to a base child, then newly born; and, returning home, he lived in great esteem until the day of his death, which happened anno Domini 709.

His corpse being brought to Malmesbury, was there enshrined, and had in great veneration; who having his longest abode whilst living, and last when dead, in this county, is probably presumed a native thereof.

EDITH, natural daughter of king Edgar, by the lady Wolfhil, was abbess of Wilton, wherein she demeaned herself with such devotion, that her memory obtained the reputation of saintship. And yet an author telleth us, that, being more curious in her attire than beseemed her profession, bishop Ethelwold sharply reprov'd her, who answered him roundly, "That God regardeth the heart more than the garment, and that sins might be covered as well under rags as robes."||

One reporteth, that, after the slaughter of her brother Edward, holy Dunstan had a design to make her queen of England¶ (the veil of her head, it seems, would not hinder the crown), so to defeat Ethelred the lawful heir, had she not declined the proffer, partly on *pious*, partly *politic*, dissuasions. She died anno Domini 984; and is buried in the church of Dioness at Wilton, of her own building. She is commonly called "Saint Edith the younger," to distinguish her from Saint Edith her aunt, of whom before.

MARTYRS.

It plainly appeareth that, about the year of our Lord 1503,

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. i. num. 83.

† Camden's Britannia, in Wiltshire.

‡ Flowers of English Saints, p. 491.

§ Idem, p. 492.

|| Polyc. lib. vi. cap. 9.

¶ John Capgrove, in vitâ Sanctæ Edithæ.

there was a persecution of Protestants (give me leave so to antedate their name) in this county, under Edmund Audley bishop of Salisbury, as by computation of time will appear. Yet I find but one man, Richard Smart by name (the more remarkable because but once, and that *scentingly*, mentioned by Mr. Fox*), burnt at Salisbury, for reading a book called "Wickliff's Wicket" to one Thomas Stillman, afterwards burnt in Smithfield. But, under cruel bishop Capon, Wiltshire afforded these

MARIAN MARTYRS.

John SPICER,† free-mason; William COBERLY, tailor; John MAUNDRELL, husbandman; all of Kevel; martyred in Salisbury, anno 1556, April.

CONFESSORS.

John HUNT,‡ and Richard WHITE, husbandmen, of Marlborough; persecuted in Salisbury, anno 1558.

These both being condemned to die, were little less than miraculously preserved, as will appear hereafter.§

ALICE COBERLY must not be omitted, wife to William Coberly forenamed (charitably presuming on her repentance), though she failed in her constancy on this occasion. The jailor's wife of Salisbury, heating a key fire-hot, and laying it in the grass, spake to this Alice to bring it in to her; in doing whereof she piteously burnt her hand, and cried out thereat. "Oh," said the other, "if thou canst not abide the burning of a key, how wilt thou endure thy whole body to be burnt at the stake?" Whereat the said Alice revoked her opinion.||

I can neither excuse the cruelty of the one (though surely doing it not out of a persecuting but carnal preserving intention), nor the cowardliness of the other; for she might have hoped that her whole body, encountering the flame with a Christian resolution, and confidence of divine support in the testimony of the truth, would have found less pain than her hand felt from the sudden surprise of the fire, wherein the unexpectedness added (if not to the pain) to the fright thereof. This sure I am, that some condemn her shrinking for a burnt hand, who would have done so themselves for a scratched finger.

CARDINALS.

WALTER WINTERBURN was born at Salisbury in this county, and bred a Dominican friar.¶ He was an excellent

* Acts and Monuments, p. 815.

† Idem, page 1894.

‡ Idem, p. 2054.

§ See Michell, in MEMORABLE PERSONS, in this shire.

¶ Fox's Acts and Monuments, p. 1894.

¶ Bishop Godwin, in his Catalogue of Cardinals, p. 171.

scholar in all studies suitable to his age, when a youth; a good poet and orator, when a man; an acute philosopher, "*Aristotelicarum doctrinarum heluo*," saith he who otherwise scarce giveth him a good word,* when an old man; a deep controversial divine, and skilful casuist; a quality which commended him to be confessor to king Edward the First.†

Now news being brought to Pope Benedict the Eleventh, that William Maklesfield, Provincial of the Dominicans, and designed cardinal of Saint Sabin, was dead and buried at London before his cap could be brought to him, he appointed this Walter to be heir to his Honour. The worst is, as meddlers are never ripe till they are rotten, so few are thought fit to be cardinals but such as are extremely in years. Maklesfield had all his body buried, and our Winterburn had one foot in the grave, being seventy-nine years of age before he was summoned to that dignity.

However, over he went with all haste into Italy; and though coming thither too late to have a sight of Pope Benedict the Eleventh, came soon enough to give a suffrage at the choice of Clement the Fifth. This Walter's cardinal's cap was never a whit the worse for wearing, enjoying it but a year. In his return home he died, and was buried at Genoa; but afterwards his corpse was brought over, and re-interred most solemnly in London, anno 1305.

[S. N.] ROBERT HALAM was, saith my author, "*Regio sanguine Angliæ natus*,"‡ born of the blood royal of England, though how, or which way, he doth not acquaint us. But we envy not his high extraction, whilst it seems accompanied with other eminences. He was bred in Oxford, and afterwards became chancellor thereof, 1403. From being archdeacon of Canterbury, he was preferred bishop of Salisbury. On the sixth of June 1411, he was made cardinal, though his particular title is not expressed. It argueth his abilities, that he was one of them who was sent to represent the English cergy, both in the council of Pisa and Constance, in which last service he died, anno Domini 1417, in Gotleby Castle.

PRELATES.

JOANNES SARISBURIENSIS was born at, and so named from, Old Sarum in this county; though I have heard of some of the Salisburies in Denbyshire, who essay to assert him to their family; as who would not recover so eminent a person?

Leland saith that he seeth in him "*omnem scientiæ orbem*," (all the world, or, if you will the whole circle, of learning.) Bale saith, that "he was one of the first who, since Theodorus

* Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, anno 1305.

† Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 85.

‡ Pits, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, anno 1410.

archbishop of Canterbury, living five hundred years before him (oh the μέγα κάσμα of barbarism in England!) endeavoured to restore the learned languages to their original purity, being a good Latinist, Grecian, Musician, Mathematician, Philosopher, Divine, and what not?"*

What learning he could not find at home, he did fetch from abroad, travelling into France and Italy, companion to T. Becket in his exile, but no partner in his protervity against his prince, for which he sharply reproved him. He was highly in favour with Pope Eugenius the Third and Adrian the Fourth; and yet no author in that age hath so pungent passages against the pride and covetousness of the court of Rome. Take a taste of them:

"Sedent in Ecclesiâ Romanâ Scribæ et Pharisei, ponentes onera importabilia in humeros hominum. Ita debacchantur ejus Legati, ac si ad Ecclesiam flagellandam egressus sit Satan à facie Domini.

"Peccata populi comedunt; eis vestiuntur, et in iis multipliciter luxuriantur, dum veri adoratores in Spiritu adorant Patrem. Qui ab eorum dissentit doctrinâ, aut hæreticus judicatur, aut schismaticus. Manifestet ergo seipsum Christus, et palàm faciat viam, quâ nobis est incedendum."†

("Scribes and Pharisees sit in the church of Rome, putting unbearable burthens on men's backs. His Legates do so swagger, as if Satan were gone forth from the face of the Lord to scourge the Church.

"They eat the sins of the people; with them they are clothed, and many ways riot therein, whilst the true worshippers worship the Father in spirit. Whoso dissent from their doctrine are condemned for heretics or schismatics. Christ therefore will manifest himself, and make the way plain, wherein we must walk.")

How doth our author *Luther* it (before Luther) against their errors and vices! the more secure for the general opinion men had of his person, all holding our John to be, though no prophet, a pious man. King Henry the Second made him bishop of Chartres in France, where he died 1182.

[S. N.] RICHARD POORE, dean of Sarisbury, was first bishop of Chichester, then of Sarisbury, or Old Sarum rather. He found his cathedral most inconveniently seated, for want of water and other necessaries; and therefore removed it a mile off, to a place called Merryfield (for the pleasant situation thereof), since Sarisbury; where he laid the foundation of that stately structure which he lived not here to finish.

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iii. num. 1.

† Joannes Sarisburiensis, in Polycratico.

Now, as the place whence he came was so dry, that, as Malmsbury saith, "*miserabili commercio ibi aqua veneat;*" (by sad chaffer they were fain to give money for water); so he removed to one so low and moist, men sometimes (upon my own knowledge) would give money to be rid of the water. I observe this for no other end but to shew that all human happiness, notwithstanding often exchange of places, will still be an heteroclite, and either have too much or too little for our contentment.

This Poore was afterwards removed to the bishopric of Durham, and lived there in great esteem; Matthew Paris characterising him, "*eximiæ sanctitatis et profundæ scientiæ virum.*" His dissolution, in a most pious and peaceable manner, happened April 5, anno Domini 1237. His corpse, by his will, was brought and buried at Tarrant in Dorsetshire, in a nunnery of his own founding; and some of his name [and probably alliance] are still extant in this county.

WILLIAM EDENDON was born at Edendon in this county; bred in Oxford, and advanced by king Edward the Third to be bishop of Winchester and lord treasurer of England. During his managing of that office, he caused new coins (unknown before) to be made (groats and half-groats) both readier for change and fitter for charity. But the worst was, "*imminuto nonnihil pondere,*" (the weight was somewhat abated.)* If any say this was an unepiscopal act, know, he did it not as bishop but as lord treasurer; the king, his master, having all the profit thereby. Yea, succeeding princes, following this pattern, have sub-diminished their coin ever since. Hence is it that our nobility cannot maintain the port of their ancestors with the same revenues; because *so many pounds* are not *so many pounds*; though the same in noise and number, not the same in intrinsical valuation.

He was afterwards made lord chancellor, and erected a stately convent for *Bonhommes* at Edendon in this county, the place of his nativity, valued at the Dissolution per annum at five hundred twenty-one pounds, twelve shillings, five-pence half-penny. Some condemn him for robbing St. Peter (to whom, with St. Swithen, Winchester church was dedicated) to pay All Saints collectively, to whom Edendon convent was consecrated, suffering his episcopal palaces to decay and drop down, whilst he raised up his new foundation.† This he dearly paid for after his death, when his executors were sued for dilapidations by his successor William Wickham (an excellent architect, and therefore well-knowing how to proportion his charges for reparations), who recovered of them one thousand six hundred sixty-two pounds ten shillings, a vast sum in that age, though paid

* Godwin, Catalogue of the Bishops of Winchester.

† Speed, in his Catalogue of Religious Houses, in Wiltshire.

in the lighter groats and half-groats.* Besides this, his executors were forced to make good the standing stock of the bishopric, which in his time was impaired: viz. oxen, 1556; weathers, 4717; ewes, 3521; lambs, 3521; swine, 127.

This Edendon sat in his bishopric twenty-one years; and, dying 1366, lieth buried on the south side [of Winchester cathedral], in the passage to the choir, having a fair monument of alabaster, but an epitaph of coarse stone; I mean, so barbarous that it is not worth the inserting.

RICHARD MAYO, alias MAYHOWE, was born nigh Hungerford in this county, of good parentage, whose surname and kindred was extinct in the last generation, when the heirs-general thereof were married into the families of Montpesson and Grove. He was first admitted in New College,† and thence removed to Magdalen's in Oxford, where he became president thereof for twenty-seven years. It argueth his abilities to any indifferent apprehension, that so knowing a prince as Henry the Seventh, amongst such plenty of eminent persons, elected and sent him into Spain, anno 1501, to bring over the lady Catherine to be married to prince Arthur;‡ which he performed with all fidelity, though the heavens might rather seem to laugh at, than smile on, that unfortunate marrying. After his return, he was rewarded with the bishopric of Hereford, and having sat eleven years therein, died 1516; and lieth buried in his church, on the south side of the high altar, under a magnificent monument.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JOHN THORNEBOROUGH, B.D. was born (as I am credibly informed) in the city of Salisbury, bred in Magdalen College in Oxford. He did εὐπροσποῆσαι ἐν σαρκί, and his godly presence made him more acceptable to queen Elizabeth, preferring him dean of York, and bishop of Limerick in Ireland, where he received a most remarkable deliverance, in manner as followeth:

Lying in an old castle in Ireland, in a large room, partitioned but with sheets or curtains, his wife, children, and servants, in effect a whole family in the dead time of the night, the floor over head being earth and plaster, as in many places is used, overcharged with weight, fell wholly down together, and crushing all to pieces that was above two feet high, as cupboards, tables, forms, stools, rested at last on certain chests, as God would have it, and hurt no living creature.§

In the first of king James, 1603, he was consecrated bishop of Bristol; and held his deanery and Irish bishopric *in commendam* with it, and from thence was translated to Worcester.

* Godwin, Catalogue of the Bishops of Winchester.

† New College Register, in anno 1459.

‡ Godwin, Catalogue of the Bishops of Hereford.

§ Sir John Harrington, in his Additions to Bishop Godwin, p. 158.

I have heard his skill in chemistry much commended; and he presented a precious extraction to king James, reputed a great preserver of health, and prolonger of life. He conceived by such helps to have added to his vigorous vivacity, though I think a merry heart (whereof he had a great measure) was his best elixir to that purpose. He died, exceeding aged, anno Domini 1641.

JOHN BUCKBRIDGE was born at Draycott nigh Marlborough in this county;* and bred under Master Mullcaster in Merchant Taylors' School; from whence he was sent to Saint John's College in Oxford, where, from a fellow, he became doctor of divinity, and president thereof. He afterwards succeeded doctor Lancelot Andrews, in the vicarage of Saint Giles' Cripple-gate, in which cure they lived one-and-twenty years a-piece; and indeed great was the intimacy betwixt these two learned prelates. On the 9th of June 1611, he was consecrated bishop of Rochester; and afterwards set forth a learned book, in opposition of John Fisher, "*De potestate Papæ in Temporalibus*," of which my author doth affirm, "*Johannem itaque Roffensem habemus, quem Johanni Roffensi opponamus, Fishero Buckerigium, cujus argumentis (si quid ego video) ne à mille quidem Fisheris unquam respondebitur.*"†

He was afterwards preferred bishop of Ely; and having preached the funeral sermon of bishop Andrews (extant in print at the end of his works) survived him not a full year, dying anno Domini 1631. He was decently interred, by his own appointment, in the parish church of Bromley in Kent; the manor whereof belonged to the bishopric of Rochester.

STATESMEN.

EDWARD SEIMOR and THOMAS SEIMOR, both sons of Sir John Seimor, of Wolfull, knight, in this county. I join them together, because whilst they were united in affection they were invincible; but, when divided, easily overthrown by their enemies.

Edward Seymour duke of Somerset, lord protector and treasurer of England, being the elder brother, succeeded to a fair paternal inheritance. He was a valiant soldier for land-service, fortunate, and generally beloved by martial men. He was of an open nature, free from jealousy and dissembling, affable to all people. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Stanhop, knight, a lady of a high mind and haughty undaunted spirit.

Thomas Seymour, the younger brother, was made baron of Sudley. By offices and the favours of his nephew, king Edward the Sixth, he obtained a great estate. He was well experienced

* So am I informed by Mr. Anthony Holmes, his secretary, still alive.—F.

† Godwin, in his Catalogue of the Bishops of Rochester.

in sea affairs, and made lord admiral of England. He lay at a close posture, being of a reserved nature, and was more cunning in his carriage. He married queen Katharine Parr, the widow of king Henry the Eighth.

Very great the animosities betwixt their wives; the duchess refusing to bear the queen's train, and in effect justled with her for precedence; so that what betwixt the train of the queen, and long gown of the duchess, they raised so much dust at the court, as at last put out the eyes of both their husbands, and occasioned their executions, as we have largely declared in our "Ecclesiastical History;" the Lord Thomas anno 1548-9; the Lord Edward anno 1551-2.

Thus the two best bulwarks of the safety of king Edward the Sixth being demolished to the ground, duke Dudley had the advantages the nearer to approach and assault the king's person, and to practise his destruction, as is vehemently suspected.

Sir OLIVER SAINT JOHN, Knight, lord Grandison, &c. was born of an ancient and honourable family, whose prime seat was at Lediard Tregoze in this county. He was bred in the wars from his youth, and at last by king James was appointed lord deputy of Ireland, and vigorously pursued the principles of his predecessors for the civilizing thereof. Indeed the lord Mountjoy reduced that country to obedience, the lord Chichester to some civility, and this lord Grandison first advanced it to considerable profit to his master. I confess T. Walsingham writeth,* that Ireland afforded unto Edward the Third thirty thousand pounds a-year paid into his exchequer; but it appears by the Irish Records (which are rather to be believed) that it was rather a burden, and the constant revenue thereof beneath the third part of that proportion.† But now, the kingdom being peaceably settled, the income thereof turned to good account, so that Ireland (called by my author the land of *Ire*, for the constant broils therein for four hundred years) was now become the land of *concord*. Being recalled into England, he lived many years in great repute, and dying without issue left his Honour to his sister's son by Sir Edward Villiers; but the main of his estate to his brother's son Sir John Saint John, knight and baronet.

Sir JAMES LEY, Knight and Baronet, son of Henry Ley, esquire, (one of great ancestry, who on his own cost, with his men, valiantly served king Henry the Eighth at the siege of Boulogne), was born at Teffont in this county. Being his father's sixth son (and so in probability barred of his inheritance), he endeavoured to make himself an heir by his education, applying his book in Brasen-nose College, and afterwards studying the laws of the

* In the Life of Richard the Second.

† Sir John Davies, in Discoveries of Ireland, p. 39, &c.

land in Lincoln's-Inn, wherein such his proficiency, king James made him lord chief justice in Ireland.

Here he practised the charge king James gave him at his going over (yea, what his own tender conscience gave himself); namely, "not to build his estate on the ruins of a miserable nation;" but aiming, by the impartial execution of justice, not to enrich himself, but civilize the people, he made a good progress therein. But the king would no longer lose him out of his own land, and therefore recalled him home about the time when his father's inheritance, by the death of his five elder brethren, descended upon him.

It was not long before offices and honour flowed in fast upon him, being made—

By king James: 1. Attorney of the Court of Wards: 2. Chief Justice of the Upper Bench, 18th of his reign, Jan. 29: 3. Lord Treasurer of England, in the 22d of his reign, December 22: 4. Baron Ley of Ley in Devonshire, the last of the same month.*

By king Charles: 1. Earl of Marlborough in this county, immediately after the king's coronation: 2. Lord President of the Council; in which place he died, anno Domini 1629.

He was a person of great gravity, ability, and integrity; and, as the Caspian Sea is observed neither to ebb nor flow, so his mind did not rise or fall, but continued the same constancy in all conditions.

Sir FRANCIS COTTINGTON, Knight, was born nigh Mere in this county, and bred, when a youth, under Sir ——— Stafford. He lived so long in Spain, till he made the garb and gravity of that nation become his, and become him. He raised himself by his natural strength, without any artificial advantage; having his parts above his learning, his experience above his parts, his industry above his experience, and (some will say) his success above all: so that at the last he became chancellor of the Exchequer, baron of Hanworth in Middlesex, and (upon the resignation of doctor Juxon) lord treasurer of England, gaining also a very great estate. But what he got in few years he lost in fewer days, since our civil wars, when the parliament was pleased (for reasons only known to themselves) to make him one of the examples of their severity, excluding him pardon, but permitting his departure beyond the seas, where he died about the year 1650.

CAPITAL JUDGES.

Sir NICHOLAS HYDE, Knight, was born at Warder in this county, where his father, in right of his wife, had a long lease of that castle from the family of the Arundels. His father, I

* J. Philipot, in his Catalogue of Lord Treasurers, p. 84.

say (descended from an ancient family in Cheshire) a fortunate gentleman in all his children (and more in his grand-children); some of his under-boughs out-growing the top branch, and younger children (amongst whom Sir Nicholas) in wealth and honour exceeding the heir of the family.

He was bred in the Middle Temple, and was made serjeant-at-law the first of February 1626; and on the eighth day following was sworn lord chief justice of the King's Bench, succeeding in that office next save one unto his countryman Sir James Ley (then alive, and preferred lord treasurer, born within two miles one of another), and next of all unto Sir Randall Carew lately displaced. Now, though he entered on his place with some disadvantage (Sir Randal being generally popular), and though in those days it was hard for the same person to please court and country, yet he discharged his office with laudable integrity; and died 1631.*

SOLDIERS.

First, for this county in general, hear what an ancient author, who wrote about the time of king Henry the Second, reporteth of it, whose words are worthy of our translation and exposition:

“*Provincia Severiana, quæ moderno usu ac nomine ab incolis Wiltesira vocatur, eodem jure sibi vindicat cohortem subsidiariam, adjecta sibi Devoniam et Cornubiam.*”†

(“The *Severian* Province, which by modern use and name is by the inhabitants called *Wiltshire*, by the same right challengeth to itself to have the *rear*, Devonshire and Cornwall being joined unto it.”)

The Severian Province.—We thank our author for expounding it *Wiltshire*; otherwise we should have sought for it in the north, near the wall of Severus.

By the same right.—Viz. by which Kent claimeth to lead the vanguard, whereof formerly.‡

To have the rear.—So translated by Mr. Selden § (from whom it is a sin to dissent in a criticism of antiquity); otherwise some would cavil it to be the *reserve*. Indeed the rear is the basis and foundation of an army; and it is one of the chief of divine promises, “The glory of the Lord shall be thy rear-ward.”||

We read how the Romans placed their *triarii* (which were veteran soldiers) behind, and the service was very sharp indeed, *cùm res rediit ad triarios*. We may say that these three counties, Wiltshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall, are the *triarii* of England; yet so that in our author Wiltshire appears as principal, the others being added for its assistance.

* EDWARD HYDE, earl of Clarendon, was born at Dinton in this county in the year 1608, and was created lord chancellor of Great Britain by king Charles II.—ED.

† Johannes Sarisburiensis, de Nugis Curialium, vi. cap. 18.

‡ See Kent, under the head SOLDIERS, vol. ii. p. 145.—ED.

§ In his notes on Polyolbion, p. 303. || Isaiah lviii. 8.

Here I dare interpose nothing, why the two interjected counties betwixt Wilts and Devon, viz. Dorset and Somerset, are not mentioned, which giveth me cause to conjecture them included in Devonia, in the large acception thereof. Now amongst the many worthy soldiers which this county hath produced, give me leave to take special notice of

HENRY D'ANVERS.—His ensuing epitaph on his monument in the Church of Dantsey in this shire, will better acquaint the reader with his deserts, than any character which my pen can give of him :

“Here lieth the body of Henry Danvers, second son to Sir John Danvers, knight, and dame Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Nevill lord Latimer. He was born at Dantsey in the county of Wilts, Jan. anno Domini 1573, being bred up partly in the Low Country wars under Maurice earl of Nassau, afterward prince of Orange; and in many other military actions of those times, both by sea and by land. He was made a captain in the wars of France, and there knighted for his good service under Henry the Fourth, the then French king. He was employed as lieutenant of the horse, and serjeant-major of the whole army in Ireland, under Robert earl of Essex, and Charles baron of Mountjoy, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. By king James the First he was made baron of Dansey, and peer of this realm, as also lord-president of Munster, and governor of Guernsey. By king Charles the First he was created earl of Danby, made of his privy council, and knight of the most noble order of the Garter. In his latter time, by reason of imperfect health, considerably declining more active employments, full of honours, wounds, and days, he died anno Domini 1643.—*Laus Deo.*”

For many years before, St. George had not been more magnificently mounted (I mean the solemnity of his feast more sumptuously observed) than when this earl, with the earl of Morton, were installed knights of the Garter. One might have there beheld the abridgment of English and Scottish in their attendance: the Scottish earl (like Zeuxis' picture) adorned with all art and costliness; whilst our English earl (like the plain sheet of Apelles) by the gravity of his habit got the advantage of the gallantry of his co-rival with judicious beholders. He died without issue in the beginning of our civil wars; and by his will, made 1639, settled his large estate on his hopeful nephew Henry D'Anvers, snatched away (before fully of age) to the great grief of all good men.

WRITERS.

OLIVER of MALMESBURY was (saith my author *) “in ipsius Monasterii territorio natus; so that there being few paces be-

* Pits, de Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus, anno 1060.

twixt his cradle and that convent, he quickly came thither, and became a Benedictine therein. He was much addicted to mathematics, and to judicial astrology. A great comet happened in his age, which he entertained with these expressions :

“ Venisti ? venisti ? multis matribus lugendum malum ! Dudum te vidi ; sed multò jam terribilius, Angliæ minans prorsus excidium.”

(“ Art thou come ? art thou come ? thou evil to be lamented by many mothers ! I saw thee long since ; but now thou art much more terrible, threatening the English with utter destruction.”)

Nor did he much miss his mark herein ; for, soon after, the coming in of the Norman conqueror deprived many English of their lives, more of their laws and liberties, till, after many years, by God’s goodness, they were restored.

This Oliver, having a mind to try the truth of poetical reports, *an facta vel ficta*, is said to have tied wings to his hands and feet, and taking his rise from a tower in Malmsbury, flew as they say a furlong,* till, something failing him, down he fell, and brake both his thighs. Pity is it but that, Icarus-like, he had not fallen into the water ; and then

“ OLIVER OL’VARIS nomina fecit aquis.”

I find the like recorded in the Ecclesiastical History of Simon Magus,† flying from the Capitol in Rome high in the air, till at last (by the prayers of St. Peter) he fell down, and bruised himself to death. But that Simon did it by the *black*, our Oliver by the *white art* ; he being supported by ill spirits, this by mere ingenuity, which made him the more to be pitied.

He wrote some books of astrology ; and died anno Domini 1060,‡ five years before the Norman invasion ; and so saw not his own prediction (prevented by death) performed ; it being the fate of such folk, “ ut sint oculati foras, et cæcutiant domi,” (that when they are quick-sighted to know what shall be-tide to others, they are blind to behold what will befall to themselves.)

WILLIAM, quitting his own name of SUMMERSET, assumed that of MALMESBURY, because there he had (if not born) his best preferment. Indeed he was a *duallist* in that convent (and if a *pluralist* no ingenious person would have envied him), being chanter of that church, and library-keeper therein. Let me add, and library-maker too ; for so may we call his “ History of the Saxon Kings and Bishops” before the Conquest, and after it until his own time ; a history to be honoured, both for the

* Pits, de Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus, anno 1060.

† Abdias Babilon Apost. Hist. lib. i. ; Egesippus, lib. iii. cap. 2 ; Epiph. lib. tom. 2, hæres. 21. ; Anton. chro. part i. tit. 6, cap. 4.

‡ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent ii. num. 51.

truth and method thereof. If any fustiness be found in his writings, it comes not from the grape, but from the cask. The smack of superstition in his books is not to be imputed to his person, but to the age wherein he lived and died, viz. anno Domini 1142, and was buried in Malmsbury.

ROBERT CANUTUS.—His surname might justly persuade us to suspect him a Dane, but that Bale * doth assure him born at Cricklade in this county; and further proceedeth thus in the description of the place:

“Leland, in the life of the great king Alfred, informs us, that, during the flourishing of the glory of the Britons, before the university of Oxford was founded, two scholars were famous both for eloquence and learning, the one called *Greeklade*, where the Greek, the other *Latinlade*, where the Latin tongue was professed; since corruptly called *Cricklade* and *Lechlade* at this day.”†

Having so good security, I presumed to print the same in my “Church History,” and am not as yet ashamed thereof. But, since my worthy friend Doctor Heylin (whose relations living thereabouts, gave him the opportunity of more exactness) thus reporteth it, that Cricklade was the place for the profession of Greek, Lechlade for physic and Latin, a small village (small indeed, for I never saw it any map) hard by the place where Latin was professed.

But to proceed: our Canute went hence to Oxford, and there became chief of the canons of Saint Fridswith. He gathered the best flowers out of Pliny’s “Natural History;” and, composing it into “a Garland” (as he calleth it), dedicated the book to king Henry the Second. He wrote also his “Comments on the greater part of the Old and New Testament;” and flourished anno 1170.

RICHARD of the DEVISES.—A word of the place of his nativity. The *Vies*, or *Devises*, is the best and biggest town for trading (Salisbury being a city) in this shire; so called because anciently divided betwixt the king and the bishop of Salisbury, as *Mine-Thine* (corruptly called *Minden*), a city in Westphalia, had its name from such a partition. Now because the Devises carrieth much of strange conceits in the common sound thereof, and because Stone-henge is generally reputed a wonder, country people who live far off in our land mis-apprehend them (distanced more than twelve miles) to be near together. Our Richard, born in this town, was bred a Benedictine in Winchester, where his learning and industry rendered him to the respect of all in that age. He wrote a history of the reign of king Richard the First, under whom he flourished, and

* In vitâ Roberti Canuti, Cent. iii. num. 4.

† Idem.

an epitome of the British affairs,* dedicating them both to Robert prior of Winchester. His history I could never see but at the second hand, as cited by others, the rarity thereof making it no piece for the shop of a stationer, but a property for a public library. His death was about the year 1200.

GODWIN of SALISBURY, chanter of that church; and (whatever was his skill in music) following the precept of St. Paul, he “made melody in his heart,”† having his mind much given to meditation, which is the chewing of the cud of the food of the soul, turning it into clean and wholesome nourishment. He wrote (beside other works) a book of “Meditations,” dedicating the same to one Ramulia, or rather Ranilda, “an anchoress, and most incomparable woman,”‡ saith my author; the more remarkable to me, because this is the first and last mention I find of her memory. This Godwin flourished about the year of our Lord 1256.

JOHN of WILTON, senior, was bred an Augustinian friar; and, after he had stored himself with home-bred learning, went over into France, and studied at Paris. Here he became a subtle disputant, insomuch that John Baconthorp (that staple schoolman) not only highly praiseth him, but also useth his authority in his arguments. I meet not with any man in that age better stocked with sermons on all occasions, having written his Summer, his Winter, his Lent, his Holiday Sermons.§ He flourished under king Edward the Second, anno 1310.

JOHN of WILTON, junior, was bred a Benedictine monk in Westminster. He was elegant in the Latin tongue “*præter ejus ætatis sortem.*”|| He wrote “Metrical Meditations,” in imitation of Saint Bernard; and one book, highly prized by many, intituled “*Horologium Sapientiæ,*” English it as you please, “the Clock or Dial of Wisdom.” He was a great *allegory* monk, and great his dexterity in such figurative conceits. He flourished, some fifty years after his namesake, under king Edward the Third.

Reader, I confess there be eleven Wiltons in England;¶ and therefore will not absolutely avouch the nativities of these two Johns in this county. However, because Wilton, which denominateth this shire, is the best and biggest amongst the towns so called, I presume them placed here with the most probability.

JOHN CHYLMARK was born at that village, well known in

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iii. num. 28.

† Ephesians, v. 19.

§ Idem, Cent. iv. num. 94.

¶ See Villare Anglicanum.

‡ Bale, ubi supra, Cent. iv. num. 20.

|| Idem, Cent. vi. num. 17.

Dunworth Hundred; and bred fellow of Merton College in Oxford. He was a diligent searcher into the mysteries of Nature, an acute philosopher and disputant; but most remarkable was his skill in mathematics, being accounted the Archimedes of that age, having written many tractates in that faculty,* which carry with them a very good regard at this day. He flourished, under king Richard the Second, anno 1390.

THOMAS of WILTON, D.D. was, from his learning and abilities, made first chancellor, and then dean, of St. Paul's in London. In his time (in the reign of king Edward the Fourth) happened a tough contest betwixt the prelates and the friars; the latter pretending to poverty, and taxing the bishops for their pomp and plenty. Our Wilton politicly opposed the friars. Now as the only way to withdraw Hannibal from his invasive war in Italy, was by recalling him to defend his own country near Carthage; so Wilton wisely wrought a diversion, putting the friars, from *accusing* the bishops, to *excuse* themselves.

For, although an old gown, a tattered cowl, a shirt of hair, a girdle of hemp, a pair of beads, a plain crucifix, and picture of some saint, passed for all the wealth and wardrobe of a friar; yet, by hearing feminine confessions (wherewith Wilton twitteth them), and abusing the key of absolution, they opened the coffers of all the treasure in the land. He wrote also a smart book on this subject, "An validi Mendicantes sint in statu Perfectionis?"† (Whether friars in health, and begging, be in the state of Perfection?) The anti-friarists maintaining, that such were rogues by the laws of God and man, and fitter for the house of correction than state of perfection.

This dean Wilton flourished anno Domini 1460.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

WILLIAM HOREMAN was (saith my author‡) *patriâ Sarisburiensi*, which in the strictest sense may be rendered, "born in the city;" in the largest, "born in the diocese of Salisbury;" and in the middle sense (which I most embrace) "born in Wiltshire," the county wherein Salisbury is situated. He was bred (saith Bale) first in Eton, then in King's College in Cambridge; both which I do not deny, though probably not of the foundation, his name not appearing in the exact "Catalogue" thereof.§ Returning to Eton, he was made vice-provost thereof, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was one of the most general scholars of his age, as may appear by the diffusiveness of his learning, and books written in all faculties:—*Grammar*

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. vi. num. 99.

† Idem, Cent. viii. num. 32.

‡ Idem, num. 70.

§ Collected in Manuscript by Mr. Hatcher.

of Orthography : *Poetry*, of the Quantities of Penultime Syllables : *History*, a Chronicle, with a comment on some, and index of most Chronicles : *Controversial Divinity*, a Comment on Gabriel Biel : *Case, Divinity* on the Divorce of king Henry the Eighth : *Husbandry*, a Comment on Cato, Varro, Columella, Palladius, de Re Rusticâ.

Other books he left unfinished, for which Bale sends forth a sorrowful sigh, with a *proh dolor* ! Which his passion is proof enough for me to place this Horeman on this side of the line of Reformation. He died April 12, 1535 ; and lieth buried in the chapel of Eton.

MASTERS OF MUSIC.

WILLIAM LAWES, son of Thomas Lawes, a vicar choral of the church of Salisbury, was bred in the Close of that city, being from his childhood inclined to music. Edward earl of Hertford obtained him from his father, and bred him at his own cost in that faculty, under his master Giovanni Coperario, an Italian, and most exquisite musician. Yet may it be said that the scholar in time did *equal*, yea *exceed*, his master.

He afterwards was of the private music to king Charles ; and was respected and beloved of all such persons who cast any looks towards virtue and honour. Besides his fancies of the three, four, five, and six parts to viol and organ, he made above thirty several sorts of music for voices and instruments ; neither was there any instrument then in use but he composed to it so aptly as if he had only studied that.

In these distracted times his loyalty engaged him in the war for his lord and master ; and though he was by general Gerrard made a commissary, on design to secure him (such officers being commonly shot-free by their place, as not exposed to danger), yet such the activity of his spirit, he disclaimed the covert of his office, and betrayed thereunto by his own adventurousness, was casually shot at the siege of Chester, the same time when the lord Bernard Stuart lost his life.

Nor was the king's soul so engrossed with grief for the death of so near a kinsman, and noble a lord, but that, hearing of the death of his dear servant William Lawes, he had a particular mourning for him when *dead*, whom he loved when *living*, and commonly called "the Father of Music." I leave the rest of his worth to be expressed by his own works of composures of Psalms done jointly by him and his brother, Master Henry Lawes,* betwixt which two no difference, either in eminency, affection, or otherwise considerable, save that the one is deceased, and the other still surviving. Master William Lawes died in September 1645.

* The friend of Milton, who wrote "Comus" at his suggestion ; he died in 1662.—ED.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC.

T. STUMPS, of the town of Malmsbury* in this county, was in his age one of the most eminent clothiers in England; of whom there passeth a story, told with some variation of circumstances, but generally to this purpose.

King Henry the Eighth, hunting near Malmsbury in Bredon Forest, came with all his court train, unexpected, to dine with this clothier. But great housekeepers are as seldom surprised with guests as vigilant captains with enemies. Stumps commands his little army of workmen, which he fed daily in his house, to fast one meal until night (which they might easily do without endangering their health), and with the same provision gave the king and his court train (though not so delicious and various) most wholesome and plentiful entertainment.

But more authentic is what I read in the great antiquary,† speaking of the plucking down of Malmsbury monastery:—“The very Minster itself should have sped no better than the rest, but been demolished, had not T. Stumps, a wealthy clothier, by much suit, but with a greater sum of money, redeemed and bought it for the townsmen his neighbours, by whom it was converted to a parish church, and for a great part is yet standing at this day.”

I find one William Stumps, gentleman, who, in the one-and-thirtieth year of king Henry the Eighth, bought of him the domains of Malmsbury abbey for fifteen hundred pounds two shillings and a halfpenny.‡ Now how he was related to this T. Stumps, whether son or father, is to me unknown. It will not be a sin for me to wish more branches from such Stumps, who by their bounty may preserve the monuments of antiquity from destruction.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

.... SUTTON, of SALISBURY.—Tradition and an old pamphlet, (newly vamped with Additions) make him a great clothier, entertaining king Henry the First, and bequeathing at his death one hundred pounds to the weavers of Salisbury, with many other benefactions. I dare not utterly deny such a person, and his bountiful gifts; but am assured that he is notoriously mistimed, seeing Salisbury had scarce a stone laid therein one hundred years after king Henry the First; and as for Old Sarum, that age knew nothing of clothing, as we have proved before. Thus these mongrel pamphlets (part *true*, part *false*) do most mischief. Snakes are less dangerous than lampreys, seeing

* I durst venture no farther, finding no more of his name in Mr. Camden.—F.

† Camden's Britannia, in Wiltshire.

‡ I perused the original in the Remembrancer's (or Sir Thomas Fanshaw's) Office, C. vii. Par. rot. 147.—F.

none will feed on what is known to be poison. But these books are most pernicious, where truth and falsehoods are blended together; and such a medley-cloth is the tale-story of this clothier.

MICHEL, born at in this county, was under-sheriff to Sir Anthony Hungarford (a worthy knight) anno 1558, in the last year of queen Mary.

Of this master Michel I find this character, "A right and a perfect godly man."†

Under-sheriffs generally are complained of as over-crafty (to say no worse of them); but it seems hereby the *place* doth not *spoil* the *person*, but the *person* the *place*. When the writ *de comburendis hæreticis*, for the execution of Richard White and John Hunt (of whom formerly†), was brought to Mr. Michel, instead of burning them he burnt the writ; and before the same could be renewed, doctor Geffray (the bloody chancellor of Salisbury who procured it) and queen Mary were both dead, to the miraculous preservation of God's servants.

Sir JAMES vicar choral (as I conceive) of the church of Salisbury in the reign of king Edward the Sixth, was wholly addicted to the study of chemistry. Now as Socrates himself wrote nothing, whilst Plato his scholar praised him to purpose; so, whilst the pen of Sir James was silent of its own worth, Thomas Charnock his scholar (whom he made inheritor of his art) thus chants in his commendation:‡

"I could find never man but one,
Which could teach me the secrets of our Stone;
And that was a priest in the Close of Salisbury,
God rest his soul in Heaven full merrily."

This Sir James pretended that he had all his skill, not by learning but inspiration, which I list not to disprove. He was alive anno 1555, but died about the beginning of queen Elizabeth.

LORD MAYORS.

Sir Nicholas Lambert, son of Edward Lambert, of Wilton, Grocer, 1531.

NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF HENRY THE SIXTH, 1433.

R. Bishop of Salisbury, and Walter Hungarford, knight;—Robert Andrew, and Robert Long, (knights for the shire);—Commissioners to receive the oaths.

Rob. Hungarford, mil.

Edm. Hungarford, mil.

* Fox's Acts and Monuments, p. 2655.

† See p. 322.

‡ In his Enigma Alchimicæ.

Joh. Stourton, mil.
 Will. Becham, mil.
 Joh. Beynton, mil.
 Will. Westbery, Justiciarii.
 Joh. Seymour.
 Will. Darell.
 Rich. Milbourn.
 Edm. Dantesey.
 Joh. Westbery, sen.
 David. Cerington.
 Randul. Thorp.
 Lau. Gowayn.
 Rog. Peryton.
 Will. Gore, senior.
 Rob. Ernly.
 Rob. Blake.
 Tho. Drewe.
 Will. Daungers.
 Rob. Paniffote.
 Joh. Westbery, junior.
 Will. Rouse.
 Tho. Boneham.
 Johan. Rous.
 Will. Besyle.
 Rob. Baynard.
 Rog. Trewbody.
 Will. Caynelt.
 Will. Botreauxe..
 Will. Widecombe.
 Joh. Atte Berwe.
 Joh. Northfolk.
 Joh. Sturmy.
 Tho. Cryklade.
 Rob. Bodenham.
 Johan. Bride.
 Rob. Beast.
 Rob. Colyngborn.
 Hen. Chancy.
 Joh. Combe.
 Joh. West.
 Rob. Onewyn.
 Tho. Ierderd.
 Joh. Whitehorn.
 Joh. Gergrave.
 Nich. Wotton.
 Tho. Hall.
 Joh. Hall.
 Rich. Hall.
 Will. Gore, junior.

Rob. Crikkelade,
 Joh. Lambard.
 Tho. Beweshyn.
 Rich. Mayn.
 Joh. Mayn.
 Joh. Benger.
 Rob. Mayhow.
 Hen. Bardley.
 Rob. Confold.
 Joh. Mumfort.
 Tho. Hancock.
 Joh. Osburn.
 Joh. Gillberd.
 Joh. Attuene.
 Joh. Escote.
 Gul. Orum.
 Rich. Sotwel.
 Reg. Croke.
 Ingel. Walrond.
 Joh. Waldrine.
 Rich. Warrin.
 Will. Stanter.
 Rob. Solman.
 Tho. Temse.
 Will. Temse.
 Tho. Ryngwode.
 Will. Watkins.
 Rob. Backeham.
 Walt. Backeham.
 Will. Dantesey.
 Rich. Caynell.
 Rich. Hardone.
 Joh. Tudworth.
 Joh. Coventre.
 Tho. Gore nuper de Lynshyll.
 Rob. Wayte.
 Will. Coventre.
 Joh. Ingeham.
 Joh. Martyn.
 Walt. Evererd.
 Will. Polelchirch.
 Joh. Justice.
 Walt. Stodeley.
 Will. Wychamton.
 Rob. Eyre.
 Joh. Voxanger.
 Sim. Eyre.
 Joh. Ford.
 Will. Russell.

Joh. Scot.
 Tho. Vellard.
 Pet. Duke.
 Joh. Quinton.
 Tho. Quinton.
 Joh. Bourne.
 Rich. Warneford.
 Joh. Stere.
 Tho. Hasard.
 Rob. Lyvenden.
 Will. Lyng.
 Joh. Davy.
 Rob. Davy.
 Rob. Floure.
 Will. Leder.
 Joh. Edward.
 Joh. Cutting.
 Tho. Blanchard.

Will. Moun.
 Edm. Penston.
 Rich. Lye.
 Joh. Bellingdon.
 Joh. Pope.
 Joh. Lye.
 Joh. Spender.
 Walt. Clerk.
 Joh. Quarly.
 Will. Bacon.
 Joh. Everard.
 Nich. Spondell.
 Will. Walrond.
 Tho. Stake.
 Rich. Cordra.
 Rich. be Bowys.
 Will. Renger.
 Thom. Bower de Devise.

R. is here Robert Nevil then bishop of Salisbury.

WALTER HUNGERFORD was the Lord Hungerford, treasurer of England.

WILL. WESTBERY, Justiciarii.—Surely this justice must be more than an ordinary one of the Peace and Quorum, because preposed to John Seimour, a signal esquire, late high-sheriff of the shire. Yet was he none of the two chief justices of Westminster, as not mentioned in their catalogue. Probably he was one of the puisne judges in those courts; but, because no certainty thereof, we leave him as we found him.*

DAVID CERINGTON.—The self-same name with Sherington, for all the literal variation; and they, I assure you, were men of great ancestry and estate in this county. Sir Henry Sherington was the last heir male of this family dwelling at Lacock in this county, a right goodly knight, and great friend to bishop Jewell, who died in his house at Lacock. He dissuaded the bishop from preaching that Lord's day, by reason of his great weakness, "affirming it better for a private congregation to want a sermon one day, than for the church of England to lose such a light for ever."† But he could not prevail, the bishop being resolved to expire in his calling. This Sir Henry left two daughters, which had issue; one married into the honourable family of Talbot; the other unto Sir Anthony Mildmay; who enriched their husbands with great estates.

* In 1426, William Westbery, one of the judges of the court of King's Bench, had 100*l.* a-year out of the Exchequer, for his more decent state, and two robes. See *Chronica Juridicalia*, p. 121.—ED.

† See the Life of Bishop Jewell, prefixed to his Apology.

SHERIFFS.

Anno

HEN. II.

- 1 Will. qui fuit Vic.
- 2 Com. Patricius.
- 3 Idem.
- 4
- 5 Idem.
- 6
- 7 Rich. Clericus.
- 8 Idem.
- 9 Mil. de Dantesaia.
- 10 Rich. de Wilton.
- 11 Rich. de Wilteser.
- 12 Rich. de Wilton, for fifteen years.
- 27 Mich. Belet, Rob. Malde.
- 28 Mich. Belet.
Rober. Malde.
Rog. filius Reuf.
- 29 Rob. Malduit.
- 30 Idem.
- 21 Idem.
- 32 Rob. Malduit.
- 33 Idem.

RICHARD I.

- 1 Hug. Bardulfe.
- 2 Will. Comes Saresb.
- 3 Rob. de Tresgoze.
- 4 Will. Comes Saresb.
- 5 Will. Comes Saresb. et
Tho. filius Will. for four years.
- 9 Steph. de Turnham, et
Alex. de Ros.
- 10 Idem.

JOHAN. REG.

- 1 Steph. de Turnham, et
Wand. filius Corcelles.
- 2 Comes Will. de Saresb. et
Hen. de Bermere.
- 3 Idem.
- 4 Idem.
- 5 Comes Will. de Saresb. et
Johan. Bonet, for six years.

Anno

- 11 Will. Briewere, et
Rob. filius.
- 12 Idem.
- 13 Nich. Briewere de Veteri-
ponte, et Will. de Chanto.
- 14 Idem.
- 15 Idem.
- 16 Will. Comes Saresb. et
Hen. filius Alchi.
- 17 Idem.

HENR. III.

- 1
- 2 Will. Comes Saresb. et
Rob. de Crevequeor, for
six years.
- 8 Will. Comes Saresb.
Adam de Alta Ripa.
- 9 Idem.
- 10 Idem.
- 11 Sim. de Halei.
- 12 Eliz. Comit. Saresb. et
Joh. Dacus.
- 13 Johan. de Monemue, et
Walt. de Bumesey.
- 14 Joh. de Monemue.
- 15 Idem.
- 16 Eliz. Com. Saresb. et
Joh. Dacus, for four years.
- 20 Eliz. Comit. Sarum, et
Rob. de Hugen.
- 21 Eliz. Comit. Sarum.
- 22 Rob. de Hogesham.
- 23 Idem.
- 24 Idem.
- 25 Nich. de Haversham, for
six years.
- 31 Nich. de Lusceshall.
- 32 Idem.
- 33 Idem.
- 34 Will. de Tynhiden, for
four years.
- 38 Will. de Tenhide.
Jo. de Tenhide, filius et
heres.

- 39 Idem.
- 40 Joh. de Verund.
- 41 Idem.
- 42 Idem.
- 43 Joh. de Verund, et
Galf. de Scudemor.
- 44 Idem.
- 45 Joh. de Verund.
- 46 Rad. Cussell.
- 47 Idem.
- 48 Idem.
- 49 Rad. de Aungers,
Joh. de Aungers.
- 50 Rad. de Aungers.
- 51 Will. de Duy, et
Steph. de Edwarth, for five
years.
- 56 Steph. de Edwarth, et
Walt. de Strichesley.

EDWARD I.

- 1 Walt. de Strichesle.
- 2 Idem.
- 3 Idem.
- 4 Hildebrandus de London,
for six years.
- 10 Joh. de Wotton, for eight
years.
- 18 Rich. de Combe.
- 19 Idem.
- 20 Tho. de Sto Omero, for five
years.
- 25 Walt. de Pevely.
- 26 Idem.
- 27 Idem.
- 28 Joh. de Novo Burgo.
- 29 Idem.
- 30 Joh. de Hertinger.
- 31 Idem.
- 32 Idem.
- 33 Hen. de Cobham.
- 34 Joh. de Gerberge.
- 35 Idem.

EDWARD II.

- 1 Andreas de Grimsted.
- 2 Alex. Cheverell, et
Joh. de Sto Laudo.
- 3 Idem.

- 4 Will. de Hardene.
- 5 Adam. Walrand.
- 6 Adam. Walrand, et
Johan. Kingston.
- 7 Idem.
- 8 Johan. de Holt, et
Phus. de la Beach.
- 9 Phus. de la Beach.
- 10 Idem.
- 11 Walt. de Risum.
- 12 Idem.
- 13 Idem.
- 14 Joh. de Tichbourn, et
Adam. Walrand.
- 15 Idem.
- 16
- 17 Adam. Walrand.
- 18 Idem.
- 19 Idem.

EDWARD III.

- 1 Adam. Walrand.
- 2 Phus. la Beach.
- 3 Joh. Manduit.
- 4 Idem.
- 5 Idem.
- 6
- 7 Joh. Mauduit, et
Will. Randolph.
- 8 Johan. Tichbourn, et
Johan. Manduit.
- 9 Gilb. de Berewice, et
Reg. de Pauley.
- 10 Idem.
- 11 Petr. Doygnel, et
Gil. de Berewice.
- 12 Johan. Manduit.
- 13 Idem.
- 14 Idem.
- 15 Tho. de Sto Mauro, et
Rob. Lokes.
- 16 Johan. Manduit.
- 17 Idem.
- 18 Idem.
- 19 Johan. Roches.
- 20 Idem.
- 21 Joh. de Roches, et
Tho. Semor.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 22 Rob. Russel. | 35 Hen. Sturmy, for six years. |
| 23 Idem. | 41 Walt. de Haywood, for |
| 24 Idem. | five years. |
| 25 (<i>Nullus titulus in hoc</i> | 46 Will. de Worston. |
| <i>rotulo.</i>) | 47 Hen. Sturmy. |
| 26 Tho. de la River. | 48 Joh. Dautesey, mil. |
| 27 Idem. | 49 Joh. de la Mere, mil. |
| 28 Idem. | 50 Hugo Cheyne. |
| 29 Joh. Everard. | 51 Idem. |
| 30 Tho. de Hungerford, for | |
| five years. | |

EDWARD III.

35. HENRY STURMY.—They were lords of Woolf-hall in this county ; and, from the time of king Henry the Second, were, by right of inheritance, the bailiffs and guardians of the forest of Savernake, lying hard by, which is of great note for plenty of good game, and for a kind of fern there that yieldeth a most pleasant savour ; in remembrance whereof, their hunter's horn, of a mighty bigness, and tipt with silver, is kept by the Seymours, dukes of Somerset, unto this day, as a monument of their descent from such noble ancestors.

SHERIFFS.

RICH. II.

| Anno | Name and Arms. | Place. |
|------|---|--------|
| 1 | Pet. de Cushaunce, mil. et Will. de Worston. | |
| 2 | Rad. de Norton. Vert, a lion rampant O. alibi Arg. | |
| 3 | Idem. | |
| 4 | Lau. de Sco. Martino, et Hugo Cheyne. | |
| 5 | Nich. Woodhull. | |
| 6 | Bern. Brokers, mil. | |
| 7 | Joh. Lancaster. | |
| 8 | Idem. | |
| 9 | Joh. Salesbury. | |
| 10 | Idem. | |
| 11 | Hug. Cheyne. | |
| 12 | Idem. | |
| 13 | Rich. Mawardin. | |
| 14 | Joh. Roches. | |
| 15 | Rob. Dyneley. | |
| 16 | Joh. Goweyn. | |
| 17 | Rich. Mawardin. | |
| 18 | Joh. Moigne. | |
| 19 | Tho. Bonham. | |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|-----------------|--------|
| 20 | Rich. Mawardin. | |
| 21 | Idem. | |
| 22 | Idem. | |

HENR. IV.

- 1 Joh. Dautesey. . . . Dantesey.
Az. a dragon and lion rampant combatant Arg.
- 2 Will. Worston, et
Joh. Gawayne.
- 3 Will. Cheyne.
- 4 Walt. Beauchamp.
Vairy.
- 5 Walt. Beauchamp . . . *ut prius.*
- 6 Wal. Hungerford, mil.
S. two bars Arg.; two plates in chief.
- 7 Rad. Grene.
- 8 Walt. Beauchamp . . . *ut prius.*
- 9 Rob. Corbet.
O. a raven proper.
- 10 Will. Cheyne, mil.
- 11 Joh. Berkley, mil.
G. a chevron betwixt ten crosses formée Arg.
- 12 Tho. Bonham.

HENRY V.

- 1 Elias de la Mare.
G. two lions passant gardant Arg.
- 2 Hen. Thorpe.
- 3 Tho. Calsten.
- 4 Rob. Andrewe.
- 5 Will. Findern.
- 6 Will. Sturmy, mil. . . . Woolf-hall.
Arg. three demi-lions G.
- 7 Tho. Ringwood.
- 8 Wil. Darell.
Az. a lion rampant O. crowned Arg.
- 9 Idem.

HENRY VI.

- 1 Will. Darell *ut prius.*
- 2 Rob. Shotbrook, arm.
- 3 Will. Findern.
- 4 Walt. Pauncefort.
G. three lions rampant Arg.
- 5 Joh. Stourton, arm. . . . Stourton.
S. a bend O. betwixt three fountains proper.
- 6 Will. Darel, arm. . . . *ut prius.*

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|--|------------------|
| 7 | Joh. Paulett, arm. | |
| | S. three swords in point Arg. | |
| 8 | Joh. Bainton | Brumham. |
| | S. a bend lozengy Arg. | |
| 9 | Davi. Sherrington. | |
| 10 | Joh. Seymor | Woolf-hall. |
| | G. two angels' wings pale-ways, inverted O. | |
| 11 | Walt. Strickland. | |
| 12 | Joh. Stourton, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 13 | Steph. Popham, mil. | |
| | Arg. on a chief G. two bucks' heads caboshed O. | |
| 14 | Edw. Hungerford . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Will. Beauchamp, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 16 | Joh. Stourton, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 17 | Joh. Lisle, mil. | |
| | O. a fess betwixt two chevrons S. | |
| 18 | Jo. Saintlo, mil. | |
| 19 | Joh. Norris. | |
| | Quarterly Az. and G. a fret O. with fess Az. | |
| 20 | Rich. Restwold. | |
| | Arg. three bends S. | |
| 21 | Will. Beauchamp . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 22 | Joh. Bainton | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 23 | Joh. Basket. | |
| | Az. a chevron Erm. betwixt three leopards' heads O. | |
| 24 | Rich. Restwold | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 25 | Will. Stafford. | |
| | O. a chevron G. on a canton Erm. | |
| 26 | Will. Beauchamp, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 27 | Joh. Norris | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 28 | Phil. Barnard. | |
| 29 | Joh. Seymor, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 30 | Joh. Nanson. | |
| 31 | Edw. Stradling | Dantesey. |
| | Paly of six Arg. and Az.; on a bend G. three cinque-foils O. | |
| 32 | Joh. Willoughby. | |
| 33 | Geo. Darell. | |
| 34 | Reg. Stourton, mil. | |
| 35 | Hen. Long, arm. | |
| | S. a lion rampant betwixt eight crosses crossed Arg. | |
| 36 | Joh. Seymor, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 37 | Hug. Pilkenham. | |
| 38 | Joh. Feiris, arm. | |

EDWARD IV.

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Geor. Darell | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Ren. Stourton, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Idem. | |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|---|------------------|
| 4 | Rog. Tocotes, mil. | |
| 5 | Geor. Darell, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Tho. de la Mare . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 7 | Chri. Wolsley. | |
| 8 | Rich. Darell, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Geo. Darell, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Lau. Reynford, mil. | |
| 11 | Rog. Tocotes, mil. | |
| 12 | Maur. Berkley, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 13 | [AMP.] Joh. Willoughby, mil. | |
| 14 | Will. Collingborne. | |
| 15 | Hen. Long, arm. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 16 | Walt. Bonham, arm. | |
| 17 | Edw. Hargill, arm. | |
| 18 | Joh. Mompesson. | |
| | Arg. a lion rampant S.; a martlet on his shoulder O. | |
| 19 | Walt. Hungerford . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 20 | Caro. Bulkley. | |
| | S. a chevron betwixt three bulls' heads caboshed Arg. | |
| 21 | Will. Collingborn, arm. | |
| 22 | Joh. Mompesson, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |

RICHARD III.

| | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Hen. Long, arm. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Edw. Hargill, arm. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Joh. Musgrave | WESTMORELAND. |
| | Az. six annulets O. | |
| | Rog. Tocotes, mil. | |

HENRY VII.

| | | |
|----|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Rog. Tocotes, mil. | |
| 2 | Joh. Wroughton . . . | <i>ut infra.</i> |
| 3 | Joh. Turberville. | |
| | Erm. a lion rampant G. crowned O. | |
| 4 | Tho. Uniom. | |
| 5 | Edw. Darell, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Constan. Darell | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 7 | Jo. Lye de Flamston. | |
| 8 | Joh. York. | |
| | Arg. on a salter Az. an escalop O. | |
| 9 | Edw. Darell, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Rich. Puddesey, arm. | |
| 11 | Constan. Darell | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Geo. Chaderton. | |
| 13 | Edw. Darell, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 14 | Geo. Seymor, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Joh. Hudleston, mil. . . | CUMBERLAND. |
| | G. frettée Arg. | |
| 16 | Tho. Long, arm. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|--|------------------|
| 17 | Joh. York, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 18 | Will. Caleway. | |
| 19 | Joh. Danvers, mil. | Daunteseey. |
| | G. a chevron inter three mullets G. | |
| 20 | Joh. Ernley, arm. | Witham. |
| | Arg. on a bend S. three eaglets displayed G. | |
| 21 | Joh. Gawayne, arm. | |
| 22 | Tho. Long, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 23 | Joh. Seymor, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 24 | Joh. Mompesson, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |

HENRY VIII.

| | | |
|----|---|------------------|
| 1 | Edw. Darell, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Will. Hungerford, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Hen. Long, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Chr. Wroughton, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Joh. Danvers, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Will. Bonham, arm. | |
| 7 | Joh. Scroope, mil. | Castle-com. |
| | Az. a bend O. a mullet for difference. | |
| 8 | Nich. Wadham, mil. | |
| 9 | Edw. Hungerford, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | John Seymor, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Edw. Darell, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Joh. Skilling, arm. | |
| 13 | Edw. Baynton, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 14 | Joh. Ernley, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Tho. York, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 16 | Joh. Seymor, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 17 | Hen. Long, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 18 | Joh. Boucher, mil. | |
| | Arg. a cross engrailed G. betwixt four water-bougets S. | |
| 19 | Ant. Hungerford, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 20 | Joh. Ernley, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 21 | Joh. Horsey, arm. | DORSET. |
| | Az. three horses heads coupéd O. bridled Arg. | |
| 22 | Tho. York, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 23 | Tho. Bonham, arm. | |
| 24 | Joh. Ernley, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 25 | Wal. Hungerford, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 26 | Rob. Baynard, arm. | Leckham. |
| | S. a fess betwixt two chevrons O. | |
| 27 | Tho. York, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 28 | Hen. Long, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 29 | Joh. Bruges, mil. | |
| | Arg. on a cross S. a leopard's head O. | |
| 30 | Ant. Hungerford, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 31 | Jo. Ernely, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|--|------------------|
| 32 | Edw. Mompesson, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 33 | Hen. Long, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 34 | Joh. Marvin, arm. . . | Funthill. |
| | Arg. a demi-lion rampant coupé S. charged on the shoulder with a flower-de-luce. | |
| 35 | Joh. Erneley, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 36 | Anth. Hungerford . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 37 | Caro. Bulkley, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 38 | Rich. Scroope, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

EDWARD VI.

- 1 Silv. Danvers, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 2 Amb. Dauntsey, arm. . Lavington.
G. a lion rampant Arg. chasing a wyvern Vert; alias Az. a dragon proper and a lion Arg. combatant.
- 3 Joh. Bonham, arm.
- 4 Joh. Mervyn, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 5 Jac. Stumpe, mil.
- 6 Will. Sherington, mil. . *ut prius.*
Edw. Baynard, arm. . *ut prius.*

PHIL. REX ET MARI. REG.

- m. 1 Joh. Erneley, arm. . *ut prius.*
- 1, 2 Hen. Hungerford, arm. *ut prius.*
- 2, 3 Joh. St. John, arm. . Lediard.
Arg. on a chief G. two mullets pierced O.
- 3, 4 Ant. Hungerford, mil. *ut prius.*
- 4, 5 Wa. Hungerford, mil. *ut prius.*
- 5, 6 Hen. Brunker, arm. . Melsam.
Arg. six ogresses, 2, 2, 2; on a chief embattled S. a lozenge of the first, thereon a cross patée of the second.

ELIZAB. REG.

- 1 Joh. Zouch, mil.
G. ten bezants, 4, 3, 2, and 1; on a canton O. a lozenge Vert thereon, a flower-de-luce Arg.
- 2 Jac. Stumpe, mil.
- 3 Joh. Mervine, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 4 Geo. Penruddock, arm. Cumpton.
G. a limb of a tree raguled and trunked in bend Arg.
- 5 Joh. Erneley, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 6 Tho. Button, arm. . . Alcon.
Erm. a fess G.
- 7 Joh. Eyre, arm. . . . *ut infra.*
- 8 Nich. Snell, arm. . . *ut infra.*
- 9 Hen. Sherington, arm.

[Reader, arriving somewhat too late at some of these Arms,
I am fain to refer thee to what followeth.]

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|--|------------------|
| 10 | Joh. Ludlowe, arm. | <i>ut infra.</i> |
| 11 | Tho. Thynne, mil. | Longleate. |
| | Barry of ten pieces O. and S. | |
| 12 | Will. Button, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 13 | Edr. Baynton, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 14 | Joh. St. John, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Wol. Hungerford, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 16 | Joh. Danvers, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 17 | Rob. Long, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 18 | Tho. Wroughton, mil. | <i>ut infra.</i> |
| 19 | Joh. Hungerford, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 20 | Hen. Knivet, mil. | |
| | Arg. a bend within a border engrailed S. | |
| 21 | Nich. St. John, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 22 | Mich. Erneley, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 23 | Will. Brounker, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 24 | Wal. Hungerford, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 25 | Jasper. Moore, arm. | <i>ut infra.</i> |
| 26 | Joh. Snell, arm. | <i>ut infra.</i> |
| 27 | Joh. Danvers, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 28 | Edm. Ludlow, arm. | <i>ut infra.</i> |
| 29 | Rich. Mody, arm. | <i>ut infra.</i> |
| 30 | Wal. Hungerford, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 31 | Hen. Willoughby, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 32 | Joh. Warnford, arm. | |
| | Parti per fess embattled Arg. and S. six crosses patée counterchanged. | |
| 33 | Will. Eyre, arm. | <i>ut infra.</i> |
| 34 | Joh. Hungerford, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 35 | Joh. Thynne, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 36 | Edw. Hungerford, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 37 | Hen. Saddler | Everley. |
| | O. a lion rampant parti per fess Az. and G. | |
| 38 | Joh. Dauntsey, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 39 | Jac. Marvyn, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 40 | Edw. Penruddock, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 41 | Walt. Vaughan. | |
| | (See the Notes on this year.) | |
| 42 | Tho. Snell, arm. | |
| | Quarterly G. and Az. a cross fleury O. | |
| 43 | Hen. Baynton, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 44 | Walt. Long, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 45 | Jasper. Moore, mil. | |
| et 1 | Jacob. | |
| | Erm. on a chevron between thre Moors' heads proper, two swords Arg. | |

JACOB. REX.

1 Jasper. Moore, mil. *ut prius.*

- | Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|---|------------------|
| 2 | Alex. Tutt, mil. | |
| | Quarterly Arg. and G. a crescent in the first quarter of the second. | |
| 3 | Joh. Hungerford, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Gabriel. Pile, arm. | |
| | S. a cross between four nails G. | |
| 5 | Tho. Thynn, mil. | |
| 6 | Rich. Goddard, arm. | Stondon Hu. |
| | G. a chevron Vairy betwixt three crescents Erm. | |
| 7 | Joh. Ayliffe, arm. | |
| 8 | Eg. Wroughton, mil. | Brodhenten. |
| | Arg. a chevron G. betwixt three boars' heads coupé S. tusked O. | |
| 9 | Will. Button, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Fran. Popham, mil. | Litlecot. |
| | Arg. on a chief G. two buck heads O. | |
| 11 | Will. Pawlet, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Hen. Marvyn, arm. | Pertwood. |
| | Arg. a demi-lion rampant, coupé S. charged on the shoulders with a flower-de-luce O. | |
| 13 | Tho. More, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| | G. a lion passant Erm. wounded in the shoulder. | |
| 14 | Rich. Grubham, mil. | |
| 15 | Joh. Horten, mil. | |
| 16 | Hen. Moody, mil. | Garesdon. |
| | G. a fess engrailed between three harpies Arg. crined O. | |
| 17 | Hen. Poole, mil. | |
| | Az. semée de flowers-de-luce O. a lion rampant Arg. | |
| 18 | Caro. Pleadall, mil. | Colshill. |
| | Arg. a bend G. guttée d'eau betwixt two Cornish choughs proper, a chief countercomposée O. and S. | |
| 19 | Will. Pawlet, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 20 | Joh. Lambe, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 21 | Gifford Long, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 22 | Edw. Read, arm. | |
| | G. a saltire betwixt four garbs O. | |

REX CAROL.

- | | | |
|---|--|------------------|
| 1 | Fran. Seymour, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Egid. Estcourt, mil. | Newton. |
| | Erm. on a chief indented G. three stars. | |
| 3 | Walt. Long, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Joh. Duckett, arm. | |
| | S. a saltire Arg.; a mullet for difference. | |
| 5 | Rob. Baynard, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Joh. Topp, arm. | Stocton. |
| | Arg. a canton G. a gauntlet of mail clenched proper. | |
| 7 | Edward Hungerford, | |
| | mil. Balnei | <i>ut prius.</i> |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|--|--|------------------|
| 8 | Joh. St. John, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Hen. Ludlow, mil. . . | Hildenrel. |
| Arg. a chevron betwixt three bears' heads erased S. | | |
| 10 | Fran. Goddard, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Geor. Ayliffe, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Nevil. Poole, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 13 | Edw. Baynton, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 14 | Joh. Grubb, arm. . . | Pottern. |
| 15 | Joh. Duke, arm. . . . | Lakes. |
| Per fess Arg. and Az. three chaplets counterchanged. | | |
| 16 | Egid. Eyre, arm. | |
| Arg. on a chevron S. three quatrefoils O. | | |
| 17 | Rob. Chivers, arm. | |
| Arg. a chevron engrailed G. | | |
| 18 | } <i>Ingratum bello debemus inane.</i> | |
| 19 | | |
| 20 | | |
| 21 | | |
| 23 | Ant. Ashly Cooper, bar. | |
| G. a bend engrailed betwixt six lions rampant. | | |

KING HENRY VI.

23. JOHN BASKET, Esq.—High Sheriff of this county in the twenty-third of king Henry the Sixth. He is memorable on this account, that a solemn dispensation granted unto him from the court of Rome, acquainteth us with the form of those instruments in that age, not unworthy our perusal.

“Nicholas, miseratione divinâ, &c. Sanctæ Crucis in Jerusalem Presbyter Cardinalis, dilectis in Christo nobilibus Johanni Basket, Scutifero, et Aliciæ ejus uxori, Sarisburiensis Diocesis, salutem in Domino. Solet annuere Sedes Apostolica piis votis, et honestis petentium precibus, maximè ubi salus requiritur animarum favorem benevolentem impartiri. Cùm igitur ex parte vestrâ nobis fuerit humiliter supplicatum, ut in animarum vestrarum solatium, eligendi Confessorem idoneum vobis licentiam concedere dignaremur: Nos vestris supplicationibus favorabiliter annuentes, autoritate Domini Papæ, cujus* Primariæ curam gerimus, et de ejus speciali mandato, super hoc vivæ vocis oraculo nobis facto, devotioni vestræ concedimus, quatenus liceat vobis idoneum et discretum presbyterum in Confessorem eligere, qui super peccatis quæ sibi confitebimini (nisi talia sint propter quæ sit dicta Sedes consulenda) autoritate prædictâ vobis provideat de absolutionis debitæ beneficio, et pœnitentiâ salutari quamdiu vixeritis, quotiens

* Thus it is written in the original, which we have Englished, and request the learned reader's better instruction.—F.

fuerit opportunum. Vota verò peregrinationis et abstinence si quæ emisistis, qua commodè servare non potestis, ultra marina (beatorum Petri et Pauli, atque Jacobi, Apostolorum, votis duntaxat exceptis) commutet vobis idem Confessor in alia opera pietatis.

“Dat. Florentiæ, sub sigillo officii Primariæ, 3 Non. Aprilis, Pontificatus Domini Eugenii Papæ IV. anno Decimo.”

(“Nicholas, by divine mercy, &c. Priest Cardinal of St. Cross in Jerusalem, to the beloved in Christ the worshipful John Basket, Esq. and Alice his wife, of the Diocese of Salisbury, greeting in the Lord. The See Apostolic useth to grant the pious desires and honest requests of petitioners, chiefly where the health of souls requireth courteous favour to be bestowed upon them. Seeing therefore on your behalf you have supplicated humbly unto us, that for the comfort of your souls we would vouchsafe to grant you licence to choose for yourselves a Confessor: We favourably yielding to your request, by the authority of our Lord the Pope, the charge of whose Primary we bear, and from his special command in this case made unto us by the oracle of his mouth, do grant to your devotion, so far forth as it may be lawful for you, to choose a fit and discreet priest for your Confessor, who as touching the sins which ye shall confess unto him (except they be such for which the said See is to be consulted with) may by authority aforesaid provide for you concerning the benefit of due absolution, and wholesome penance, so long as ye live, so often as there shall be occasion. But if ye have made any foreign vows of pilgrimage and fasting, which ye cannot conveniently keep (vows to blessed Peter, Paul, and James, Apostles, only excepted) the same Confessor may commute them for you in other works of piety.

“Given at Florence, under the seal of the office of the Primary, 3 Non. of April, the 13th year of the Popedom of Pope Eugenius the Fourth.”)

The tenth of Pope Eugenius falleth on the twentieth of king Henry the Sixth, anno Domini 1440. Why it should be higher and harder to dispense with vows made to Saint James than to Saint John, (his brother, and Christ's beloved disciple) some courtier of Rome must render the reason.

The posterity of this Master Basket, in the next generation, removed into Dorsetshire, where they continue at this day in a worshipful condition at Divenish.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

11. THOMAS THIN, Mil.—The great and sudden wealth of this knight, being envied by a great earl and privy councillor neighbouring on his estate, caused his summons before the counsel-table, to answer how in so short a time he had gotten so large possessions. Some suggested as if he had met with *treasure-*

trove, or used some indirect means to enrich himself. The knight calmly gave in the unquestionable particulars of the bottom he began on, the accruement by his marriage, and with what was advanced by his industry and frugality, so bringing all up within the view (though not the touch) of his present estate. "For the rest, my lords," said he, "you have a good mistress our gracious queen; and I had a good master the duke of Somerset." Which being freely spoken, and fairly taken, he was dismissed without further trouble. Nor were his means too big for his birth, if descended (as Camden saith) from the ancient family of the Bottevils.

41. WALTER VAUGHAN, Arm.—His arms (too large to be inserted in that short place) were, "Sable, a chevron betwixt three children's heads coupéd at the shoulders Argent, the peruques Or, enwrapped about their necks, with as many snakes proper;" whereof this (they say) the occasion, because one of the ancestors of this family was born with a snake about his neck.* Such a necklace as nature, I believe, never saw. But grant it. How came the peruques about the infants' heads? So that fancy, surely, was the sole mother and midwife of this device. The lands of this Walter Vaughan (afterwards knighted) descended to his son Sir George, a worthy gentleman, and after his issueless decease to a brother of his, who was born blind, bred in Oxford, brought up in orders, and prebendary of Sarum.

KING CHARLES.

1. FRANCIS SEYMOUR, Mil.—This wise and religious knight (grandchild to Edward earl of Hartford, and brother to William duke of Somerset) was by king Charles the First created Baron of Trowbridge in this county; since, for his loyalty, made privy councillor to king Charles the Second, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.

BATTLES.

LANSDOWN FIGHT.

This was fought in the confines of this county and Somerset, the 13th of July 1643. It was disputed by parcels and piecemeals, as the place and narrow passages would give leave; and it seemed not so much one entire battle, as a heap of skirmishes huddled together. It may be said in some sort of both sides,

"Victus uterque fuit, victor uterque fuit."

For the Parliament forces five times (by the confession of the Royalists) beat them back with much disorder, Sir Bevil Greenfield being slain in the head of his pikes; Major Lowre in the

* Guillim's Display of Heraldry, p. 174.

head of his party of horse. Yet the king's forces allege demonstration of conquest, that prince Maurice and Sir Ralph Hopton remained at the heads of their troops all night, and next morning found themselves possessed of the field and of the dead, as also of three hundred arms, and nine barrels of powder, the enemy had left behind them.

ROUNDWAY FIGHT.

Five days after, prince Maurice with the earl of Carnarvon returning, and the lord Wilmot coming from Oxford, with a gallant supply of select horse, charged the Parliament forces under the conduct of Sir William Waller. With him were the horse of Sir Arthur Haslerigg, so well armed that (if of proof as well within as without) each soldier seemed an impregnable fortification. But these were so smartly charged by the prince, that they fairly forsook the field, leaving their foot (which in English battles bear the heat of the day) to shift for themselves.

In the mean time Sir Ralph Hopton, hurt lately (with the blowing up of powder), lay sick and sore in the town of the Devizes. His men wanted match, whom Sir Ralph directed "to beat and to boil their bed-cords," (necessity is the best mother of ingenuity), which so ordered did them good service; when, marching forth into the field, they effectually contributed to the total routing and ruining of the Parliament foot which remained.

THE FAREWELL.

This county, consisting so much of sheep, must honour the memory of king Edgar, who first freed the land from all wolves therein. For the future, I wish their flock secured; 1. From *two-legged wolves*, very destructive unto them: 2. From *Spanish ewes*, whereof one being brought over into England, anno.... brought with it the first general contagion of sheep: 3. From *hunger-rot*, the effect of an over-dry summer.

I desire also, that seeing these seem to be of the same breed with Laban's* and Jethro's sheep,† which had their solemn times and places of drinking (which in other shires I have not observed), that they may never have any want of wholesome water.

WORTHIES OF WILTSHIRE WHO HAVE FLOURISHED SINCE THE TIME OF FULLER.

Joseph ADDISON, statesman, essayist, and poet, "the great, the wise, and good;" born at Milston 1672; died 1719.

Christopher ANSTEY, author of a humorous poem, enti-

* Genesis xxix. 8.

† Exodus iii. 1.

- tled "The New Bath Guide;" born at Harden Huish, 1724; died 1805.
- John AUBREY, topographer and antiquary; born at Easton Piers about 1626; died 1700.
- Dr. Thomas BENNET, divine, linguist, and controversialist, born at Salisbury 1673; died 1728.
- Sir Richard BLACKMORE, physician and voluminous poet; born at Corsham; died 1729.
- Mary CHANDLER, ingenious poetess; born at Malmsbury 1687; died in 1745.
- Samuel CHANDLER, brother of Mary, dissenting divine and controversialist; born at Malmsbury 1693; died 1766.
- Thomas CHUBB, deistical controversialist; born at East Harnham near Salisbury 1679; died 1747.
- John COLLINSON, divine and historian of the county of Somerset; born at Bromham; died 1796.
- Mary DELANY, inventor of the "paper mosaic" for imitating flowers by means of tinted papers; born at Coulston 1700; died 1788.
- Humphrey DITTON, mathematician and theologian; born at Salisbury 1675; died 1715.
- Charles DRYDEN, son to the poet, author of some Latin poems and translations; born at Charlton: died 1704.
- Stephen DUCK, originally an agricultural labourer, poet, and divine; born at Charlton near Marlborough; died 1756.
- Bryan EDWARDS, merchant, and historian of the West Indies; born at Westbury 1743; died 1800.
- John EEDES, divine and author; born at Salisbury 1609; murdered in his house 1667.
- James EYRE, lord chief justice of Common Pleas; born 1734.
- Sir Michael FOSTER, justice of the King's Bench, and author; born at Marlborough 1689; died 1763.
- Sir Stephen Fox, statesman and loyalist, the first projector of Chelsea College; born at Farley 1627; died 1716.
- William GOFFE, author of "Londinium Triumphans;" born at Earl Stoke; died 1682.
- Thomas GORE, antiquary, heraldic and political writer; born at Alderton in 1631, and died there 1684.
- James HARRIS, author of "Hermes, or a philosophical inquiry concerning Universal Grammar;" born at Salisbury 1709; died 1780.
- James HARRIS, earl of Malmsbury, son of the preceding, diplomatist; born at Salisbury 1746; died 1820.
- Dr. William HARRIS, dissenting divine, biographer, and historian; born at Salisbury 1720; died 1770.
- Walter HARTE, divine, historian, and poet; born at Marlborough about 1697; died 1774.
- Richard HAYTER, theological writer; born at Salisbury 1611; died 1684.

- Sir R. C. HOARE, baronet, antiquary, and historian of Wiltshire; born at Stourhead 1758; died 1838.
- Thomas HOBBS, political and moral philosopher, writer on theology and metaphysics; born at Westport in Malmsbury 1588; died 1679.
- John HUGHES, moralist, and dramatic poet; born at Marlborough 1677; died 1720.
- Edward HYDE, earl of Clarendon, lord chancellor of England, historian, born at Dinton 1608; died 1674.
- George KEATE, poet and miscellaneous writer; born at Trowbridge about 1730; died 1797.
- George LAVINGTON, bishop of Exeter, of great piety and learning; born at Mildenhall 1683; died 1762.
- Edmund LUDLOW, colonel, independent republican, author of "Memoirs of his own Times;" born at Maiden Bradley 1620; died 1693.
- Narcissus MARSH, archbishop of Armagh in Ireland, benefactor, author, and scholar; born at Hannington 1638; died 1713.
- Rev. Dr. J. MARSHMAN, oriental scholar; born at Westbury Leigh 1769; died at Serampore 1838.
- Dr. Nevil MASKELYNE, astronomer; born at Purton 1732; died 1811.
- Thomas MERRIOTT, divine and author; born at Steeple Langford; died 1662.
- George MONTAGU, naturalist and author; born at Lackham; died 1815.
- John NORRIS, platonist, mystical divine, and poet; born at Collingbourne Kingston 1657; died 1711.
- William PITT, the patriotic earl of Chatham; born at Stratford House, Old Sarum, 1708; died 1778.
- Francis POTTER, divine, and excellent mechanic; born at Mere 1594; died 1678.
- Henry SACHEVERELL, notorious political preacher; born at Marlborough 1672; died 1724.
- Dr. John SCOTT, divine, author of "Christian Life," &c.; born at Chippenham 1638; died 1694.
- Samuel SQUIRE, bishop of St. David's, Greek scholar; born at Warminster 1714; died 1766.
- Nathaniel STEPHENS, learned divine; born at Stanton Barnard; died 1677.
- Thomas TANNER, bishop of St. Asaph, learned antiquary, author of the "Notitia Monastica;" born at Market Lavington about 1673; died 1735.
- John TOBIN, dramatic author; born at Salisbury 1770; died 1804.
- Dr. Edward WELLS, theologian and scholar; born at Corsham 1663; died 1727.
- Thomas WILLIS, physician and author; born at Great Bedwin, about 1621; died 1675.
- Philip WITHERS, divine and miscellaneous writer; born at Westbury; died 1790.

Sir Christopher WREN, architect of St. Paul's Cathedral London, Greenwich Hospital, &c. born at East Knoyle 1632; died 1723.

*. The History of Wiltshire, a county so fertile in antiquities of every period, was early attempted by Mr. Aubrey, a native thereof, who died in 1700; but the accomplishment of this important object was reserved for that distinguished patron of topographical literature, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, of Stourhead. In 1812, he produced, in imperial folio, his splendid edition of the Ancient History of South Wiltshire; and subsequently undertook the History of Modern Wilts, which was brought out in separate Hundreds. He commenced with the Hundred of Mere in 1822; which was soon followed by the Hundred of Heytesbury (1824); of Branch and Dole (1825); of Everley, Ambresbury, and Underditch (1826); of Dunworth (1829); of Westbury and Warminster (1830), of Downton and Damerham; of Chalke, &c. The principal topographical Works of a local nature are, Dr. Stukeley's Accounts of Abury and Stonehenge (with various publications on the same subject by different authors); the Rev. E. Ledwich's *Antiquitates Sarisburienses* (1777); *The Beauties of Wiltshire* (1801-25), *Account of Corsham House* (1806), *History of Salisbury Cathedral* (1814), and *Illustrations of Fonthill Abbey* (1828), by that indefatigable topographer and antiquary, Mr. J. Britton; J. M. Moffat's *History of Malmsbury* (1805); *Descriptions of Fonthill Abbey*, by J. Storer (1812); by J. B. Nichols, and by J. Rutter (1828); the Rev. W. L. Bowles's *Histories of Bremhill* (1828), and of *Lacock Abbey*; Waylen's *History of Devizes* (1839), &c.—ED.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

WORCESTERSHIRE hath Staffordshire on the north, Warwickshire on the east, Gloucestershire on the south, Hereford and Shrop-shires on the west. It is of a triangular but not equilateral form, in proportion stretching from north to south, twenty-two miles; south to north-west, twenty-eight miles; thence to her north-east point, twenty-eight miles; be this understood of the continued part of this shire, which otherwise hath snips and shreds cut off from the whole cloth, and surrounded with the circumjacent countries, even some in Oxfordshire distanced, by Gloucestershire interposed.

What may be the cause hereof, it were presumption for me to guess, after the conjectures of so many learned men. Some conceive that such who had the command of this county (probably before the Conquest), and had parcels of their own land scattered in the vicinage, desired to unite them to this county, so to make their own authority the more entire.* Or else as a worthy writer will have it (rendering a reason why part of Devonshire straggleth into Cornwall) it was done that "there might rest some cause of intercourse betwixt this and the neighbouring counties;" adding moreover, "that a late great man ensued and expressed the like consideration, in the division of his lands betwixt two of his sons."† All I will say is this, that God, in the partage of Palestine (reader, if you forget I must remember my own profession) betwixt the twelve tribes, on the same account (as the learned conceive) made some tribes to have in-lots within another; "and Manasseh had, in Issachar and in Asher, Bethshean and her towns, and Ibleam and her towns, &c."‡

This county hath a child's portion (and that, I assure you, a large one) in all English, and especially in these

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

LAMPREYS.

In Latin *Lampetræ*, à *lambendo petras*, (from licking the rocks,) are plentiful in this and the neighbouring counties in the

* Camden's Britannia, in Worcestershire.

† Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, fol. 98.

‡ Josh. xvii. 11.

river of Severn. A deformed fish, which for the many holes therein, one would conceive nature intended it rather for an instrument of music than for man's food. The best manner of dressing whereof, saith my author,* is "to kill it in malmsey, close the mouth thereof with a nutmeg, the holes with so many cloves; and when it is rolled up round, putting in thereto filbert-nut-kernels stamped, crumbs of bread, oil, spices, &c." Others (but those *miso-lampreys*) do add, that, after all this cost, even cast them away, seeing money is better lost than health; and the meat will rather be delicious than wholesome, the eating whereof cost king Henry the First his life.† But, by their favour, that king did not die of lampreys, but of excess in eating them; and I am confident the Jews might surfeit of manna itself, if eating thereof above due proportion.

PERRY.

This is a drink, or a counterfeit wine, made of pears, whereof plenty in this county; though such which are least delicious for taste, are most proper for this purpose. Such the providence of nature, to design all things for man's service. Peter Martyr, when professor in Oxford, and sick of a fever, would drink no other liquor,‡ though it be generally believed both cold and windy, except corrected with spice, or some other addition.

SALT.

I have twice§ formerly insisted hereon; and do confess this repetition to be flatly against my own rules, laid down for the regulating of this work, save that the necessity of this commodity will excuse it from any offence. I beheld England as a long well-furnished table, and account three principal salt-cellars set at a distance thereon. Worcestershire, I fancy the trencher salt, both because it is not so much in quantity (though very considerable), and because it is whiter, finer, and heavier, than any other. Cheshire, I conceive, deserveth to be reputed the grand salt-cellar, placed somewhat beneath the middle; whilst the third is the salt of Newcastle, set far north, at the lower end of the table, for the use of those who otherwise cannot conveniently reach to the former. The usefulness of this not-duly-valued blessing may be concluded from the Latin word *salarium*, so usual in ancient and modern authors, which importeth the entertainment or wages of soldiers, anciently paid chiefly (if not only) in victuals, and taketh its name, by a *synecdoche*, from *sal*, or *salt*, as of all things most absolutely needful; without which condiment nothing can be wholesome nutriment.

I read in a modern author, describing his own county of

* Camden's Britannia, in Worcestershire.

† Stow's Chronicle, p. 142.

‡ Dr. Humphred, in the large Latin life of Bishop Jewel, p. 31.

§ In Cheshire and Northumberland.

Cheshire, and measuring all things to the advantage thereof, that "There is no shire in England, or in any other country beyond the seas, where they have more than one salt-well therein; neither at Droitwich in Worcestershire is there more than one; whereas in Cheshire there be four, all within ten miles together."*

Here let me enter this caveat in preservation of the right of Worcestershire, that many salt-fountains are found therein, but stopped up again for the preservation of woods;† so that the making of salt at one place alone proceeds not from any *natural*, but a *politic* restriction. Nor must I forget, how our German ancestors (as Tacitus reports) conceited such places where salt was found to be nearest to the heavens, and to ingratiate men's prayers to the Gods; I will not say, founding their superstition on the misapprehension of the Jewish worship, "Every sacrifice shall be salted with salt."‡

THE BUILDINGS.

I am sorry I have never seen the cathedral of Worcester, so that I cannot knowingly give it a due commendation; and more sorry to hear that our late civil wars have made so sad an impression thereon.

The market-towns are generally handsomely built; and no shire in England can shew a brace of them so neat and near together as Bewdley and Kidderminster in this county, being scarcely two miles asunder.

SAINTS.

Saint RICHARD, born at Wich [alias Droitwich], from which he took his name, was bred in Oxford, afterwards at Paris, and lastly at Bononia in Italy, where for seven years together he heard and read the canon law. Having thus first plentifully *laid in*, he then began to *lay out*, in his lectures in that university; and, returning home, became chancellor of Oxford, then of Canterbury, till at last chosen bishop of Chichester. He was a great Becketist, viz. a stout opposer of regal power over spiritual persons; on which and other accounts, he wrote a book to Pope Innocent the Fourth, against king Henry the Third. These his qualities, with the reputation of his holy life, so commended his memory to the notice of Pope Urban the Fourth, that seven years after his death, viz. anno 1260, he canonized him for a saint. It seems men then arrived sooner at the maturity of [Popish] saintship than now-a-days, more distance being now required betwixt their death and canonization. As for their report, that the *wiches* or salt-pits in this county were miraculously procured by his prayers, their unsa-

* William Smith, in the *Vale Royal*, p. 18.

† Camden's *Britannia*, in Worcestershire.

‡ Levit. ii. 13.

voury lie hath not a grain of probability to season it; it appearing by ancient authors,* that *salt water* flowed there time out of mind, before any *sweet milk* was given by mother or nurse to this saint Richard.

This county affording no MARTYRS (such the moderation of bishop Pates†) let us proceed to

CARDINALS.

JOHN COMIN, or CUMIN.—It must cost us some pains (but the merit of the man will quit cost) to clear him to be of English extraction. For the proof whereof, we produce the testimony of Giraldus Cambrensis, his contemporary and acquaintance, who saith, he was “*vir Anglicus natione.*”‡ Hereby the impudent falsehood of John Demster the Scottish historian doth plainly appear, thus expressing himself:

“*Johannes Cuminus, ex nobilissimo comitum Buchaniæ stemmate ortus, Banfiæ natus, falsissimè inter Anglos reponitur; cùm ipse viderim quædam ipsius nuper Parisiis scripta, quibus suorum popularium causam pontifici Lucio commendavit, in bibliothecâ Pauli Petavii, Senatoris Parisiensis.*”

(“John Cumin, descended from the most noble stock of the earls of Buchan, born at Banfe, is most falsely set down amongst the English; seeing I myself lately saw some of his writings at Paris, in the library of Paulus Petavius, senator of Paris, in which he recommended the cause of his countrymen to Pope Lucius.”)

In plain English, this Scottish Demster is a perfect rook, depluming England, Ireland, and Wales, of famous writers, merely to feather his own country therewith; so that should he, according to the Jewish law, be forced to make fourfold restitution for his felony, he would be left poor enough indeed.

Besides, Alexander Comin was created first earl of Buchan by king Alexander the Second, who began to reign anno Domini 1214;§ whereas Comin (by the testimony of Demster himself) died 1212; and therefore could not properly descend of their stock, who were not then in being.

I cannot certainly avouch him a Worcestershire man; but know that he was bred a monk at Evesham therein,|| whence he was chosen (the king procuring it) “*à clero Dublinensi consensè satis et concorditer,*” archbishop of Dublin. He endowed Trinity church in Dublin with two-and-twenty prebends; and was made by Pope Lucius cardinal of St. Vellit in Italy.

* Camden, in Worcestershire, plainly proves it out of Gervase in Tilbury.—F.

† Dr. Richard Pates was Bishop of Worcester in 1555; but was deprived in 1559.—ED.

‡ Lib. ii. Expugn. Hibern. cap. 23.

§ Camden's Britannia, in Scotia, p. 48.

|| Giraldus Cambrensis, lib. ii. Expugn. Hibern. cap. 23.

HUGH of EVESHAM, so called from the place of his nativity in this county, applied himself to the study of physic with so good success that he is called the *phœnix** in that faculty. Great also was his skill in the mathematics, and especially in astrology. Some questions arising at Rome about physic (which consequently were of church government), Pope Martin the Fourth sent for our Hugh, to consult with him: who gave such satisfaction to his demands, that, in requital, he created him cardinal of St. Laurence, 1280. But so great the envy of his adversaries at his preferment, that, seven years after, he was put to death by poison;† and let none say, he might have foreseen his fate in the stars, seeing hell, and not the heavens, brooded that design. Neither say, “Physician, cure thyself,” seeing English antidotes are too weak for Italian poisons. But Cicaonius, to palliate the business, saith he died of the plague; and thus I believe him, of the plague of *hatred* in the hearts of such who contrived his death; which happened anno Domini 1287.

PRELATES.

WULSTAN of BRAUNDSFORD was born at Braundsford in this county, and afterwards became prior (equivalent to dean in other foundations) of Worcester. He deserved well of his convent, building a most beautiful hall therein. Hence was he preferred bishop of Worcester, 1338, the first and last prelate who was born in that county; and died in that see. He was *verus pontifex*, in the grammatical notation thereof, building a fair bridge at Braundsford (within three miles of Worcester) over the river Teme, on the same token that it is misprinted *Tweed* in bishop Godwin,‡ which made me in vain look for Braundsford in Northumberland. He died August 28, 1349.

JOHN LOWE was born in this county; bred an Augustinian friar at Wich therein; afterwards he went to the universities, and then settled himself in London. Hence he was preferred by king Henry the Sixth to St. Asaph, and thence was removed (desiring his own quietness) from one of the best bishoprics in Wales, to Rochester, the meanest in England.§ He was a great book-monger; and on that score, Bale (no friend to friars) giveth him a large testimonial, that bishop Godwin|| borroweth from him (the first and last in that kind) the whole character of his commendation, and this amongst the rest, “Opuscula quædam scripsit purgatis auribus digna.”

He deserved well of posterity, in preserving many excellent manuscripts, and bestowing them on the magnificent library

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 50.

† Idem, ibidem.

‡ His Catalogue of the Bishops of Worcester, set forth 1616.

§ Godwin, in the Bishops of Rochester. || Ut prius.

which he furnished at Saint Augustine's in London. But, alas! that library, at the dissolution, vanished away,* with the fine spire-steeple of the same church (oh, the wide swallow of sacrilege!); one person, who shall be nameless, embezzling both books and buildings to his private profit. He died anno Domini 1467; and lieth buried in his own cathedral (over against bishop Merton) under a marble monument.

———— EDMOND BONNER, alias SAVAGE.— He had to his father John Savage, a priest, richly beneficed and landed in Cheshire, son to Sir John Savage, knight of the Garter, and privy councillor to king Henry the Seventh. His mother (concubine to this priest (a dainty dame in her youth, and a jolly woman in her age), was sent out of Cheshire, to cover her shame, and lay down her burthen at Elmeley in this county, where this bouncing babe Bonner was born.† The history of his life may be methodized according to the five princes under whom he lived.

He was born under king Henry the Seventh, and bred a bachelor in the laws in Broad-gates-hall in Oxford.

Under king Henry the Eighth, he was made doctor of laws, archdeacon of Leicester, master of the faculties under archbishop Cranmer, and employed in several embassies beyond seas. All this time *Bonner* was not *Bonner*, being as yet meek, merciful, and a great *Cromwellite*, as appeared by some tart printed repartees betwixt him and bishop Gardiner. Indeed he had *sesqui corpus*, a body and half (but I hope that corpulency without cruelty is no sin); and towards his old age he was overgrown with fat, as Master Fox (who is charged to have *persecuted persecutors* with ugly pictures), doth represent him. Not long after, he was consecrated bishop of London.

Under king Edward the sixth, being deputed to preach publicly concerning the reformation, his faint and frigid expressions thereof manifested his mind rather to betray than defend it, which cost him a deprivation and imprisonment. Then it was when one jeeringly saluted him, "Good morrow, *Bishop quondam!*" To whom Bonner as tartly returned, "Good morrow, *Knave semper!*"

Being restored under queen Mary to his bishopric, he caused the death of twice as many Martyrs as all the bishops in England besides, justly occasioning the verses made upon him:

*Si fas cædendo cælestia scandere cuiquam,
Bonnero cæli maxima porta patet.*

Nemo ad Bonnerium.

*Omnes Episcopum esse te dicunt malum,
Ego tamen, Bonnere, te dico bonum.*

* Stow's Survey of London, in Broad-street Ward.

† Manuscript Collections of the industrious antiquary Mr. Dodsworth, extant in the library of the Lord Fairfax.—F.

“ If one by shedding blood for bliss may hope,
Heaven's widest gate for Bonner doth stand ope.

Nobody speaking to Bonner.
All call thee cruel, and the sponge of blood ;
But, Bonner, I say, thou art mild and good.”

Under queen Elizabeth he was deprived and secured in his castle ; I mean, the Marshalsea in Southwark ; for, as that prison kept him from doing hurt to others, it kept others from doing hurt to him ; being so universally odious he had been stoned in the streets if at liberty. One great good he did, though not intentionally, accidentally, to the Protestant bishops of England : for, lying in the Marshalsea, and refusing to take the oath of supremacy tendered to him by Horn, then bishop of Winchester, he pleaded for himself, that Horn was no lawful bishop, which occasioned the ensuing parliament to confirm him and the rest of his order to all purposes and intents.

After ten years' soft durance in all plenty (his face would be deposed for his whole body that he was not famished), enjoying a great temporal estate left him by his father, he died 1569 ; and was buried, saith Bishop Godwin, in Barking church-yard, amongst the thieves and murderers,* being surely a mistake in the printer ; Allhallows Barking being on the other side of the Thames, nothing relating to the Marshalsea. And I have been credibly informed, that he was buried in the church-yard of St. George's in Southwark. But, so long as Bonner is dead, let him choose his own grave where he will be buried. But enough if not too much, of this Herostratus, who burnt so many living temples of the Holy Ghost, and who, had he not been remembered by other writers, had found no place in my history.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JOHN WATSON was born at Bengeworth in this county, where some of his name and relations remain at this day ; bred (I believe) in Oxford, and afterwards became prebendary, then dean of Winchester.† Hence he was advanced bishop of that see ; and the ensuing passage (which I expect will meet with many infidels, though to me credibly attested) will acquaint us with the occasion thereof, and suspecting the bishopric of Winchester when vacant would be offered unto him.

Dean Watson, aged sixty years, and desirous to lead a private life ; in the sickness of Bishop Horn, privately promised the earl of Leicester (in that age the *Dominus fac multum*, if not *totum*, in the disposal of church dignities) two hundred pounds, that he might not be made bishop of Winchester, but remain in his present condition.

The bishopric falling void, and the queen expressing her intention to confer it on Watson, the foresaid earl requested the

* Bishop Godwin's Catalogue of the Bishops of London.

† So was I informed by Mr. Venners, the minister of St. Mary's in Warwick, whose father was nephew and steward to this Bishop.—F.

contrary; acquainting the queen with the passage betwixt them, "how otherwise it would be two hundred pounds out of his way."

"Nay then," said the queen, "Watson shall have it, he being more worthy thereof who will give two hundred to decline, than he who will give two thousand pounds to attain it."

I confess, such who have read so much of the corruption of the earl of Leicester, and heard so little of the integrity of Watson, will hardly credit this story; which I am ready to believe, and the rather, because of this his epitaph, written on his marble monument in the church of Saint Mary Overies:

"D. Johannes Watson, Ecclesie Winton, Prebendarius, Decanus, ac deinde Episcopus, prudentissimus pater, vir optimus, præcipue erga inopes misericors, obiit in Domino Januarii 23, anno ætatis 63, Episcopatus quarto, 1583."

Nothing else have I to observe, save that there were three Watsons, bishops in the reign of queen Elizabeth: *Thomas* of Lincoln, our *John* of Winchester, and *Anthony* of Chichester, though I believe little allied together.

STATESMEN.

Sir THOMAS COVENTRY, Knight, was born at Croone in this county, eldest son to Sir Thomas Coventry, knight, one of the justices of the Common Pleas. He was bred in the Inner Temple a student in the laws; and in the year 1618 was treasurer of the said Temple, and attorney-general to king James. He was afterwards made lord keeper of the great seal of England, the first day of November, in the first year of king Charles.

He was by the same king created, in the fourth of his reign, April 10, Baron Coventry of Aylesborough in this county.

An ingenious gentleman in his history* giveth him this character, in relation to his keepership, "that he enjoyed that dignity fifteen years, if it was not more proper to say, that dignity enjoyed him: this latter age affording none better qualified for the place." Adding, "that he knew enough, and acted conformable to his knowledge; so that captious malice stands mute to blemish his fame." To which we will only add some few operative words taken out of his patent when he was created baron:

"Nos igitur in personâ prædilecti et perquam fidelis consilarii nostri Thomæ Coventry, Militis, custodis magni sigilli nostri Angliæ, gratissima et dignissima servitia, quæ idem consiliarius noster tam præcharissimo Patri nostro Jacobo Regi beatæ memoriæ per multos annos, quàm nobis ab ipsis Regni nostri primis auspiciis fidelissimè et prudentissimè præstitit et impendit, indiesque impendere non desistit; necnon circumspectionem, prudentiam, strenuitatem, dexteritatem, integritatem, industriam, erga nos et nostram coronam, animo benigno et re-

gali intimè recolentes constantiam et fidelitatem ipsius Thomæ Coventry, Militis, &c. In cujus rei, &c. T. R. apud Westm. decimo die Aprilis, anno regni Regis Caroli.”*

He died about the beginning of January 1639, before our civil distempers began, so that it is hard to say whether his honourable life or seasonable death was the greater favour which God bestowed upon him.

I must not forget, that it hath been observed, that never lord keeper made fewer orders which afterwards were reversed, than this Lord Coventry, which some ascribe to his discretion, grounding most of his orders on the consent and compromise of the parties themselves interested therein, whose hands, so tied up by their own act, were the more willing to be quiet for the future.

WRITERS ON THE LAW.

Sir THOMAS LITTLETON, Knight.—Reader, the *nimiety* of my cautiousness (loath to prejudice the seeming right of any) made me to bestow part of his character on Staffordshire, who since am convinced that he wholly and solely belongeth to this shire, as born at Frankley therein; and I request the reader to rectify some mistakes I formerly wrote * by that which followeth. He was a man remarkable in many respects.

First, for his *extraction*. He was son to Thomas Wescot, Esquire, and Elizabeth Littleton his wife, who, being a double inheritrix, by her father to the Litletons, mother to the Quatremaings, indented with her husband that her heritable issue should assume her surname. Say not her husband might say, “Accepi dotem, cognomen perdidi;” seeing it was done before his marriage by his free consent. Besides, we find even in Scripture itself, Joab being constantly named the son of his mother Zeruah.†

Secondly, for his *happiness*: that two great kings had a great sympathy to him, who had an antipathy each to other; Henry the Sixth, whose serjeant he was, and rod judge of the northern circuit; and Edward the Fourth, who made him a judge, and in his reign he rode the Northamptonshire circuit.

Thirdly, for his exquisite *skill in the laws*; witness his book of “Tenures,” which, though writ about two hundred years since, yet at this day retaineth an authentical reputation. Insomuch that when in the reign of king James, it came in question upon a demurrer in law, “Whether the release to one trespasser should be available or no to his companion?” Sir Henry Hubbard, and judges Warburton, Winch, and Nicolls, his companions, gave judgment according to the opinion of our Littleton; and openly said, that “They would not have his CASE disputed or questioned.”

* In Staffordshire.

† 2 Sam. ii. 13.

Lastly, for his happy *posterity*; having left three families signally fixed and flourishing, in this and the neighbouring counties of Stafford and Salop. And one saith very truly, that these quarter the arms of many matches after the best manner of quartering them (other are scarce half-half-quartering them*); viz. they possess at this day good land on the same account.

Indeed the lord Coke observeth, that our lawyers *seldom* die either without wills or heirs. For the first, I believe it; for our common lawyers will not have their estates come under the arbitrary disposal of a civilian judge of the Prerogative, and therefore wisely prevent it. For the second, the observation as qualified with *seldom* may pass; otherwise our grandfathers can remember Sir James Dyer, lord chief justice, and Periam, lord chief baron, both dying without issue. His book of "Tenures" hath since been commented on by Sir Edward Coke's most judicious pen.

"Dic mihi, num textus vel commentatio prestat?"

Dicam ego, tam textus, quam commentatio prestat."

He died in the 21st year of king Edward the Fourth; and lieth buried in the cathedral of Worcester, having formerly constituted doctor Alcock (his faithful friend, and then bishop of Worcester) supervisor of his will, who saw it performed to all critical particulars.

SOLDIERS.

RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, earl of Warwick, was born at the manor house of Salwape in this county, January the 28th, 1331.† King Richard the Second, and Richard Scroope then bishop of Coventry (afterwards archbishop of York) were his godfathers.

A person so redoubted for martial achievements, that the poetical fictions of Hercules' labours found in him a real performance.

1. Being hardly twenty-two years old, in the fifth of king Henry the Fourth, at the queen's coronation, he justed, and challenged all comers.

2. He bid battle to Owen Glendour the Welch rebel; put him to flight, and took his banner with his own hands.

3. He fought a pitched field against the two Percies at Shrewsbury, and overcame them.

4. In his passage to the Holy Land (whither he went on pilgrimage) he was challenged at Verona, by an Italian, Sir Pandulph Malacet, to fight with him at three weapons; viz. with axes, arming swords, and sharp daggers; whom he had slain at the second weapon, had not some seasonably interceded.

5. Fighting at justs in France with Sir Collard Fines, at every stroke he bare him backward to his horse; and when the

* Lord Coke, in his Preface to Littleton's Tenures. † Idem, ibidem.

† Mr. William Dugdale, in his Survey of Warwickshire, in the Earls of Warwick.—F.

French suspected that he was tied to his saddle, to confute their jealousies, our earl lighted, and presently remounted.

6. He was eminently active in the king's victorious battles in France, and might truly say, "*Quorum pars magna fui.*"

7. He was one of those whom king Henry the Fifth sent to the council of Constance, whose whole retinue amounted unto eight hundred horse.

8. Here he killed a Dutch duke who challenged him, Sigismond the emperor and his empress beholding it.

9. The empress, affected with his valour, took the badge from one of the earl's men (being a plain bear of silver), and wore it on her shoulder. But the next day our earl presented her with a bear (which was his crest) made of pearls and precious stones.

10. Being sent by king Henry the Fifth, with a thousand men in arms, to fetch queen Catherine, sole daughter to the king of France, he fought with the earls of Vendosm and Linosin, killed one of them with his own hand, routed the forces of five thousand men, and brought the lady whom he saw safely married to the king.

11. He was, by the said king's will, appointed governor to his son in his minority, and made lieutenant of all France.

12. During his life our success in France was progressive, and retrograde after his death.

It must not be forgotten, how Sigismond the emperor, coming into England, told king Henry the Fifth, that no Christian king had such another knight, for wisdom, nature, and manhood. He obtained leave of the king (because in his dominions) that he might by imperial authority fix a title of honour upon him; and caused him to be named the Father of Courtesy, as indeed true courage and courtesy are individual companions.

The last time he went over into Normandy, he was tossed with a hideous tempest; so that, despairing of life, he caused himself to be bound (for who could bind him against his will?) with his lady and infant son, to the main mast, on this design, that, having his armour and coat of arms upon him, he might thereby be known, that such who should light on his corpse, if either noble or charitable, might afford him a Christian burial.

Yet he, escaping the tempest, and landing safely in France, died in his bed, (no usual repose for so restless and active a spirit) at Rouen, of a lingering disease, April 30, 1439; and lieth buried in a most stately tomb, in a chapel of the collegiate church of Warwick, where his epitaph graven in brass is pointed with bears, serving for commas, colons, periods, and all distinctions thereof. His deeds of charity † (according to the devotion of those days) were little inferior to the achievements of his valour.

* Mr. William Dugdale, in his Survey of Warwick, in the Earls of Warwick, where the preceding particulars are proved out of authentic records.—F.

PHYSICIANS AND CHEMISTS.

SIR EDWARD KELLEY [alias TALBOT] was born at Worcester (as I have it from the scheme of his nativity, graved from the original calculation of doctor Dee) anno Domini 1555, August the first, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the Pole being there elevated, gr. 52. 10. Thus, reader, I hope that my exactness herein will make some reparation for my uncertainties and looser intelligence in the births of other persons.

He was well studied in the mysteries of nature, being intimate with doctor Dee, who was beneath him in chemistry, but above him in mathematics. These two are said to have found a very large quantity of elixir in the ruins of Glastonbury abbey. Indeed I have read, how William Bird, the prior of the Bath, left and lost the elixir in the walls of his priory; and it may seem strange, that what was lost at Bath was found at Glastonbury, in the same county indeed, but sixteen miles asunder. But, so long as Kelley had this treasure, none need trouble themselves how or where he came by it.

Afterwards (being here in some trouble) he went over beyond the seas, with Albertus Alasco, a Polonian baron, who gave for his arms the hull of a ship, having only a mainmast and a top, without any tackling, and gave for his motto "*Deus dabit vela*," (God will send sails.)* But, it seems, this lord had formerly carried too high a sail, of whom a good author reporteth, that, "*Ære alieno oppressus, clam recessit*;"† and now, it seems, sought to repair his fortunes, by associating himself with these two arch-chemists of England.

How long they continued together is to me unknown. Sir Edward (though I know not how he came by his knighthood), with the doctor, fixed at Trebona in Bohemia, where he is said to have transmuted a brass warming-pan (without touching or melting, only warming it by the fire, and putting the elixir thereon) into pure silver, a piece whereof was sent to queen Elizabeth.‡ He had great converse with Rodolphus, the second emperor.

I have seen a voluminous manuscript in Sir Thomas Cotton's library, of the particulars of their mysterious proceedings; where, amongst many strange passages, I find this ensuing monstrosity. They kept constant intelligence with a messenger, or spirit, giving them advice how to proceed in their mystical discoveries; and enjoining them, that, by way of preparatory qualification for the same, they should enjoy their wives in common. Though boggling hereat at first, they resolved to submit thereunto, because the law-giver might dispense with his laws, in matters of so high a nature. Hereby may the reader guess the rest of their proceedings.

This probably might be the cause why doctor Dee left Kelley,

* Guillim's Display of Heraldry, p. 216.

† Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1583.

‡ Theatrum Chemicum, p. 481.

and returned into England. Keller continuing still in Germany, ranted it in his expences (say the brethren of his own art) above the sobriety befitting so mysterious a philosopher. He gave away, in gold-wire rings, at the marriage of one of his maid-servants, to the value of four thousand pounds. As for the high conceit he had of his own skill in chemistry, it appeareth sufficiently in the beginning of his own works, though I confess myself not to understand the Gibberish of his language:

“ All you that fain philosophers would be
And night and day in *Geber's* kitchen broil,
Wasting the chips of ancient *Hermes' tree* ;
Weening to turn them to a precious oil ;
The more you work, the more you lose and spoil :
To you I say, how learn'd so e'er you be,
Go burn your books, and come and learn of me.”

Come we now to his sad catastrophe. Indeed the curious had observed, that, in the scheme of his nativity, not only the dragon's-tail was ready to promote abusive aspersions against him (to which living and dead he hath been subject) ; but also something malignant appears posited in Aquarius, which hath influence on the legs, which accordingly came to pass. For, being twice imprisoned (for what misdemeanor I know not) by Rodulphus the emperor, he endeavoured his escape out of a high window, and tying his sheets together to let him down, fell (being a weighty man), and brake his leg, whereof he died 1595.

I believe him neither so bad as some,* nor so good as others, do character him. All know, how separation is of great use amongst men of his profession ; and indeed, if his pride and prodigality were severed from him, he would remain a person, on other accounts, for his industry and experience in practical philosophy, worthy recommendation to posterity.

WRITERS.

FLORENCE of WORCESTER was probably born near, certainly bred in that city, one eminent in learning as any of his age, and no less industrious. Many books are extant of his making, and one most useful, beginning at the Creation, and continued till his death. This he calleth “ *Chronicum Chronicorum*,” which some esteem an arrogant title, and an insolent defiance of all authors before and after him, as if (as the rose is *flos florum*, so) his were the superlative chronicle of all that are extant. But others meet with much modesty in the title “ *Chronicum Chronicorum*,” as none of his own making, but only gathered both for matter and language out of others, he being rather the collector than the original composer thereof. He died anno Domini 1119.

JOHN WALLIS, or WELSH, is confessed *natione Anglus* ;†

* Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 4.

† Pits, de Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 342.

which I observe, to secure his nativity against Welsh claims thereunto, only grounded on his surname. Yet I confess he might be mediately of Welch extraction, but born in this county (where the family of the Walshes are extant at this day in a worshipful equipage), where he became a Franciscan in Worcester. Leaving Oxford, he lived in Paris, where he was commonly called, “*Arbor Vitæ*,” (the Tree of Life) “*non absque insigni Servatoris blasphemia*,” (with no small blasphemy to our Saviour) saith our author.* But, to qualify the matter, we take the expression in the same sense wherein Solomon calls “a wholesome tongue a tree of life.”†

Yet might he be better termed “the tree of knowledge of good and evil,” whose books (amounting to no fewer than twenty volumes) are not so practical for their use, as curious in their speculations. In the ancient libraries of Baliol and Oriel College, most of his manuscripts are reported extant at this day. He died, and was buried at Paris, anno Domini 1216.

ELIAS de EVESHAM was born in this county, of good parentage, from whom (as it seemeth by J. Bale) he had expectancy of a fair estate. This did not hinder him from being a Benedictine in the abbey of Evesham, where he became a great scholar, and wrote an excellent chronicle. Bale knoweth not where to place him with any certainty.‡ But Pits, not more *knowing*, but more *daring*, assigneth him to have flourished in the year 1270.§

[AMP.] WILLIAM PACKINGTON.—I confess two villages (the less and greater) of this name in Warwickshire; and yet place this Packington here, with no discredit to myself, and greater grace to him. For, first, I behold him as no clergyman (commonly called from their native places); but have reasons to believe him rather a layman, and find an ancient family of his name (not to say alliance) still flourishing in this county. He was secretary and treasurer to Edward the Black Prince; and his long living in France had made the language of his nurse more natural to him than the tongue of his mother. Hence it was that he wrote in French the story of “Five English kings” [king John, Henry the Third, Edwards First, Second, and Third], and a book of “The Achievements of the Black Prince.” He flourished anno Domini 1380.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

Sir EDWIN SANDYS, son to Edwin Sandys, D. D. was (in all probability) born in this county, whilst his father was bishop

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. p. 317.

† Prov. xv. 4.

‡ Bale, ibid. Cent. iv. num. 33.

§ Pits, de Scriptoribus Angliæ, p. 351, anno 1270.

of Worcester. He was bred in Cambridge, and attained to be a most accomplished person.

I have known some pitiful in affection, but poor in condition, willing but unable to relieve one in greater want than themselves, who have only gotten an empty purse, and given it to others to put their charity therein for the purpose aforesaid. Such my case. I can only present the reader with a place in this my book for the character of this worthy knight, but cannot contribute any coin of memories or remarkables to the furnishing thereof. Only let me add, he was *περιδέξιος*, right-anded to any great employment; and was as constant in all Parliaments as the Speaker himself, being beheld by all as an excellent patriot (faithful to his country, without being false to his king) in all transactions. He was the treasurer to the *undertakers* for the Western plantations, which he effectually advanced, the Bermudas (the firmest though not the fairest footing the English have in the West Indies) owing their happiness to his care, and Sandys' tribe is no contemptible proportion therein. He had a commanding pen, witness his work of "The Religion of the Western World" (many in one book), so much matter is stowed therein. I have been informed, that he bequeathed by his will a considerable sum to the building of a college in Cambridge; but, debts not coming in according to expectation, his good intention failed in the performance thereof. He died, much lamented of all good men, about the year 1631.

ROMISH EXILE WRITERS.

RICHARD SMITH, D. D. was born in this county;* bred in the university of Oxford, where he became king's professor, and was fit for that place in all things, if (as one of his own persuasion avoweth) "*non obstitisset laterum debilitas, et vocis exilitas,*" (the weakness of his sides and lowness of his voice had not hindered him.)

King Edward the Sixth afterwards sent for Peter Martyr over to be his professor in this university, betwixt whom and Dr. Smith so great the contest, that, waving all engagements, it is best to state it to the eye of the reader, as it is represented by authors of both sides.

"*Petrum Martyrem apostatum monachum, et hæresis Zuvinglicanæ sectatorem, à Rege Edwardo Sexto, Oxonii in cathedram theologicam intrusum, in publicis disputationibus hæresis convicit, et cathedram suam victor repetiit, sed rege obstante non impetravit.*"†—(In public disputations he convicted Peter Martyr the apostate monk, and a follower of the Zwinglian heresy, thrust in by king Edward the Sixth into the divinity chair in Oxford, and being conqueror did require his own chair to be

* Pits; de Angliæ Scriptoribus, in anno 1563.

† Idem, ibidem.

restored to him ; which he obtained not, because the king did withstand him.)

“Sed animosus iste Achilles, die ad disputandum constituto, cum non compareret, sed ad Divum Andream in Scotiam profugeret, ratus eum qui in hoc articulo bene lateret, bene vivere.”*—(But this valiant Achilles, when he did not appear on the day appointed for him to dispute, fled to Saint Andrew’s in Scotland, conceiving that in a case of this kind he lived best who lay hid the closest.)—From St. Andrew’s he afterwards conveyed himself into the Low Countries.

But this Smith returned afterwards in the reign of queen Mary, when Peter Martyr was glad to get leave to fly from that university. Thus we see (as to speak unbiassed without reflection on the cause) that, in such controversies, it mattereth little who are the disputants on either side, whilst the prevalent power is the moderator.

Doctor Smith, flying again over into the Low Countries, was made dean of Saint Peter’s in Douay, and the first professor in the university founded therein. He died anno Domini 1563.

JOHN MARSHALL was born at Dalisford in this county, as New College register doth attest ; which is to be credited before J. Pits, making him to be born in Dorsetshire. He was bred at New College in Oxford, where he proceeded bachelor of laws, and for his gravity and learning was chosen second master of Winchester school. But, in the first of queen Elizabeth, he left the land with Thomas Hide, chief schoolmaster thereof ; so that now their scholars had a *sat otium*, and in both their absence might play with security, till a successor received their sceptre. He became afterwards canon of Lisle in Flanders, though a long time disturbed in his quiet possession thereof. He wrote a book, much prized by men of his persuasions, against John Calfield, an English Protestant. At his death, he bequeathed a ring with a rich stone to adorn a piece of the cross in his cathedral (which by doctor Gifford was solemnly applied thereunto) ; and died anno Domini 1597.

ROBERT BRISTOW was born in this county ; † bred first in Oxford, in Exeter College, whence he conveyed himself over beyond the seas, living first at Louvain, then in the English college at Douay. He was the first of that foundation that was made priest, being the right hand of cardinal Allen, who, departing to Rheims, left Bristow prefect of Douay college. Afterwards he was sent for to Rheims, where he wrote his book, say the Papists, ‡ “contra futilem Fulkum,” (against foolish Fulk§)—railing is easier than reasoning with such mouths,—who indeed

* L. Humphredus, in vitâ Juelli, p. 44.

† Pits, de Scriptoribus Angliæ, p. 779. ‡ Idem, ibidem.

§ That worthy confuter of the Rhemish Testament.

was a grave and godly divine. Being very sickly, he was advised for his health to return into his native country, where, having the good hap to miss that which cureth all diseases, he died in his bed near London 1582.

HENRY HOLLAND, born in this county,* was bred fellow of Saint John's College in Oxford. Leaving the land, he fled over to Douay, where he took the degree of bachelor in divinity, and order of priesthood. Hence he removed to Rheims, where, saith my author,† “Traductioni Bibliorum Sacrorum astitit,” (he assisted—I might say truly to the *traducing*, but let it be—the *translating* of the Bible.) Returning to Douay, he read divinity in a monastery hard by, wherein he was living 1611.

MASTERS OF MUSIC.

WALTER of EVESHAM was born thereabouts, and bred therein a Benedictine monk. His harmonious mind expressed itself in its love of music, wherein he attained to great eminency, and wrote a learned book in that faculty.

But here bilious Bale‡ lets fly without fear (though not without some wit); inveighing against all music in churches, pretending to produce a pair-royal of fathers for his own opinion; viz. Saint Jerome, calling such chanting “*Theatrales modulos*”; Gregory terming it “*consuetudinem reprehensibilem*”; and Athanasius flatly forbidding it the church, for the vanity thereof. But, by Bale's leave, such speak not against the decent ornaments of wives, who reprove the garish attire of harlots;§ the abuse, not use of music, being taxed by the Fathers aforesaid.

Our Walter flourished under king Henry the Third, anno 1240.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC.

Reader, it may be disputed in me, whether I am more ashamed of or grieved for my mean intelligence of benefactions in this county, before and since the Reformation. But I comfort myself, that the Dugdales in this county, I mean the worthy future illustrators thereof,|| will supply my defect. Only I will add

RICHARD DUGARD, B. D. was born at Grafton Fliford in this county; bred, under Master Henry Bright, in the king's school at Worcester. I name him the rather, because never did Master Calvin mention his Master Corderius with more honour, than Master Dugard gratefully remembered Master Bright. He was chosen fellow of Sidney College, where in my time (for I had the honour of his intimate acquaintance) he had a moiety

* Pits, de Scriptoribus Angliæ, p. 804.

† Idem, ibidem.

‡ Cent. xviii. num. 100.

§ Prov. vii. 10.

|| This was performed by the late Rev. Dr. Nash; who died in 1811.—ED.

of the most considerable pupils, whom he bred in learning and piety, in the golden mean betwixt superstition and faction. He held a gentle strict hand over them, so that none presumed on his lenity to offend, or were discouraged by his severity to amend. He was an excellent Grecian, and general scholar; old when young, such his gravity in behaviour; and young when old, such the quickness of his endowments. He bestowed on the college a hundred and twenty pounds for some perpetual use for the master and fellows: and ten pounds for books for the library. At last he was surprised with a presentation of the rectory of Fulleby in Lincolnshire, where, by his constant preaching and pious living, he procured his own security; a rare happiness in those troublesome times. He died January 28, anno Domini 1653; and lies buried under a marble stone in his chancel.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

JOHN FECKENHAM was born of poor parents in Feckenham forest in this shire.* He was the last clergyman I find (and therefore memorable) who locally was surnamed; and was bred a Benedictine in Evesham, and at the dissolution thereof received an annual pension of a hundred florins, which (in my accounting) make up some twenty pounds. This maintained him when afterwards he went and studied in Oxford, attaining to eminent learning therein.

In the reign of king Edward the Sixth, he was imprisoned in the Tower, until Sir Philip Hobby (to use Feckenham's own words) "*quasi mutuatum accepit*," (borrowed him of the Tower.) Being at liberty, he had frequent disputations in the earnest yet modest defence of his religion.

By queen Mary he was made abbot of Westminster, being the last mitred abbot (and therefore more memorable) who sat in parliament. He was very gracious with the queen, and effectually laid out all his interest with her (sometime even to offend, but never to injure her,) to procure pardon of the faults, or mitigation of the punishments, for poor Protestants.

By queen Elizabeth he was highly honoured, and proffered (as is currently traditioned) the see of Canterbury, which he refused, and was kept in easy restraint; for, although he found not the same favour with Joseph, to whom the gaoler committed the care of all his family, making him superintendant of all other prisoners, yet had he always respective usage, and oft-times liberty on his parole. By his bounty to the poor, he gained the good will (saith Master Camden) of all persons; whilst I behold his bounty to others as the queen's bounty to him, *enabling* (because not *disenabling*) him for the same, and permitting him peaceably to possess his estate. He died, a very aged man, in Wisbeach castle, as I collect, anno 1585; and the

* Reyner de Antiquitate Benedictinorum in Angliâ, Tract. 1. Sect. 3. p. 233.

Anno

- 4 Idem.
- 5 Will. de Bello Campo.
- 6 Idem.
- 7 Hen. de Longo Campo, for three years.
- 10 Rad. de Grafton.

JOHAN.

- 1 Rad. de Grafton.
- 2 Idem.
- 3 Will. de Cantelu. et Adam de Worcester, for three years.
- 6 Rob. de Cantelu.
- 7 Idem.
- 8 Will. de Cantelu. et Adam Cl'icus.
- 9 Will. de Cantelu. et Walt. le Puchier, for three years.
- 12 Will. de Cantelupo, et Adam. Ruffus.
- 13 Will. de Cantelupo, et Adam Delwich.
- 14 Idem.
- 15 Will. de Cantelupo, et Phus. Kutton, for three years.

HEN. III.

- 1
- 2 Walt. de Bello Campo, et Hen. Lunett, for three years.
- 5 Walt. de Bello Campo, for three years.
- 8 Walt. de Bello Campo, et Hug. le Pohier.
- 9 Walt. de Bello Campo, et Tho. Wigorne, for three years.
- 12 Walt. de Bello Campo, for three years.
- 15 Walt. de Bello Campo, et Hug. le Pohier.
- 16 Walt. de Bello Campo, et Will. de Malvern, for three years.

Anno

- 19 Walt. de Bello Campo, et Hug. le Pohier.
- 20 Idem (sive Will.)
- 21 Will. de Bello Campo, et Will. de Blandhall.
- 22 Idem.
- 23 Will. de Bello Campo, et Laur. de Wandlesworth, for three years.
- 26 Will. de Bello Campo, et Simon de London.
- 27 Will. de Bello Campo, for twenty-four years.
- 51 Will. de Bello Campo, et Joh. de Hull.
- 52 Idem.
- 53 Will. de Bello Campo, for three years.

EDW. I.

- 1 Will. de Bello Campo, Comes Warwic. for twenty-six years.
- 27 Guido de Bello Campo, for nine years.

EDW. II.

- 1 Guido de Bello Campo, Comes Warw. et Rob de Berkenhall.
- 2 Guido de Bello Campo, Comes Warw. et Walt. de Perthrope, for four years.
- 6 Guido de Bello Campo, et Rob. de Warwick.
- 7 Idem.
- 8 Guido de Bello Campo.
- 9 Johan. de Heringwold.
- 10 Walt. de Bello Campo.
- 11 Idem.
- 12 Will. Stracy.
- 13 Idem.
- 14 Idem.
- 15 Will. de Bello Campo.
- 16
- 17 Nich. Russell.
- 18 Idem.

Anno

19 Walt. de Kokesey.

EDW. III.

- 1 Walt. de Kokesey.
- 2 Idem.
- 3 Rich. de Handeslowe, for three years.
- 6 Tho. de Bello Campo, Comes Warw., for forty-six years.

RICH. II.

- 1 Tho. de Bello Campo, Comes Warwic. for four years.
- 5 Tho. de Bello Campo, for thirteen years.
- 18 Tho. de Bello Campo.
- 19 Idem.
- 20 Joh. Washburne.
- 21 Hen. Haggerley.
- 22 Rob. Russell.

HEN. IV.

- 1 Tho. de Bello Campo.
- 2 Tho. de Bello Campo, et Will. Beaucham.
- 3 Tho. Hodington.
- 4 Rich. de Bello Campo, Comes Warw. for nine years.

HEN. V.

- 1 Rich. de Bello Campo, for nine years.

HEN. VI.

- 1 Rich. de Bello Campo, for sixteen years.
- 16 Norm. Washburne, Sub-vice.

[In the 17th year of king Henry the Sixth, this worthy Richard Beauchamp deceased. And here the re-

Anno

ords are at a loss, (such as ever since came to my hand) presenting no sheriff for twenty-one years, till the end of the reign of king Henry the Sixth. And yet I am confident that Henry Beauchamp, son and heir to Richard aforesaid, earl of Warwick and Albemarle (for Duke of Albermarle I meet with none, before that illustrious person who now deservedly possesseth that honour),^{*} enjoyed the shrievalty of this county.]

EDW. IV.

- 1 Walt. Scull. Subvic. for nineteen years.

[Here we have an under-sheriff, but no high-sheriff could my industry recover, though my confidence is grounded on good cause, that Richard Nevill (the make-king) duke of Warwick, was honorary sheriff, though too great to officiate in his person.]

- 20 Jacob. Radcliffe, mil. for three years.

RICH. III.

- 1 Jacob. Radcliffe, miles.
- 2 Will. Houghton, miles.
- 3 Hum. Stafford, et Rich. Nanfan.

HEN. VII.

- 1 Rich. Nanfan.
- 2 Idem.
- 3 Joh. Savage, mil. for five years.
- 8 Joh. Savage, arm. for five years.
- 13 Joh. Savage, mil. for twelve years.

HEN. VIII.

- 1 Joh. Savage, mil. for seven years.
- 8 Will. Compton, mil. for nineteen years.

HENRY VII.

3. JOHANNES SAVAGE, Mil.—I behold him (and am sure

* General Monk.—Ed.

my eyes are not deceived) as the same with that person who was made knight of the Garter, and privy-councillor to the king. Yet will I not be positive, whether it was he or his son who, removing into Cheshire, and marrying the heir-general of the ancient family of Bostocks, attained thereby a great inheritance, and was ancestor to the present earl of Rivers.

HENRY VIII.

8. WILL. COMPTON, Mil.—He was highly and deservedly a favourite to this king; so that, in the court, no lay-man, abating only Charles Brandon (in whom affection and affinity met), was equal unto him. He might have been, for wealth or honour, what he pleased; but contented himself with what he was. His son Peter married into the right honourable family of Shrewsbury, and his grandson Sir Henry Compton was one of the three H.C.'s [Henry Cary, Henry Compton, and Henry Cheney], who were made barons by queen Elizabeth, ancestor to James earl of Northampton. For the happiness of whom, and his, when I cannot orally pray, I will make signs of my affection to heaven.

SHERIFFS.

HEN. VIII.

| Anno | Name and Arms. | Place. |
|------|---|--------------|
| 27 | Walt. Walsh, arm. Az. a fess betwixt six martlets S. | |
| 28 | Idem. <i>ut prius.</i> | |
| 29 | Joh. Russel, jun. Arg. a chevron betwixt three cross croslets fitchée S. | Strensham. |
| 30 | Rob. Acton, arm. G. a fess within a border engrailed Erm. | Sutton. |
| 31 | Gilbt. Talbott, mil. G. a lion rampant and a border engrailed O. | Grafton. |
| 32 | Joh. Pakington, arm. Per chevron S. and Arg.; in chief three mullets O. in base as many garbs G. | |
| 33 | Joh. Russell, mil. <i>ut prius.</i> | |
| 34 | Go. Throgmorton, mil. G. on a chevron Arg. three bars gemelle S. | Throgmorton. |
| 35 | Tho. Hunkes, arm. Arg. three mullets S. within a border platée. | Radbroke. |
| 36 | Joh. Talbott, mil. <i>ut prius.</i> | |
| 37 | Rob. Acton, mil. <i>ut prius.</i> | |
| 38 | Joh. Russel, mil. <i>ut prius.</i> | |

EDW. VI.

- 1 Will. Sheldon, mil. Beely.
S. a fess Arg. betwixt three swans proper.
- 2 Rich. Ligon, mil.
Arg. two lions passant G.

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|---|------------------|
| 3 | Will. Gower, arm. | |
| | Az. a chevron between three wolves' heads erased O. | |
| 4 | Will. Ligon, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Tho Russell, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Joh. Talbott, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |

PHIL. et MAR.

- 1 Hen. Dingley, arm. . . Charlton.
Arg. a fess S. a mullet betwixt two ogresses in chief.
- 2 Joh. Talbott, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 3 Tho. Baskerville, mil.
Arg. a chevron G. betwixt three hurts proper.
- 4 Will. Sheldon, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 5 Joh. Littleton, arm. . . Frankley.
Arg. a chevron between three escalop shells S.
- 6 Joh. Knottesford, arm.
Arg. four fusils in fess S.

ELIZ. REG.

- 1 Tho. Russell, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 2 Will Ligon, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 3 Tho. Packington, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 4 Galfr. Markham, arm. . . *ut prius.*
Az. ; in chief O. a lion issuant G. and border Arg.
- 5 Tho. Baskerville, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 6 Will. Jefferyes, et . . . Holm. Caf.
S. a lion rampant betwixt three scaling-ladders O.
- Will. Hunkes, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 7 Anth. Daston, arm.
- 8 Joh. Littleton, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 9 Will. Sheldon, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 10 Hen. Dingley, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 11 Tho. Russell, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 12 Fran. Walsh, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 13 Joh. Rowse, arm. . . Rouslench.
S. two bars engrailed Arg.
- 14 Joh. Littleton, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 15 Rich. Ligon, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 16 Edw. Colles, arm.
- 17 Edw. Harewell, arm. . . Bifford.
Arg. on a fess nebulé S. three hares' heads coupé of the first.
- 18 Rad. Sheldon, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 19 Joh. Russell, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 20 Hen. Berkley, arm.
G. a chevron betwixt ten crosses Arg.
- 21 Walt. Blunt, arm. . . Kidderminster.
Barry nebulé of six O. and S.
- 22 Fran. Walsh, arm. . . *ut prius.*

- | Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|--|------------------|
| 23 | Tho. Folliat, arm. | Purton. |
| | Arg. a lion rampant queue fourché Purpure, armed G. crowned O. | |
| 24 | Joh. Walshburne, arm. | <i>ut infra.</i> |
| 25 | Rich. Ligon, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 26 | Gilb. Littleton, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 27 | Tho. Lucy, mil. | WARWICK. |
| | G. crusuly O. three lucies or pikes hauriant Arg. | |
| 28 | Will. Child, arm. | Northwick. |
| | G. a chevron Erm. betwixt three eagles close O. | |
| 29 | Egid. Read, arm. | |
| 30 | Geor. Winter | Huddington. |
| | S. a fess Erm. | |
| 31 | Will. Savage, arm. | |
| | Arg. six lions rampant S. | |
| 32 | Edw. Colles, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 33 | Hen. Bromeley, mil. | |
| | Quarterly per fess indented G. and O. | |
| 34 | Will. Ligon, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 35 | Tho. Biggs, arm. | Lenchwick. |
| | Arg. on a fess betwixt three ravens proper, as many annulets of the field. | |
| 36 | Joh. Pakington, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 37 | Tho. Folliat, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 38 | Edw. Harewell, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 39 | Fran. Dingley, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 40 | Will. Walsh, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 41 | Will. Child, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 42 | Joh. Washborn, arm. | |
| | Arg. on a fess betwixt six martlets G. three quatrefoils of the first. | |
| 43 | Will. Savage, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 44 | Geor. Blunt, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 45 | Th. Russel, mil ; et 1 Ja. | <i>ut prius.</i> |

JAC. REX.

- | | | |
|----|---|------------------|
| 1 | Tho. Russel, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Rich. Walsh, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Will. Barnaby, arm. | Acton. |
| | Arg. a lion passant gardant between three escalops S. | |
| 4 | Walt. Snage, arm. | |
| 5 | Joh. Pakington, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Arno. Ligon, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 7 | Rich. Greves, mil. | |
| 8 | Joh. Rowse, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Edr. Pitt, mil. | Churwiard. |
| | Az. three bars, and as many stars in chief O. | |
| 10 | Joh. Savage, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 11 | Rob. Berkeley, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Sher. Talbott, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 13 | Fran. Moore, arm. | |
| 14 | Will. Jefferies, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Will. Berkeley, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 16 | Sam. Sandys, mil. | |

O. a fess indented betwixt three crosses croslets fitchée G.

17 Walt. Blunt, arm. . . *ut prius.*

18 Will. Kite, arm.

19 Edr. Seabright, arm. . Besford.

Arg. three cinquefoils S.

20 Joh. Woodward, mil.

21 Joh. Culpepper, arm. . KENT.

Arg. a bend engrailed G.

22 Egid. Savage, mil. . . *ut prius.*

CAR. REX.

1 Walt. Devereux, mil.

Arg. a fess G.; in chief three torteaux.

2 Edw. Cookes, arm.

3 Rich. Skynner, arm.

4 Hen. Bromley, arm. . *ut prius.*

5 Will. Jeffreys, arm. . *ut prius.*

6 Arth. Smithes, mil.

7 Jacob. Pitt, mil. . . *ut prius.*

8 Tho. Good, arm.

9 Joh. Keyt, arm.

10 Joh. Savage, arm. . . *ut prius.*

11 Will. Russel, bar. . . *ut prius.*

12 Joh. Rows, mil. . . *ut prius.*

13 Edw. Dingley, arm. . . *ut prius.*

14 Tho. Greaves, arm.

15 Joh. Winford, arm.

16

to

22

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

19. JOHN RUSSEL, Arm.—The same gentleman, no doubt, who was afterwards knighted, and betwixt whom and Sir Henry Berkeley was so deadly a quarrel, as that great bloodshed was likely to have ensued, at the sessions in Worcester, by reason of their many friends and followers engaged therein. But doctor Whitgift, then bishop of Worcester, and vice-president of Wales (in the absence of Sir Henry Sidney, then in Ireland) wisely prevented it, by providing a strong watch at the gates, and about the city: and requiring them to bring both parties, with their attendants, well guarded, to his palace. Here he caused

them all (to the number of four or five hundred)* to deliver their weapons into his own servants' custody; and after two hours pains taken, sometimes in persuading, and otherwhiles in threatening them, he made them so good friends, that they both attended him hand in hand to the Town-hall, where, in amity and love, they performed the service of their country.

36. JOHN PACKINGTON, Mil.—It is now good manners for me to hold my peace, and listen to a privy councillor,† thus describing his character: “He was a gentleman of no mean family, of form and feature no ways disabled, a very fine courtier, and for the time which he stayed there (which was not lasting), very high in the queen’s grace. But he came in, and went out; and, through disassiduity, drew the curtain between himself and the light of her favour; and then death overwhelmed the remnant, and utterly deprived him of recovery. And they say of him, that had he brought less to the court than he did, he might have carried away more than he brought; for he had a time of it, but was no good husband of opportunity.”

KING JAMES.

2. RICHARD WALSH, Arm.—I find him called in our chronicles (perchance by a prolepsis) Sir Richard Walsh. Yea, I find him styled so by him who best might,‡ because he made him so, knighting him for his good service.

In his sheriffalty, the powder-traitors, ferreted out of Warwickshire by Sir Richard Verney, were as fiercely followed by Sir Richard Walsh, out of the bounds of this county, till they took covert in the house of Stephen Littleton, at Hallbach in Staffordshire.§ This discreet sheriff, not standing on the punctilio of exceeding his commission, in a case wherein the peace of the kingdom was so highly concerned, prosecuted his advantage, and beset the house round about, till both the Wrights were killed in the place, Catesby and Percy slain with one bullet, Rookwood and Winter wounded, all the rest apprehended.

THE BATTLES.

WORCESTER FIGHT.

Many smart skirmishes have happened in this county, and near this city. We only insist on that fatal fight, September the third, 1651.

Know then (as introductory thereunto) that his majesty, on the first of August foregoing, began his march from Edinburgh into England, not meeting with any considerable oppo-

* Sir George Paul, in the Life of Archbishop Whitgift, p. 23.

† Sir Robert Naunton, in *Fragmenta Regalia*.

‡ King James, in *Discourse of Powder Treason*, p. 244.

§ Stow's Chronicle, p. 880, and Speed's, p. 920.

sition (those at Warrington being soon put to flight by his presence), until he came to Worcester. His army consisted of twelve thousand effectual fighting men (whereof two thousand English, the rest of the Scottish nation); but neither excellently armed, nor plentifully stored with ammunition, whilst the Parliament forces under Cromwell more than doubled that number, wanting nothing [but a good cause] that an army could wish or desire.

The royalists' chiefest strength consisted in two passes they possessed over the river of Severn, which proved not advantageous according to expectation; for the enemy found the river fordable elsewhere; and the bridge and pass at Upton, though valiantly defended by major-general Massey (who received a shot in his hand) was forced by Lambert pouring in unequal numbers on the king's forces. Besides, Cromwell finished a bridge of boards and planks over the main river, with more celerity, and less resistance, than could have been expected in a matter of such importance.

Then began the battle; wherein his majesty, to remember his subjects' good, forgot his own safety, and gave an incomparable example of valour to the rest, by charging in his own person. This was followed by few to the same degree of danger; but imitated in the greatest measure, by the Highlanders, fighting with the butt-ends of their muskets when their ammunition was spent. But new supplies constantly charging them, and the main body of the Scotch horse not coming up in due time from the city to his majesty's relief, his army was forced to retreat in at Sudbury-gate in much disorder.

If there were (which some more than whisper) false and foul play in some persons of principal trust; as they have had a great space seasonably, God grant them his grace sincerely to repent, for their treacherous retarding the happiness, prolonging and increasing the miseries, of a gracious king and three great nations! Sure it is, here were slain the flower of the Scottish loyal gentry, with the most illustrious William (formerly earl of Laneric) duke of Hamilton. As for common soldiers, some few who had escaped had a longer life, to have a sadder death, wandering in the country till other men's charity and their own strength failed them.

Since, how God hath conducted his majesty miraculously, through labyrinths of many difficulties, to the peaceable possession of his throne, is notoriously known to the wonder of the world.

Here my Muse heartily craveth leave [to make an humble address to his majesty; depositing at his feet the ensuing Panegyric :—

PANEGYRIC.

1.

AT WORC'STER great God's goodness to our nation,
It was a conquest your bare preservation.
When midst your fiercest foes on every side
For your escape God did a LANE provide ;
They saw you gone, but whither could not tell,
Star-staring, though they asked both heaven and hell.

2.

Of foreign states you since have studied store,
And read whole libraries of princes o'er.
To you all forts, towns, towers, and ships are known
(But none like those which now become your own).
And though your eyes were with all objects filled,
Only the good into your heart distilled.

3.

Garbling men's manners, you did well divide :
To take the Spaniards' wisdom, not their pride ;
With French activity you stored your mind,
Leaving to them their fickleness behind ;
And soon did learn, your temperance was such,
A sober industry even from the Dutch.

4.

But tell us, gracious sovereign, from whence
Took you the pattern of your patience ?
Learnt in affliction's school, under the rod,
Which was both used and sanctified by God.
From Him alone that lesson did proceed,
Best tutor with best pupil best agreed.

5.

We, your dull subjects, must confess our crime,
Who learnt so little in as long a time
And the same school. Thus dunces' poring looks
Mend not themselves, but only mar their books.
How vast the difference 'twixt wise and fool !
The master makes the scholar, not the school.

6.

With rich conditions ROMÆ did you invite,
To purchase you their royal proselyte,
(An empty soul's soon tempted with full coffers),
Whilst you with sacred scorn refused their proffers.
And for the FAITH did earnestly contend
Abroad, which now you do at home defend.

7.

Amidst all storms, calm to yourself the while,
Saddest afflictions you did teach to smile.
Some faces best become a mourning dress ;
And such your patience, which did grace distress :
Whose soul, despising want of worldly pelf,
At lowest ebb went not beneath itself.

8.

God's justice now no longer could dispense
 With the abusing of His providence.
 To hear success his approbation styl'd,
 And see the bastard brought against the child.
 [Scripture] by such, who in their own excuse
 Their actings 'gainst his writings did produce.

9.

The pillar which God's people did attend,
 To them in night a constant light did lend,
 Though dark unto th' Egyptians behind;
 Such was brave Monck in his reserved mind,
 A riddle to his foes he did appear,
 But to you and himself, sense plain and clear.

10.

By means unlikely God achieves his end,
 And crooked ways straight to his honour tend;
 The great and ancient gates of London town,
 (No gates, no city) now are voted down,
 And down were cast, O happy day! for all
 Do date our hopeful rising from their fall.

11.

Men's loyal thoughts conceived their time was good.
 But God's was best; without one drop of blood,
 By a dry conquest, without foreign hand,
 (*Self-hurt*, and now) *self-healed* is our land.
 This silent turn did make no noise, O strange!
 Few saw the changing, all behold the change.

12.

So Solomon most wisely did conceive,
 His temple should be *still-born*, though *alive*.
 That stately structure started from the ground
 Unto the roof, not guilty of the sound
 Of iron-tool, all noise therein debarr'd;
 This virgin-temple thus was seen, not heard.

13.

Th' impatient land did for your presence long,
 England in swarms did into Holland throng.
 To bring your highness home, by th' Parliament,
 Lords, Commons, citizens, divines were sent:
 Such honour subjects never had before,
 Such honour subjects never shall have more.

14.

Th' officious wind to serve you did not fail,
 But scour'd from the west to east to fill your sail;
 And, fearing that his breath might be too rough,
 Prov'd over civil, and was scarce enough;
 Almost you were becalm'd amidst the main,
 Prognostic of your perfect peaceful reign.

15.

Your narrow seas, for foreigners do wrong
 To claim them (surely doth the ditch belong
 Not to the common Continent, but Isle
 Inclosed) did on you their owner smile,
 Not the least loss, only the Naseby mar'ls
 To see herself now drowned in the Charles.

16.

You land at Dover ; shoals of people come,
And Kent alone now seems all Christendom.
The Cornish rebels (eight score summers since)
At black-heath fought against their lawful prince ;
Which doleful place, with hateful treason stain'd,
Its credit now by loyalty regain'd.

17.

Great London the last station you did make ;
You took not it, but London you did take ;
And now no wonder men did silence break,
When Conduits did both French and Spanish speak.
Now at White-hall the guard, which you attends,
Keeps out your foes, God keep you from your friends !

18.

THE bells aloud did ring, for joy they felt ;
Hereafter sacrilege shall not them melt.
And round about the streets the bonfires blaz'd.
With which New-lights fanatics were amaz'd.
The brandish'd swords this boon begg'd before death,
Once to be shewed, then buried in the sheath.

19.

The Spaniard, looking with a serious eye,
Was forc'd to trespass on his gravity.
Close to conceal his wondering he desir'd,
But all in vain, who openly admir'd.
The French, who thought the English mad in mind,
Now fear too soon they may them sober find.

20.

The Germans seeing this your sudden power,
Freely confess'd another emperor.
The joyful Dane to heav'n's cast up his eyes,
Presuming suffering kings will sympathise.
The Hollanders (first in a sad suspense)
Hop'd that your mercy was their innocence.

21.

Long live our gracious CHARLES, second to none
In honour, who e'er sate upon the throne.
Be you above your ancestors renown'd,
Whose goodness wisely doth your greatness bound ;
And, knowing that you may be what you would,
Are pleased to be only what you should.

22.

Europe's great arbitrator, in your choice
Is plac'd of Christendom the casting voice.
Hold you the scales in your judicious hand,
And when the equal beam shall doubtful stand,
As you are pleased to dispose one grain,
So falls or riseth either France or Spain.

23.

As Sheba's queen defective Fame accus'd,
Whose niggardly relations had abus'd
Th' abundant worth of Solomon, and told
Not half of what she after did behold :
The same your case, Fame hath not done you right ;
Our ears are far out-acted by our sigh .

24.

Yourself's the ship return'd from foreign trading,
 England's your port, experience the lading.
 God is the pilot; and now, richly fraught,
 • Unto the port the ship is safely brought.
 What's dear to you, is to your subjects cheap;
 You sow'd with pain what we with pleasure reap.

25.

The good-made laws by you are now made good,
 The prince and people's right both understood:
 Both being bank'd in their respective station,
 No fear hereafter of an inundation.
 Oppression, the king's evil, long endur'd,
 By others caus'd, by you alone is cur'd.

And here my Muse craves her own *Nunc dimittis*, never to make verses more; and because she cannot write on a better, will not write on another occasion, but heartily pray in prose for the happiness of her lord and master. And now, having taken our *Vale* of verses, let us therewith take also our *Farewell* of Worcestershire.

THE FAREWELL.

I read in a good author* how the State of Lunenburg in Germany (whose chief revenues arise from the sale of salt) prohibited poor people the benefit thereof. Whereupon Divine Providence (offended that a monopoly was made of his mercy) stopped the flowing of those salt-springs for a time, till the poor were restored to their partage therein. I am not particularly instructed, what share the poor have in the salt of this shire, not knowing how their interest is stated therein: but I presume the concernments of the poor are well cared for, and all things equally ordered betwixt them and rich people, grounding my confidence on the long and large continuance of the salt-pits amongst them. All I will add is this; I shall pray that they may endeavour for spiritual-soul-savouriness, "that their speech may be always with grace seasoned."†

As for the loyal city of Worcester (which deserves a particular Farewell by itself), I heartily desire that God would be pleased to restore unto it the years which the locust, caterpillar, and palmer-worm, have devoured. And how quickly can he do it (as by infinite other ways, so) by blessing the clothing, the staple commodity in this county! not formerly omitted by me, but pretermitted till this occasion. Sure it is, that the finest (though this may seem a word of challenge) cloth of England is made at Worcester; and such, I believe, was that which Erasmus,‡ that great critic (who knew fine cloth as well as pure

* Fines Morison, in his Travels, p. 3.

† Col. iv. 6.

‡ In his Colloquy, intituled, "Uxor Μερψύραμος.

Latin) calleth *pannus Britannicus*; Lempster wool (in the neighbouring county of Hereford) being here made into (pardon the prolepsis till it be dyed) the purest scarlet.

WORTHIES OF WORCESTERSHIRE WHO HAVE FLOURISHED
SINCE THE TIME OF FULLER.

John BASKERVILLE, celebrated printer at Birmingham, improver of type-founding; born at Wolverley 1706; died 1755.

Major John BERNARDI, Jacobite, brave adventurer, imprisoned by the decree of six parliaments, under four sovereigns, for forty years; born at Evesham 1657; died 1736.

Thomas BLOUNT, miscellaneous writer, author on Manorial Tenures; born at Bordesley 1618; died 1679.

William BOWLES, divine and poet; born at Hagley; died 1705.

Samuel BUTLER, author of the satirical poem of "Hudibras;" born at Strensham 1612; died 1680.

William DERHAM, philosopher, divine, and author; born at Stoulton 1657; died 1735.

George HOOPER, bishop of Bath and Wells, orientalist, and learned author; born at Grimley 1640; died 1727.

William HOPKINS, divine, linguist, and antiquary; born at Evesham 1647; died 1700.

William HUSKISSON, statesman; born at Birts Morton 1770; (accidentally killed at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway 1830.)

George Lord LYTTELTON, statesman, historian, and poet, and patron of learned men; born at Hagley 1709; died 1773.

Dr. Treadway Russel NASH, divine, antiquary, and historian of the county, and annotator on Hudibras; born at Clerkenleap in Kempsey 1725; died 1811.

William PRICE, orientalist; born at Worcester; died 1830.

Henry SAVAGE, divine and topographer; born at Eldersfield; died 1672.

Edmund SMITH, surnamed "Rag Smith," from the carelessness of his dress; scholar, critic, and poet, friend of Steele and Addison; born 1668; died 1709.

William SMITH, divine, author, and translator; born at Worcester 1711; died 1787.

John SOMERS, lord chancellor, statesman and author; born at Worcester 1650 or 1652; died 1716.

John WALL, physician, who discovered the medicinal properties of the Malvern springs, &c.; born at Powick 1708; died 1776.

William WALSH, M. P. critic and poet; born at Abberley 1663; died 1710.

*.• Topography is deeply indebted to the labours of the Rev. Dr. Treadway Nash for his valuable Collections for the History of Worcestershire, which were published in 2 vols. folio in 1781. The original collectors were Thomas Habington and his son William; and the MSS of both, augmented by those of Dr. Thomas and Bp. Lyttleton, having been bequeathed to the Society of Antiquaries, Dr. Nash was indulged, in 1774, with the unreserved use of them for the purpose of publication.

Of the City and Cathedral of Worcester, there have been various publications, by different authors; viz. by Mr. Thos. Abington (1717); by the Rev. Dr. Thomas (1737); and by Valentine Green (1796); and in 1829 a small 12mo vol. was published anonymously. In 1794, appeared the Rev. W. Tindal's History of Evesham, and Mr. J. Payton's History of Dudley Castle and Priory; to which may be added the Rev. J. Barrett's Description of Malvern.—ED.

YORKSHIRE.

YORKSHIRE hath the bishopric of Durham and Westmorland on the north; Lancashire and a snip of Cheshire on the west; Derby, Nottingham, and Lincolnshire (divided by the Humber) on the south; and the German ocean on the east thereof. It extendeth (without any angular advantages) unto a square of fourscore and ten miles, adequate in all dimensions unto the dukedom of Wirtemberg in Germany. Yea, on due consideration I am confident that all the Seven United Provinces cannot present such a square of solid continent, without any sea interposed.

One may call and justify this to be the best shire of England, and that not by the help of the general catachresis of good for great (a good blow, good piece, &c.) but in the proper acceptation thereof. If in Tully's Orations (all being excellent) that is adjudged "*optima quæ longissima*," (the best which is the longest), then, by the same proportion, this shire (partaking in goodness alike with others) must be allowed the best; seeing Devonshire itself, the next in largeness, wisely sensible of the visible inequality betwixt them, quits all claims of co-rivality (as a case desperate), and acknowledgeth this as paramount in greatness.

Indeed, though other counties have more of the warm sun, this hath as much as any of God's [temporal] blessings. So that let a surveyor set his centre at Pontefract or thereabouts, and take thence the circumference of twenty miles, he there will meet with a tract of ground not exceeded for any, nor equalled for the goodness and plenty of some commodities. I would term it the garden of England, save because it is so far from the Mansion-house, I mean, the city of London; insomuch that such sullen dispositions, who do not desire to go thither only because of the great distance, the same if settled there would nor desire to come thence, such the delight and pleasure therein.

Most true it is, that when king Henry the Eighth, anno 1548, made his progress to York, doctor Tonstall, bishop of Durham, then attending on him, shewed the king a valley (being then some few miles north of Doncaster), which t^h

bishop* avowed to be the richest that ever he found in all his travels through Europe; for, within ten miles of Hasselwood, the seat of the Vavasors, there were—165 manor-houses of lords, knights, and gentlemen of the best quality; 275 several woods, whereof some of them contain five-hundred acres; 32 parks, and two chases of deer; 120 rivers and brooks, whereof five be navigable, well stored with salmon and other fish; 76 water-mills, for the grinding of corn on the aforesaid rivers; 25 coal-mines, which yield abundance of fuel for the whole county; 3 forges for the making of iron, and stone enough for the same.

And within the same limits as much sport and pleasure for hunting, hawking, fishing, and fowling, as in any place of England besides.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

GEAT.

A word of the name, colour, virtues, and usefulness thereof. In Latin it is called *gagates* (as different in nature, as alike in name to the precious stone called *gagites*, only found in an eagle's nest), whence our English word *geat* is deduced. But be it remembered, that the *agate*, vastly distinct from *geat*, is also named *gagates*.

It is found in this county, towards the sea-side, in the clefts of the rocks, whose gaping chaps are filled up therewith.† It is naturally of a reddish and rusty colour, till it becomes black and bright by polishing. Indeed the lustre consists of the blackness thereof (Negroes have their beauties as well as fair folk); and vulgar eyes confound the inlayings made of black *marble* (polished to the height), with *touch, geat*, and *ebony*; though the three former be stones, the last a kind of wood.

The virtues of *geat* are hitherto concealed. It is the lightest of all solid (not porous) stones, and may pass for the emblem of our memories, attracting trifles thereto, and letting slip matters of more moment. Rings are made thereof (fine foils to fair fingers); and bracelets with beads, here used for ornament, beyond sea for devotion; also small utensils, as salt-cellars, and the like. But hear how a poet ‡ describes it:

*Nascitur in Lyciâ lapis, à propè gemma Gagates;
Sed genus eximium fecunda Britannia mittit.
Lucidus et niger est, levis et levicissimus idem:
Vicinas paleas trahit attritu calefactus,
Ardet aquâ lotus, restinguitur unctus olivo.*

“ *Geat*, a stone, and kind of gem,
In Lycia grows; but best of them
Most fruitful Britain sends; 'tis bright
And black, and smooth, and very light.

* Out of a Manuscript of William Vavasor of Hasselwood, esquire.

† Camden's *Britannia*, in this county.

‡ Marbodæus, in suo de Gemmis libello.

“ If rubb'd to heat, it easily draws
 Unto itself both chaff and straws.
 Water makes it fiercely flame,
 Oil doth quickly quench the same.”

The two last qualities some conceive to agree better to our sea-coal than *geat*; whence it is, that some stiffly maintain, that those are the British *gagates* meant by foreign authors; and indeed, if preciousness of stones be measured, not from their price and rarity but usefulness, they may be accounted precious. But hereof formerly, in the Bishopric of Durham.

ALUM.

This was first found out nigh Gisborough in this county, some sixty years since, by that worthy and learned knight Sir Thomas Chaloner (tutor to prince Henry) on this occasion. He observed the leaves of trees thereabouts more deeply green than elsewhere; the oaks broad-spreading, but not deep-rooted; with much strength, but little sap; the earth clayish, variously coloured, here white, there yellowish, there blue, and the ways therein in a clear night glistering like glass; symptoms which first suggested unto him the presumption of minerals, and of alum most properly.

Yet some years interceded betwixt the discovery and perfecting thereof; some of the gentry of the vicinage burying their estates here under earth, before the alum could be brought to its true consistency. Yea, all things could not fadge with them, until they had brought (not to say stolen) over three prime workmen in hogsheads from Rochelle in France; whereof one, Lambert Russell by name, and a Walloon by birth, not long since deceased. But, when the work was ended, it was adjudged a *mine-royal*, and came at last to be rented by Sir Paul Pindar, who paid yearly to the king 12,500*l.*; to the earl of Mulgrave 1,640*l.*; to Sir William Penniman 600*l.*; besides large salaries to numerous clerks, and daily wages to rubbish-men, rockmen, pit-men, and house-men or fire-men; so that at one time (when the mines were in their majesty) I am credibly informed, he had in pay no fewer than eight hundred by sea and land.

Yet did not the knight complain of his bargain, who having the sole sale of the commodity to himself, kept up the reputation thereof, and the price of alum at six-and-twenty pounds the ton. This he did the easier, because no better, and scarce other (save what from Rome and Rochelle) alum in all Europe.

But the late long-lasting parliament voted it a monopoly; and restored the benefit thereof to the former proprietaries, who now pursue the work at five several places: 1. Sandsend, and 2. Ash-holme, belonging to the earl of Mulgrave: 3. Slapy-wath, Sir William (formerly Penniman's) Darcey's: 4. Dunsley, Mr. Thomas Fairfax's: 5. Whitby, Sir Hugh Cholmley's.

Such now the emulation betwixt these owners to undersell one another, that the commodity is fallen to thirteen pound the ton.

Great the use hereof in physic and surgery, as a grand astringent. Besides, much thereof is daily employed by clothiers, glovers, dyers, &c.; so that some will maintain, that another thing in England, as white and far sweeter than alum, may of the two be better spared, with less loss to the commonwealth.

LIME.

I am credibly informed that, within a few miles of Pontefract, no less than twenty thousand pounds worth of this coarse commodity is yearly made, and vended in the vicinage. It is a great fertilizer of ground, if judiciously disposed of. Indeed the laying of lime on light and sandy ground (like the giving hot cordials to persons in high fevers, enough to drive them into a frenzy) will soon burn out the heart thereof; which bestowed on cold and chill ground brings it to a fruitful consistency, and, prudently ordered, it will for a long time retain the same.

HORSES.

These are men's wings, wherewith they make such speed. A generous creature a horse is, sensible in some sort of honour, made most handsome by (that which deforms man most) pride. The kings of Israel were not forbidden (as some may mistake) the having, but the multiplying of them;* chiefly because they were a foreign, yea, an Egyptian commodity, and God would cut off from his children all occasion of commerce with that country, which was the staple-place of idolatry.

Our English horses have a mediocrity of all necessary good properties in them; as neither so slight as the Barb, nor so slovenly as the Flemish, nor so fiery as the Hungarian, nor so airy as the Spanish gennets (especially if, as reported, they be conceived of the wind), nor so earthly as those in the Low Countries, and generally all the German horse. For stature and strength, they are of a middle size, and are both seemly and serviceable in a good proportion. And, whilst the seller praiseth them too much, the buyer too little, the indifferent stander-by will give them this due commendation.

It is confessed that our English horse never performed any eminent and signal service beyond the seas, in comparison of the achievements of their infantry. Partly, because our horses, sent over many together in ships, beat and heat themselves, and are not for sudden use in the field after their transportation; so that some time of rest must be allowed them for their recovery: partly because the genius of the English hath always more inclined them to the foot service, as pure and proper manhood indeed without any

* Deut. xvii. 16.

mixture; whilst in a victory on horse-back, the credit thereof ought in equity to be divided betwixt the man and his horse.

Yorkshire doth breed the best race of English horses, whose keeping commonly in steep and stony ground bringeth them to firmness of footing and hardness of hoof; whereas a stud of horses bred in foggy fenny ground and soft rotten morasses (delicacy mars both man and beast) have often a fen in their feet, being soft, and soon subject to be foundered. Well may Philip be so common a name amongst the gentry of this county, who are generally so delighted in horsemanship. I have done with this subject, when I have mentioned the monition of David, "An horse is but a vain thing to serve a man;"* though it is no vain thing to slay a man, by many casualties; such need we have, whether waking or sleeping, whether walking or riding, to put ourselves by prayer into divine protection.

MANUFACTURES.

As for clothing, so vigorously followed in this county, we refer it to our FAREWELL in this our description; and here insist on

KNIVES.

These are the teeth of old men, and useful to those of all ages; for, though some think themselves scarce gentlemen with knives, as good as they conceive themselves scarce men without them, so necessary they are on all occasions. The most of these for common use of country people are made in this county; whereof the bluntest, with a sharp stomach, will serve to cut meat if before them. Sheffield, a remarkable market, is the staple town for this commodity, and so hath been these three hundred years; witness Chaucer, speaking of the accoutrements of the miller,

"A Sheffield whitel bare he in his hose."†

One may justly wonder how a knife may be sold for one penny, three trades anciently distinct concurring thereunto, bladers, haft-makers, and sheath-makers, all since united into the corporation of Cutlers. Nor must we forget, that though plain knife-making was very ancient in this county, yet Thomas Matthews on Fleet-bridge,‡ London, was the first Englishman who (quinto Elizabethæ) made fine knives,§ and procured a prohibition, that no more ships-lading of hafts should be brought from beyond the seas.

PINS.

A pin passeth for that which is next to nothing, or (if you will) is the *terminus à quo* from which something doth begin,

* Psal. xxxiii. 17.

† Folio 15.

‡ The river Fleet was then navigable to Holborn bridge.—ED.

§ Stow's Chronicle, p. 1038.

and proceed from a pin to a pound, &c. However it is considerable both as hurtful and useful; hurtful, if advantageously placed it may prove as mortal as a poignard, the life of the greatest man lying at the mercy of the meanest thing; useful, not only to fasten our ornaments, but fill up the chinks betwixt our clothes, lest wind and weather should shoot through them.

Many and very good of these are made in this county; a commodity not to be slighted, since the very dust that falls from them is found profitable. We commonly say that it is not beneath a proper person to stoop to take up a pin, until he be worth ten thousand pounds, according to the thrifty rule in Latin, *Qui negligit minima nunquam dītescet*. Such who admire that so many millions of pins, made, sold, used, and lost in England, should vanish away invisible, may rather wonder how so many that wear them (being no more than pins in the hands of their Maker) do decay, die, and slip down in the dust, in silence and obscurity. I will add, that the world is well altered with England as to this commodity, now exporting so much of them into foreign parts; whereas formerly "strangers have sold pins in this land to the value of threescore thousand pounds a year.*

MEDICINAL WATERS.

About a mile and a half from Knaresborough westward, in a moorish boggy ground, ariseth a spring of a vitrioline taste and odour. It was discovered by one Master Slingsby about the year 1620, and is conceived to run parallel with the Spa waters in Germany.

Not far off is a sulphur well, which hath also the qualities of saltness and bitterness: the stench whereof though offensive (patients may hold their nose, and take wholesome physic) is recompensed by the virtues thereof; insomuch (as my author† saith) "it heateth and quickeneth the stomach, bowels, liver, spleen, blood, veins, nerves, and indeed the whole body; insomuch that it consumes crudities, rectifieth all cold distempers in all parts of the body, causeth a good digestion, cureth the dropsy, spleen, scurvy, green sickness, gout." And here it is high time to hold still; for, if this last be true, let that disease, which formerly was called *dedecus medicinæ*, be hereafter termed *decus fontis Knaresburgensis*.

In the same parish, over against the castle (the river Nid running betwixt), ariseth a spring, which runneth a little way in an entire stream, till dammed at the brow of the descent with ragged rocks, it is divided into several trickling branches, whereof some drop, some stream down, partly over, partly through a jetting rock, this is called the Petrifying Well (how gramma-

* Stow's Chronicle, p. 1038.

† John French, doctor of physic, in his Yorkshire Spa, p. 113.

tically I will not engage), because it converteth spongy substances into stone, or crusteth them over round about.*

We must not forget Saint Mungus's Well, which some have slighted as an ineffectual superstitious relic of Popery, whilst others maintain it hath regained its reputation, and is of sovereign virtue. Some will have the name thereof mistaken for Saint Magnus, which in my opinion was rather so called from Saint Mungo (*Kentigernus* in Latin), a Scottish saint, and much honoured in these northern parts. I believe no place in England can shew four springs, so near in situation, so distant in operation.

Such as desire to know more of the nature and use of these springs; of the time, manner, and quantity, wherein the waters are to be taken; and how the patient is to be dieted for his greater advantage; may inform themselves by perusing two small treatises, one set forth anno 1626, by Edmund Dean, doctor of physic, living in York, called "*Spadsacrena Anglica*;" the other, written some six years since by John French, doctor of physic, and is very satisfactory on that subject.

THE BUILDINGS.

The Church of Beverley is much commended for a fine fabric; and I shall have a more proper occasion to speak hereafter of the collegiate church in Ripon.

But, amongst ancient civil structures, we must not forget

WRESEL CASTLE.

It is seated in the confluence of Derwent and Ouse. In what plight it is now I know not; but hear how Leland commendeth it in his Itinerary through this county. It is built of square stone, which some say was brought out of France; it hath four fair towers, one at each corner, and a gatehouse (wherein are chambers five stories high), which maketh the fifth. In Leland's time it looked as new built, though then one hundred years old, as being erected by the lord Percy earl of Winchester in the reign of king Richard the Second. Without the walls (but within the moat) gardens done *opere topiario*. In a word, he termeth it one of the properest buildings north of Trent.

But that which most affected him was a study, in an eight square tower, called Paradise, furnished with curious and convenient desks, loaden with variety of choice books; but, as Noah's flood is generally believed of learned men to have discomposed the Paradise in Eden, so I shrewdly suspect that the deluge of time hath much impaired, if not wholly defaced, so beautiful a building, then belonging to the earl of Northumberland.

Amongst many fine and fair houses now extant in this county,

* See what I have formerly written of WONDERS in Northamptonshire.—F.

we hear the highest commendation of Moulton, late the house of the lord Euers.

PROVERBS.

“ From Hell, Hull, and Halifax, ——— deliver us.”]

This is part of the beggar's and vagrant's litany. Of these three frightful things unto them, it is to be feared that they least fear the first, conceiting it the furthest from them. Hull is terrible unto them, as a town of good government,* where vagrants meet with punitive charity, and 'tis to be feared are oftener corrected than amended. Halifax is formidable unto them for the law thereof, whereby thieves taken *ἐκ αυτοφώρῳ*, in the very act of stealing cloth, are instantly beheaded with an engine, without any further legal proceedings.

“ A Scarborough warning.”]

That is, none at all, but a sudden surprise, when a mischief is felt before it be suspected. This proverb is but of 104 years standing, taking its original from Thomas Stafford, who, in the reign of queen Mary, anno 1557, with a small company, seized on Scarborough castle (utterly destitute of provision for resistance) before the towns-men had the least notice of his approach.† However, within six days, by the industry of the earl of Westmoreland, he was taken, brought to London, and beheaded; so that since the proverb accepteth a secondary (but no genuine) sense; and a “Scarborough warning” may be a caveat to any, how he undertaketh a treacherous design. But, if any conceive this proverb of more ancient original, fetching it from the custom of Scarborough castle in former times, with which it was not a word and a blow, but a blow before and without a word; as using to shoot ships which passed by and struck not sail, and so warning and harming them both together; I can retain mine own, without opposing their opinion.

“ As true steel as Ripon rowels.”]

It is said of trusty persons, men of metal, faithful in their employments. Spurs are a principal part of knightly hatchments; yea, a poet observes,‡

“ The lands that over Ouse to Berwick forth do bear,
Have for their blazon had the snaffle, spur, and spear.”

Indeed, the best spurs of England are made at Ripon, a famous town in this county, whose rowels may be enforced to strike through a shilling, and will break sooner than bow. However, the horses in this county are generally so good, they prevent the spurs, or answer unto them, a good sign of thrifty metal for continuance.

“ A Yorkshire way-bit.”]

That is an overplus not accounted in the reckoning, which

* Others conceive it only to relate to the dangerous haven thereof.—F.

† Godwin, in his Annals of Queen Mary.

‡ Drayton, in his Polyolbion, Song II. p. 71.

sometimes proveth as much as all the rest. Ask a countryman here on the highway, how far it is to such a town, and they commonly return, "So many miles and a way-bit;" which way-bit is enough to make the weary traveller surfeit of the length thereof. If such over-measure be allowed to all yards, bushels, &c. in this shire, the poor therein have no cause to complain of their pennyworths, in buying any commodities.

But hitherto we have run along with common report and false-spelling (the way not to win the race), and now return to the starting-place again. It is not *way-bit*, though generally so pronounced, but *wee-bit*, a pure Yorkshireism, which is a *small bit* in the northern language.

"Merry Wakefield."]

What peculiar cause of mirth this town has above others I do not know, and dare not too curiously inquire, lest I turn their mirth among themselves into anger against me. Sure it is, it is seated in a fruitful soil and cheap country; and where good cheer and company are the premises, mirth in common consequence will be the conclusion; which, if it doth not trespass in time, cause, and measure, Heraclitus, the sad philosopher, may perchance condemn; but Saint Hilary, the good father, will surely allow.

PRINCES.

HENRY, youngest son to William duke of Normandy, but eldest to king William the Conqueror (by whom he was begotten after he was crowned king), on which politic criticism he claimed and gained the crown from duke Robert his eldest brother, was, anno Domini 1070, born at Selby in this county. If any ask what made his mother travel so far north from London? know, it was to enjoy her husband's company; who, to prevent insurrections, and settle peace, resided many months in these parts; besides his peculiar affection to Selby, where after he founded a mitred abbey.

This Henry was bred (say some) in Paris; say others in Cambridge,* and I may safely say in both; wherein he so profited, that he attained the surname of Beauclerk. His learning may be presumed a great advantage to his long and prosperous reign for thirty-five years and upwards, wherein he remitted the Norman rigour, and restored to his subjects a great part of the English laws and liberties.

Indeed his princely virtues, being profitable to all, did with their lustre so dazzle the eyes of his subjects, that they did not see his personal vices, as chiefly prejudicial to himself. For he was very wanton, as appeareth by his numerous natural issue, no fewer than fourteen,† all by him publicly owned; the males highly advanced, the females richly married, which is justly

* Tho. Rudburn, Leland, Fabian, Bale, and Pits, p. 203.

† Speed's Chronicle, p. 453.

reported to his praise, it being lust to beget, but love to bestow them. His sobriety otherwise was admirable, whose temperance was of proof against any meat objected to his appetite; lampreys alone excepted, on a surfeit whereof he died, anno Domini 1135. He had only two children, William dying before, and Maud surviving him, both born in Normandy, and therefore omitted in our catalogue.

THOMAS, fifth son of king Edward the First, and the first that he had by Margaret his second wife, was born at (and surnamed from) Brotherton, a small village in this county, June 1, anno Domini 1300. He was created earl of Norfolk and earl-marshal of England. He left no male issue; but from his females, the Mowbrays dukes of Norfolk, and from them the earls of Arundel and lords Berkeley, are descended.

RICHARD PLANTAGENET, duke of York, commonly is called Richard of Conisborough, from the castle in this shire of his nativity.* The reader will not grudge him a place amongst our princes, if considering him fixed in his generation betwixt an antiperistasis of royal extraction; being son to a son of a king, Edmund of Langley duke of York, fifth son to king Edward III.; father to the father of a king, Richard duke of York, father to king Edward IV.

Besides, he had married Anne daughter and sole heir to Edward Mortimer, the true inheritrix of the crown. But, tampering too soon and too openly, to derive the crown in his wife's right to himself, by practising the death of the present king, he was taken, and beheaded for treason, in the reign of king Henry the Fifth.

EDWARD, sole son to king Richard the Third and Anne his queen, was born in the castle of Middleham, near Richmond, in this county;† and was by his father created prince of Wales:—a prince, who himself was a child of as much hopes as his father a man of hatred. But he consumed away of a sudden, dying within a month of his mother; king Richard little lamenting the loss of either, and presently projecting to repair himself by a new marriage.

The untimely death of this prince (in respect to the term to which, by natural possibility, he might have attained) in his innocent age, is generally beheld as a punishment on him for the faults of his father. The tongue forswears; the ears are cut off; the hand steals, the feet are stocked, and that justly, because both consisting of the same body. And because *proles et pars parentis*, it is agreeable with divine justice, to inflict on children temporal judgments for defaults of their parents.

* Near to Rotherham.

† Speed's Chronicle, p. 738.

Yet this judgment was a mercy to this prince, that he might not behold the miserable end of his father. Let me add, and a mercy also to all England; for, had he survived to a man's estate, he might possibly have proved a wall of partition, to hinder the happy union of the two houses of York and Lancaster.

SAINTS.

HILDA was daughter unto prince Hererick, nephew to Edwin king of Northumberland; and may justly be counted our English Huldah, not so much for sameness of sex, and name-sounding similitude, as more concerning conformities. Huldah lived in a college;* Hilda in a convent at Strenshalt in this county. Huldah was the oracle of those times, as Hilda of her age, being a kind of a *moderatresse* in a Saxon synod † (or conference rather) called to compromise the controversy about the celebration of Easter. I behold her as the most learned English female before the Conquest, and may call her the She-Gamaliel, at whose feet many learned men had their education. She ended her holy life with a happy death, about the year of our Lord 680.

BENEDICT BISCOP was born, saith Pits, amongst the East Saxons; saith Hierome Porter † in Yorkshire, whom I rather believe; first, because, writing his life *ex professo*, he was more concerned to be curious therein; secondly, because this Benedict had much familiarity with, and favour from, Oswy king of Northumberland, in whose dominions he fixed himself, building two monasteries, the one at the influx of the river Were, the other at the river Tyne, into the sea, and stocking them in his life-time with 600 Benedictine monks.

He made five voyages to Rome, and always returned full fraught with relics, pictures, and ceremonies.

In the former is driven on as great a trade of cheating, as in any earthly commodity; insomuch that I admire to *meet* with this passage in a Jesuit, and admire more that he *met* not with the Inquisition for writing it. "Addam, nonnumquam in templis, reliquias dubias, profana corpora pro sanctorum (qui cum Christo in cœlo regnant) exuviis sacris fuisse proposita."

He left religion in England, braver, but not better, than he found it. Indeed, what Tully said of the Roman lady, "That she danced better than became a modest woman," was true of God's service as by him adorned, the gaudiness prejudicing the gravity thereof. He made all things according (not to the pattern in the mount with Moses, but) the precedent of Rome; and his convent, being but the Romish transcript, became the

* 2 Chronicles xxxiv. 22.

† Sir Henry Spelman's Councils.

‡ In his Flowers of the Lives of the Saints, p. 47.

English original, to which all monasteries in the land were suddenly conformed.

In a word, I reverence his memory, not so much for his first bringing over painted glass into England, as for his bringing up pious Bede in his monastery. Being struck beneath the girdle with the dead palsy, his soul retired into the upper rooms of his clay cottage, much employed in meditation, until the day of his death, which happened anno 703.

Saint JOHN of BEVERLEY may be challenged by this county, on a threefold title; because therein he had his—1. Birth; at Harpham in this county, in the east Riding: 2. Life; being three and thirty years, and upwards, archbishop of York: 3. Death; at Beverley in this county, in a college of his own foundation.

I remember his picture in a window in the library at Salisbury, with an inscription under it (whose character may challenge to itself three hundred years' antiquity), affirming him the first Master of Arts in Oxford; and Alfredus Beverlacensis reporteth as much. Arts indeed were, and Oxford was (though hardly an university) in that age; but, seeing the solemnity of graduating was then unknown, a judicious Oxonian* rejecteth it as a fiction. More true it is, that he was bred at Strenshalt under Hilda aforesaid, which soundeth something to her honour and nothing to his disgrace, seeing eloquent Apollos himself learned the primer of his Christianity partly from Priscilla.† He was afterwards educated under Theodorus the Grecian, and archbishop of Canterbury. Yet was he not so famous for his teacher as for his scholar, venerable Bede, who wrote this John's life,‡ which he hath so spiced with miracles, that it is of the hottest for a discreet man to digest into his belief.

Being very aged, he resigned his archbishopric, that he might the more effectually apply his private devotions in his college at Beverley, for which he procured the freed-stool from king Athelstan. Yet such sanctuaries (though carrying something of holiness in their name) had a profane abuse for their very use, making malefactors with their promise of impunity, and then protecting them from justice. Saint John died May 7, 722; and was buried in the porch of his collegiate church. A synod held at London 1416 assigned the day of his death an anniverary solemnity to his memory.

THOMAS PLANTAGENET.—Before I proceed, I must confess myself formerly at a great loss to understand a passage in an honourable author, speaking of the counterfeit relics detected and destroyed at the Reformation: "The bell of Saint Guthlac,

* Bishop Godwin, in the Archbishops of York.

† Acts xviii. 26.

‡ Historia Ecclesiæ, lib. v. cap. 2, 3, &c.

and the *felt* of Saint Thomas of Lancaster, both remedies for the head-ache.”*

But I could recover no Saint Thomas (saving him of Canterbury) in any English martyrology, till since on inquiry I find him to be this Thomas Plantagenet.

He was earl of Derby, Lancaster, Leicester, and (in the right of Alice his wife) of Lincoln. A popular person, and great enemy to the two Spencers, minions to king Edward the Second, who being hated as devils for their pride, no wonder if this Thomas was honoured as a saint and martyr by the common sort.† Indeed he must be a good chemist who can extract *martyr* out of *malefactor*; and our chronicles generally behold him put to death for treason against king Edward the Second. But let him pass for a saint in this shire, though never solemnly canonized, it being true of such local saints what Servius Honoratus observeth of topical gods: “Ad alias regiones nunquam transibant,” (they travelled not so far as to be honoured in other countries). His beheading, alias his martyrdom, happened at Pontefract, anno Domini 1322.

RICHARD ROLE, alias HAMPOLE, had his first name from his father,‡ the other from the place (three miles from Doncaster) where living he was honoured, and dead was buried and sainted. He was a eremite, led a strict life, and wrote many books of piety, which I prefer before his prophetic predictions, as but a degree above almanac prognostications. He threatened the sins of the nation with future famine, plague, inundations, war, and general calamities, from which no land is long free, but subject to them in some proportion. Besides, his predictions, if *hitting*, were *heeded*; if *missing*, not *marked*.

However, because it becomes me not ἀγιομαχεῖν, let him pass for a saint. I will add, that our Saviour’s dilemma to the Jews § may partly be pressed on the Papists his contemporaries. If Hampole’s doctrine was of men, why was he generally reputed a saint; if from God, why did they not obey him, seeing he spake much against the viciousness and covetousness of the clergy of that age? He died anno Domini 1349.

JOHN of BIRLINGTON, or BRIDLINGTON, was born hard by that town; bred two years in Oxford, where he profited in piety and learning above his age and equals. Returning home, for a short time he was teacher to a gentleman’s sons, until the twentieth year of his age he entered himself a canon regular in the convent of Bridlington, where he grew eminent for his exemplary holiness.

It was his happiness that such offices always fell to his share,

* Lord Herbert, in the Life of king Henry the Eighth, p. 431.

† “In Sanctorum numerum retulit vulgus.” Camden’s Britannia, in Yorkshire.

‡ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. v. num. 80.

§ Matthew xx. 2

as did not retard but quicken his devotion, as chanter, almoner, &c. At last he was chosen prior, but refused the place, alleging his own unworthiness, professing he had rather be beaten in pieces with blows than accept thereof; so that another was put into the place. This new elect dying soon after, our John was chosen again in the vacancy, and then took it, fearing there might be as much peevishness in rejecting as pride in affecting it, and hoping that providence, which fairly called him to, would freely fit him for, the discharge of that office.

He used to treat strangers at his table with good cheer, and seemingly kept pace with them in eating morsel for morsel, whilst he had a secret contrivance wherein he conveyed his exceedings above his monastical pittance. Being demanded of one why he did not enter into more strict and austere order? "Surely," said he, "a man may lead a sincere and acceptable life in any order; and it were arrogancy in me to pretend to a severer discipline, when I cannot observe as I ought this easier course of life." My author saith, that Martha and Mary were both compounded in him, being as pious, so provident to husband the revenues of their house to their best advantage.*

Going to view their lands in Richmondshire, he gave a visit to a woman lately turned an Anchorist, and renowned for her holiness. She told him, that now her vision was out, who the night before dreamed that an eagle flew about her house with a label in his bill, wherein was written, "Jesus is my love." "And you," saith she, "are the person who so honour him in your heart, that no earthly thing can distract you." To whom our John returned, "I came hither to hear from you some saving and savoury discourse; but, seeing you begin with such idle talk, farewell;" and so waved any further converse.

However, I must not dissemble, that the prophecies fathered on this our John are as fabulous and frivolous as her dreams; witness that deadly passage in an excellent author,† "In Johannis de Bridlington vatis monastici vaticinales rhythmos omnino ridiculos incidimus." Yet, no doubt, he was a holy man; and could one light on his life unleavened, before heaved up with the ferment of monkish fiction, it would afford many remarkables. He died, in the sixtieth year of his age, 1379: and was reputed (though I believe not solemnly canonized) a saint amongst his own countrymen.

WILLIAM SLEIGHTHOLME.—It is pity to part him from his last named dear friend; such the sympathy of amity and sanctity betwixt them. Once this William demanded of his friend John, what might be the reason that the devil in their days affrighted few, if any, with his terrible appearance, who in former ages was very frequent with formidale apparitions? reflecting, in this

* Harpfield's Ecclesiastical History, p. 577, out of whom his Life is extracted.

† Camden's Britannia, in Yorkshire.

his question, perchance on Saint Paul's "Messenger of Satan sent to buffet him,"* but chiefly on those usual [reported] personal combats of the devil with Saint Dunstan, Guthlake, &c. To whom his friend returned, "We are grown so remiss in goodness, that the devil needs not to put himself to such pains, seeing less and lighter temptations will do the deed." It is recorded of this William, that he was one of singular piety, and after his death wrought many miracles at his tomb in the monastery of Bridlington, where he was buried about the year 1380.† I will add no more, but that I have a learned friend, William Sleightholme, doctor of physic, living at Buntingford in Hertfordshire, but born in this county, whom I believe remotely related to this Saint.

Expect not here that I should add to this catalogue that maiden, who, to secure her virginity from his unchaste embraces that assaulted it, was by him barbarously murdered, whereby she got the reputation of a saint; and the place, the scene of his cruelty (formerly called Horton) the name of Hali-fax, or Holy-hair. For the credulous people conceited that the veins, which, in form of little threads, spread themselves between the bark and body of that yew-tree (whereon the head of this maid was hung up) were the very hairs indeed of this virgin head to whom they flock in pilgrimage.‡

Oh how sharp-sighted, and yet how blind, is superstition! Yet these countryfolks' fancies had the advantage of Daphne's being turned into a laurel tree.§

In frondem crines, in ramos brachia crescunt.

"Into a bough her hair did spread,
And from her arms two branches bred."

But here she is wholly omitted, not so much because her name and time are unknown, but because the judicious behold the whole contrivance devoid of historical truth.

MARTYRS.

The county (and generally the province of York) escaped very well from Popish persecution, which, under God's goodness, may be justly imputed to the tempers of their four succeeding archbishops:

1. *Thomas Wolsey*; whom all behold as a person more proud than cruel; not so busying himself to maintain Popery, as to gain the Popedom.—2. *Edward Lee*; more furious than the former, persecuting many to imprisonment, none to death, save two, of whom hereafter.||—3. *Robert Hollgate*; who was, as they say, a Parcel Protestant, imprisoned and deprived for being married.—4. *Nicholas Heath*; a meek and moderate man, carrying a court of conscience in his bosom, long before queen Mary made him chancellor of England.

* 2 Corinthians xii. 7.

† Harpfield's Ecclesiastical History, p. 577.

‡ Camden's Britannia, in Yorkshire

§ Ovid, Metamorph. lib. i. 550.

|| See Martyrs in the City of York.

Hereupon it came to pass, that the diocese of York was dry with Gideon's fleece; whilst others, lying near unto it, were wet in their own tears and blood.

CONFESSORS.

Where no fish, there no fry; and seeing here no martyrs, which are confessors full blown, no wonder if here no confessors which are martyrs in the bud.

CARDINALS.

JOHN FISHER was born in the town of Beverley in this county. His father, Robert Fisher, was by condition a merchant, and lived in good reputation. He was afterwards bred in Michael house in Cambridge, whereof he was the first chancellor *pro termino vitæ*, and bishop of Rochester. How this Fisher was caught afterwards in the net of Elizabeth Barton (commonly called the holy maid of Kent), thereby made accessory to her dissembling; how stiff he was against king Henry's divorce, and title of supreme head of the church; how the Pope sent him a cardinal's cap, and the king cut off his head, hath been so largely related in my "Ecclesiastical History;" and being, I hope, pardoned by the reader for my former tediousness, I will not now contract a new guilt by offending in prolixity on the same person; the rather because his manuscript life, written eighty years since by Richard Hall of Christ's College in Cambridge, is lately set forth in print under the name of Thomas Baily, D. D.; in which book, as I do not repine at any passages (though hyperbolical) to the praise of this prelate, so I cannot but be both angry and grieved at the many false and scandalous reflections therein on the worthy instruments of our Reformation. This learned bishop was beheaded in the year 1535, the three-score and seventeenth year of his age.

Let me add, he was tried by an ordinary jury, and not by his peers; whereof several reasons are rendered. Some thought he forgot to demand his privilege herein (disturbed with grief and fear), as Edward duke of Somerset forgot to crave the benefit of the clergy, or that he neglected it, as surfeiting of long life, and desirous of his dissolution. Others, because he preferred death in a direct line, before a circumferential passage thereunto, as certain though not so compendious, being assured that the lords durst not displease the king in acquitting him. But most impute it to his suspicion that, if desiring to be tried by his peers, it would have been denied him, as not due to a bishop. And yet that worthy lawyer judge Stamford, in his "Pleas of the Crown,"* leaveth it doubtful, and seemeth inclined to the affirmative. Besides, Sir Robert Brook, in his "Novel Cases,"† affirmeth in express terms, that a bishop is peer of the realm, and ought to be tried by his peers. The best is, our charity

* Libro tertio, fol. 153.

† 30 M. 10, p. 465.

may be confident that our bishops will so inoffensively behave themselves, and God we hope so secure their innocence, that there will not hereafter be need to decide this question.

PRELATES.

EUSTATHIUS de FAUCONBRIDGE was born in this county, where his surname appeareth among the ancient sheriffs thereof. He was chosen bishop of London, in the sixth of king Henry the Third, anno 1222; carrying it clearly from a company of able competitors, occasioning this distich:

*Omnes his digni, tu dignior omnibus; omnes
Hic plenè sapiunt, plenius ipse sapit.**

“All here are worthy, thou the worthiest;
All fully wise, thou wiser than the rest.”

Others played on his name *Eustatius*,† one that stood well, both in respect of his spiritual estate (yet “let him that standeth take heed lest he fall”) and temporal condition, well fixed in the favour of prince and people, being chief justice, then chancellor of the Exchequer, and afterwards treasurer of England, and twice ambassador to the king of France. He deserved right well of his own cathedral; and, dying October 31, 1228, was buried under a marble tomb, on the south side of the Presbytery.

WILLIAM de MELTON was born in this county (wherein are four villages so named‡), and preferred therein provost of Beverley, and canon, then archbishop of York. He went to Avignon, there to procure his consecration. I say to Avignon, whither then the court was removed from Rome; and continued about three score and ten years, on the same token that those remaining at Rome (almost starved for want of employment) called this “the seventy years’ captivity of Babylon.”

Consecrated after two years’ tedious attendance, he returned into England, and fell to finish the fair fabric of his cathedral, which John Roman had begun, expending seven hundred marks therein.§ His life was free from scandal, signal for his chastity, charity, fasting, and praying. He strained up his tenants, so as to make good music therewith, but not break the string; and surely church-lands were intended (though not equally, yet mutually) for the comfortable support both of landlord and tenants.

Being unwilling that the infamy of infidel should be fixed upon him (according to the apostle’s doctrine) for not “providing for his family,” he bought three manors in this county,|| from the archbishop of Rouen, with the Pope’s confirmation, and settled them on his brother’s son, whose descendant, William Melton, was high sheriff of this county, in the fiftieth of king Edward the Third.¶

* Godwin, in the Bishops of London.

† Idem, ibidem.

‡ See Villare Anglicanum.

§ Godwin, in the Archbishops of York.

|| Godwin, *ut prius*.

¶ See our Catalogue of SHERIFFS in this County.

There is a place in York, as well as in London, called the Old Bailey; herein more remarkable than that in London, that archbishop Melton compassed it about with a great wall.* He bestowed also much cost in adorning the *feretrum* (English it the *bier* or *coffin*) of Saint William, a person purposely omitted by my pen, because no assurance of his English extraction. Archbishop Melton died (after he had sat two-and-twenty years in his see) anno Domini 1340; entombed in the body of his church, nigh the font, whereby I collect him buried below in the bottom of the church; that instrument of Christian initiation anciently advancing but a little above the entrance into the church.

HENRY WAKEFIELD is here placed with assurance, there being three towns of that name in (and *none* out of) this county. Indeed his is an episcopal name, which might mind him of his office, the diocese of Worcester (to which he was preferred anno 1375, by king Edward the Third) being his *field*, and he by his place to *wake* or *watch* over it: nor hear I of any complaints to the contrary, but that he was very vigilant in his place. He was also for one year lord treasurer of England. Dying March 11, 1394, he lieth covered in his own church, *ingenti marmore*;† and let none grudge him the greatness of his gravestone, if two foot larger than ordinary, who made the body of this his church two arches longer westward than he found it, besides a fair porch added thereunto.

RICHARD SCROOPE, son to the lord Scroope of Bolton in this county, brother to William earl of Wiltshire, was bred a doctor of divinity in Cambridge, attaining to be a man of great learning and unblamable life. Nor was it so much his high extraction as his own abilities, causing him to be preferred bishop first of Coventry and Lichfield, then archbishop of York. Being nettled with the news of his earl brother's beheading, he conjoined with the earl of Northumberland, the earl Marshall, lord Bardolph, and others, against king Henry the Fourth, as an usurper and invader of the liberties of church and state. The earl of Westmoreland, in outward deportment, complied with him, and seemed to approve a writing wherein his main intentions were comprised, so to trepan him into his destruction: *toling* him on, till it was too late for him either to advance or retreat, the king with his army being at Pontefract.

Bishop Godwin saith, it doth not appear that he desired to be tried by his peers; and I believe it will appear that nothing was then calmly or judiciously transacted, but all being done in a hurry of heat, and by martial authority. The executioner had five strokes at his neck, before he could sunder it

* Godwin, *ut prius*.

† Godwin, in his Bishops of Worcester.

from his body; imputable not to his cruelty but ignorance; it not being to be expected that one nigh York should be so dexterous in that trade as those at London. His beheading happened anno 1405.

STEPHEN PATRINGTON was born in the village so called, in the East Riding of this county. He was bred a Carmelite, and doctor of divinity in Oxford, and the three-and-twentieth Provincial of his order throughout England for fifteen years.* It is incredible (saith Leland) what multitudes of people crowded to his sermons, till his fame preferred him chaplain and confessor to king Henry the Fifth. He was deputed of the king commissioner at Oxford, to inquire after and make process against the poor Wickliffites; and as he was busied in that employment, he was advanced to the bishopric of Saint David's. Hence he was sent over to the council of Constance, and therein (saith Walsingham) gave great testimony of his ability. Returning into England, he was made bishop of Chichester; but, dying before his translation was finished, 1417, was buried in White-friars in Fleet-street.

WILLIAM PERCY was son to Henry Percy (second earl of Northumberland of that name) and Eleanor Nevill his wife. Indeed the son of a public woman conversing with many men cannot have his father certainly assigned; and therefore is commonly called *filius populi*. As a base child in the point of his father is subject to a *shameful*, so is the nativity of this prelate as to the place thereof attended with an *honourable*, uncertainty, whose noble father had so many houses in the northern parts, that his son may be termed a native of North England; but placed in this county because Topcliffe is the principal and most ancient seat of this family. He was bred a doctor of divinity in Cambridge, whereof he was chancellor, and had a younger brother, George Percy, a clerk also, though attaining no higher preferment than a prebend in Beverley. Our William was made bishop of Carlisle, 1452. Master Mills erroneously maketh him afterwards bishop of Wells;† and it is enough to detect the *mistake*, without disgracing the *mistaker*. He died in his see of Carlisle 1462.

CUTHBERT TONSTAL was born at Hatchforth in Richmondshire in this county, of a most worshipful family (whose chief seat at Tonsall Thurland not far off); and bred in the university of Cambridge, to which he was in books a great benefactor. He was afterwards bishop of London, and at last of Durham. A great Grecian, orator, mathematician, civilian, divine, and (to wrap up all in a word) a fast friend to Erasmus.

* Pits, de Scriptoribus Angliæ, num. 766.

† Catalogue of Honour, p. 721.

In the reign of king Henry the Eighth he publicly confuted the Papal supremacy in a learned sermon, with various and solid arguments, preached on Palm Sunday, before his majesty, anno Domini 1539. And yet (man is but man) he returned to his error in the reign of king Edward the Sixth, continuing therein in the first of queen Elizabeth, for which he was deprived of his bishopric. He shewed mercy when in power, and found it in his adversity, having nothing but the name of "a prisoner," in which condition he died, and was buried at Lambeth 1559.*

RALPH BAINES was born in this county,† bred fellow of Saint John's College in Cambridge. An excellent linguist in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; I say *Hebrew*, then in its nonage, whereof Baines was a good guardian, first in learning, then in teaching, the rules thereof. Hence he went over into France, and became Hebrew professor at Paris. He wrote a comment on the Proverbs in three volumes, and dedicated it to king Francis the First of France, that grand patron of good men and great scholars.

Pits telleth us (*ferunt*, it is reported,) "that the ministers of Geneva have much depraved many of his writings in several places,"‡ which I do not believe; such passages (doubtlessly according to the author's own writing) being reducible to two heads. First, his fair mentioning of some learned linguists though Protestants, with whom he kept an epistolary correspondence. Secondly, some expressions in preferring the original of Scripture to the diminution of the vulgar translation.

Returning into England, he was, by queen Mary, 1555, made bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. Hitherto no ill could be spoken of his intellectuals; and hereafter no good of his morals, in point of his cruelty, he caused such persecution in his diocese. His greatest commendation is, that though as bad a bishop as Christopherson, he was better than Bonner. In the first of queen Elizabeth he was deprived of his bishopric; and, dying not long after of the stone, was buried in St. Dunstan's, 1560.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

THOMAS BENTHAM was born in this county; bred fellow of Magdalen College in Oxford.§ Under king Henry the Eighth he was a complier with, no promoter of, Popery. In the first of queen Mary, repenting of his former, he resolved not to accumulate sin, refusing not only to say mass, but also to correct a

* He was made bishop of London 1522; of Durham 1530. He was deprived in the reign of king Edward VI.; restored by Mary; and again deprived by Elizabeth; from which time he resided at Lambeth Palace, with the family of archbishop Parker, till his death, November 18, 1559, ætat. 85.—ED.

† Bale, Pits. Bishop Godwin.

‡ De Angliæ Scriptoribus, anno 1559.

§ Bale, de Scriptoribus sui temporis, p. 113.

scholar in the college (though urged thereto by Sir Robert Reed, the prime visitor*) for his absence from Popish prayers, conceiving it injurious to punish in another that omission for a fault which was also according to his own conscience. He also then assisted Henry Bull (one of the same foundation) to wrest out, and throw down out of the hands of the choristers, the censer, when about to offer their superstitious incense.

No wonder then if he was fain to fly into foreign parts, and glad to get over into Germany, where he lived at Basil, preacher to the English exiles, to whom he expounded the entire book of the "Acts of the Apostles." Now seeing the Apostles' suffering was above all their doing, it was a proper portion of Scripture for him hence to press patience to his banished countrymen.

Towards the end of queen Mary, he was secretly sent for over, to be superintendant of the London conventicle (the only true church in time of persecution); where, with all his care and caution, he hardly escaped. In the second of queen Elizabeth he was consecrated bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, succeeding Ralph Baines therein (one of the same county with him, but a different judgment), and died on the 21st of February 1578.

EDMUND GUEST was born at Afferton in this county;† bred fellow of King's College in Cambridge, where he proceeded doctor of divinity. He was afterwards almoner of queen Elizabeth; and he must be both a wise and a good man whom she would trust with her purse. She preferred him bishop, first of Rochester, then of Salisbury. John Bale (saith my author‡) reckoneth up many books made by him of considerable value. He died February 28, 1578, the same year and month with his countryman Thomas Bentham aforesaid.

MILES COVERDALE was born in this county;§ bred in the university of Cambridge, and afterwards became an Augustin friar; till, his eyes being opened, he quitted that superstitious profession. Going into Germany, he laboured greatly in translating the Bible, and in writing many books, reckoned up by John Bale. He was made doctor of divinity in the university of Tubing: and returning into England, being incorporated in Cambridge, was soon after made bishop of Exeter by king Edward the Sixth, 1551.

But, alas! he was not comfortably warm in his place, before his *place* by persecution grew too hot for him; and, in the first of queen Mary, he was cast into prison, a certain forerunner of his martyrdom, had not Frederic king of Denmark seasonably interposed. This good king, with great importunity, hardly ob-

* Doctor Humphred, in the Life of Bishop Jewell, pp. 72, 73.

† Mr. Hatcher, in his Manuscript Catalogue of the Fellows of King's College.

‡ Bishop Godwin, in the Bishops of Sarum.

§ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ix. num. 61.

tained this small courtesy, viz. that Coverdale should be enlarged, though on this condition, to be banished out of his country; in obedience whereunto he went over into Germany. In the first of queen Elizabeth he returned to England, but not to Exeter; never resuming that, or accepting any other bishopric. Several men assigned several causes hereof; but Coverdale only knew the true reason himself.

Some will say, that for the books he made, he had better been placed under the title of Learned Writers; or, for the exile and imprisonment he suffered, ranked under Confessors, than under the title of Prelates, manifesting an averseness of his own judgment thereunto, by not returning to his bishopric. But be it known that Coverdale in his judgment approved thereof; being one of those bishops who solemnly consecrated Matthew Parker archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth. Now, "*quod efficit tale, magis est tale*," I understand it thus; "He that makes another archbishop is abundantly satisfied in his judgment and conscience of the lawfulness thereof." Otherwise such dissembling had been inconsistent with the sincerity of so grave and godly a person. He died anno Domini 1588, and lies buried in Saint Bartholomew's behind the Exchange, under a fair stone in the chancel.

ADAM LOFTUS was born in this county,* and bred in Trinity College in Cambridge, where he commenced doctor of divinity the same year with John Whitgift, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. He was chaplain to Robert earl of Sussex, deputy of Ireland; and was first made archbishop of Armagh, anno 1562; and afterwards archbishop of Dublin, anno 1567.

Wonder not that he should desire his own degradation, to be removed from Armagh (then primate of Ireland) to Dublin, a subordinate archbishopric, seeing herein he consulted his safety (and perchance his profit) more than his honour, Armagh being then infested with rebels, whilst Dublin was a secure city.

After the death of Sir William Gerrard, he was made chancellor of Ireland; which place he discharged with singular ability and integrity, until the day of his death.

And that which in my judgment commendeth him most to the notice of posterity, and most engageth posterity in thankfulness to his memory, is, that he was a profitable agent in, yea, a principal procurer of, the foundation of the university and college of Dublin (where Dermotus son of Mercard king of Leinster had formerly found a convent for canons regular) and the first honorary master thereof, being then archbishop (if not chancellor of Ireland) to give the more credit and countenance to that foundation. He died April 5, anno 1605; and was buried in the church of Saint Patrick, having been archbishop from

* Sir James Ware, de Præsulibus Lagenie, p. 38.

his consecration eight months above two-and-forty years. Reader, I must confess I admired hereat, until I read that Miller Magrath (who died anno Domini 1622) was archbishop of Cashell in Ireland ten months above one-and-fifty years.*

GEORGE MOUNTAINE was born in this county, at ———; and bred in Queen's College in Cambridge, where he became fellow and proctor of the university. He was chaplain to the earl of Essex, whom he attended on his voyage to Cales, being indeed one of such personal valour, that out of his gown he would turn his back to no man; he was afterwards made dean of Westminster, then successively bishop of Lincoln and London. Whilst residing in the latter, he would often pleasantly say, that of him the proverb would be verified, "Lincoln was, and London is, and York shall be;"† which came to pass accordingly, when he was removed to the archbishopric of York, wherein he died; through which Sees never any prelate so methodically passed but himself alone. He was a good benefactor to the college wherein he was bred, whereon he bestowed a fair piece of plate, called *poculum charitatis*, with this inscription, "INCIPIO," (I begin to thee): and founded two scholarships therein.

CAPITAL JUDGES.

SIR WILLIAM GASCOIGNE was born at Gauthorp in Harwood parish‡ (in the midway betwixt Leeds and Knaresborough), and afterwards was student of the law in the Inner Temple in London; wherein he so profited, that, being knighted, the sixth of king Henry the Fourth, he was made chief justice of the King's Bench, November 15, and therein demeaned himself with much integrity, but most eminent for the following passage:

It happened that a servant of prince Henry, afterwards the fifth English king of that Christian name, was arraigned before this judge for felony, whom the prince then present endeavoured to take away, coming up in such fury, that the beholders believed he would have stricken the judge. But he sitting without moving, according to the majesty he represented, committed the prince prisoner to the King's Bench, there to remain until the pleasure of the king his father were farther known; who, when he heard thereof by some pick-thank courtier, who probably expected a contrary return, gave God thanks for his infinite goodness, who at the same instant had given

* Sir James Ware, de Archiepiscopis Cassel. p. 31.

† The Proverb to which Dr. Fuller alludes runs thus:

"Lincoln was, London is, but York will be
The greatest city of all the three."—ED.

‡ So am I informed by Mr. Richard Gascoigne, one descended from him, an accomplished antiquary in record heraldry.—F.

him a judge who could minister, and a son who could obey justice.*

I meet in John Stow with this marginal note:† “William Gascoigne was chief justice of the King’s Bench, from the sixth of Henry the Fourth, till the third of Henry the Fifth.” And another historian maketh king Henry the Fifth, in the first of his reign, thus expressing himself in relation to that lord chief justice: “For which act of justice I shall ever hold him worthy of the place, and my favour; and wish all my judges to have the like undaunted courage, to punish offenders of what rank soever.”‡ Hence our comedian (fancy will quickly blow up a drop in history into a bubble in poetry) hath founded a long scene on the same subject.§

Give me leave, for my love to truth, to rectify these mistakes out of authentic records. First, Gascoigne was made judge, not in the sixth but first of king Henry the Fourth, on the first of November.|| Secondly, he died December 17th, in the fourteenth of king Henry the Fourth; so that, in a manner, his sitting on the bench ran parallel to the king’s sitting on the throne.

This date of his death is fairly written in his stately monument in Harwood church.

GUIDO de FAIRFAX.—A word of his surname and family. *Fax* and *Vex* are the same, signifying *hair*. Hence Matthew of Westminster¶ calleth a comet (which is *stella crinita*) a *vered* star; and this family had their name from beautiful bushy hair. I confess I find in Florilegus, writing of the holy war, “Primum bellum Christianorum fuit apud pontem *Pharfax* fluminis,”** (the first battle of the Christians was at the bridge of the river *Pharfax*); but cannot concur with them who hence derive the name of this family. But wherever it began it hath continued at Walton in this county more than four hundred and fifty years, for nineteen generations,†† Charles a viscount now living (1661) being the twentieth. But to return to Sir Guido Fairfax, knight; he was bred in the study of the common law, made serjeant thereof, and ever highly favoured the house of York in those civil distempers. Hence it was that he assumed a white rose, bearing it in his coat of arms on the shoulder of his black lion; no difference, as some may suppose, but an evidence of his affection to that family. Yet was he, by king Henry the Seventh, advanced lord chief justice of the King’s Bench, sup-

* Thomas Elliot, in his Chronicle, out of whom our modern historians have transcribed it.—F.

† Stow’s Annals, p. 342. ‡ J. Trussell, in the continuation of Daniel, p. 92.

§ W. Shakspeare, in his second part of the Life of King Henry the Fourth.

|| Original. de ipso anno. bundello ii. rot. 52.

¶ Flores Historiarum, anno Gratiae 891.

** Ibidem, anno Gratiae 1099.

†† Faithfully collected out of evidences, by that industrious antiquary Robert Dodsworth.—F.

plying the interval betwixt Sir William Hussey and Sir John Fineaux.* The certain date of his death is to me unknown.

ROGER CHOLMLEY, Knight.—He is placed in this county with moderate assurance: for his father (as I am instructed by those of his family) lived in this county, though branched from Cheshire, and much conversant in London, being lieutenant of the Tower under king Henry the Seventh. By his will he bequeathed a legacy to Roger his natural son, then student of the laws, the self-same with our Roger, as proportion of time doth evince.

He applied his studies so effectually, that, in the 37th of king Henry the Eighth, in Michaelmas Term, he was made chief baron of the Exchequer;† and, in the sixth of Edward the Sixth, chief justice of the King's Bench.

In the first of queen Mary, July 27, he, with Sir Edward Montague, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, was committed to the Tower, for drawing up the testament of king Edward the Sixth, wherein his sisters were disinherited.‡ Yet Sir Roger's activity amounted no higher than to a compliance and a subscription of the same. He afterwards was enlarged, but lost his judge's place, living some years in a private condition.

When William Flower was burnt in Westminster, Sir Hugh being present, though called by Master Fox but plain Master Cholmley, "willed him to recant his heresy;"§ which I impute rather to his carnal pity than great affection to Popery.

He built a free school of brick at Highgate, about the year 1564; the pension of the master being uncertain, and the school in the disposition of six governors;|| and I believe he survived not long after, and have some ground for my suspicion that he died without issue.

Sir CHRISTOPHER WRAY, Knight, was born in the spacious parish of Bedal; the main motive which made his daughter Frances countess of Warwick scatter her benefactions the thicker in that place. But I have been informed that his ancestor, by some accident, came out of Cornwall, where his name is right ancient. He was bred in the study of our municipal law; and such his proficiency therein, that in the sixteenth of queen Elizabeth, in Michaelmas Term, he was made lord chief justice of the King's Bench.

He was not like that judge who "feared neither God nor man," but only one widow, lest her importunity should weary him; but he heartily feared God in his religious conversation. Each man he respected in his due distance off of the bench,

* Spelman's Glossary, verbo *Justitiarius*.

† Idem, ibidem.

‡ Stow's Chronicle, p. 613.

§ Acts and Monuments, p. 1577.

|| Norden's Speculum Britanniae, p. 22.

and no man on it to bias his judgment. He was, *pro tempore*, lord privy seal, and sat chief in the court, when secretary Davison was sentenced in the Star Chamber. Sir Christopher, collecting the censures of all the commissioners, concurred to fine him, but with this comfortable conclusion, "that as it was in the queen's power to have him punished, so her highness might be prevailed with for mitigating, or remitting, of the fine." And this our judge may be presumed no ill instrument in the procuring thereof.

He bountifully reflected on Magdalen College in Cambridge, which infant foundation had otherwise been starved at nurse for want of maintenance. We know who saith, "the righteous man leaveth an inheritance to his children's children;"* and the well thriving of his third generation may be an evidence of his well gotten goods. This worthy judge died May the eighth, in the thirty-fourth of queen Elizabeth.

STATESMEN.

Pardon, reader, my postponing this topic of Statesmen, being necessitated to stay a while for further information.

Sir JOHN PUCKERING, Knight, was born at Flamborough Head in this county, as I have learned out of the notes of that industrious and judicious antiquary Mr. Dodsworth.† He was second son to his father, a gentlemen who left him neither plentiful nor penurious estate. His breeding was more beneficial to him than his portion; gaining thereby such skill in the common law, that he became queen's serjeant, Speaker in the House of Commons, and at last lord chancellor of England. How he stood in his judgment in the point of Church Discipline, plainly appeareth by his following speech, delivered in the House of Lords, 1588; the original whereof was courteously communicated unto me:

"And especially you are commanded by her Majesty to take heed, that no eare be given, nor time afforded, to the wearisome solicitations of those that commonly be called Puritans, wherewithal the late Parliaments have been exceedingly importuned; which sort of men, whilst that (in the giddiness of their spirits) they labour and strive to advance a new eldership, they do nothing else but disturb the good repose of the church and commonwealth: which is as well grounded for the body of religion itself, and as well guided for the discipline, as any realm that professeth the truth. And the same thing is already made good to the world by many the writings of godly and learned men, neither answered nor answerable by any of these new-fangled refiners. And, as the present case standeth, it may be doubted whether they or the Jesuites do offer more danger, or be more

* Proverbs xiii 22.

† Extant in York-house, in the library of the Lord Fairfax.—F.

speedily to be repressed. For, albeit the Jesuits do empoison the hearts of her Majesty's subjects, under a pretext of conscience, to withdraw them from their obedience due to her Majesty: yet do they the same but closely, and only in privy corners. But these men do both teach and publish in their printed books, and teach in all their conventicles, sundry opinions, not only dangerous to the well-settled estate and policy of the realm, by putting a pique between the clergy and laity; but also much derogatory to her sacred Majesty and her crown, as well by the diminution of her ancient and lawful revenues, and by denying her highness' prerogative and supremacy, as by offering peril to her Majesty's safety in her own kingdom. In all which things (however in other points they pretend to be at war with the Popish Jesuits) yet by this separation of themselves from the unity of their fellow-subjects, and by abasing the sacred authority and majesty of their prince, they do both join and concur with the Jesuits, in opening the door, and preparing the way, to the Spanish invasion that is threatened against the realm. And thus having, according to the weakness of my best understanding, delivered her Majesty's royal pleasure and wise direction, I rest there, with humble suit for her Majesty's most gracious pardon in supply of my defects; and recommend you to the Author of all good counsel."

He died anno Domini 1596, characterized by Mr. Camden * "VIR INTEGER." His estate is since descended (according to the solemn settlement thereof), the male issue failing, on Sir Henry Newton, who, according to the condition, hath assumed the surname of Puckering; and I can never be sufficiently thankful to him and his relations.

SIR GEORGE CALVERT, Knight, was born at Kiplin, near Richmond, in this county; had his education first in Trinity College in Oxford; then beyond the seas. His abilities commended him first to be secretary to Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, lord treasurer of England. Afterwards he was made clerk of the council, and at last principal secretary of state to king James, succeeding Sir Thomas Lake in that office anno 1619.

Conceiving the duke of Buckingham highly instrumental in his preferment, he presented him with a jewel of great value; which the duke returned him again, not owning any activity in his advancement, whom king James, *ex mero motu*, reflecting on his ability, designed for the place.

This place he discharged above five years; until he willingly resigned the same, 1624, on this occasion. He freely confessed himself to the king, that he was then become a Roman Catholic, so that he must either be wanting to his trust, or violate his

* In his Elizabeth, anno 1596.

conscience, in discharging his office. This his ingenuity so highly affected king James, that he continued him privy councillor all his reign (as appeareth in the council book), and soon after created him lord Baltimore of Baltimore in Ireland.

During his being secretary, he had a patent to him and his heirs to be *absolutus dominus et proprietarius*, with the royalties of a count palatine, of the province of Avalon in Newfoundland; a place so named by him in imitation of old Avalon in Somersetshire, wherein Glassenbury stands; the first fruits of Christianity in Britain, as the other was in that part of America. Here he built a fair house in Ferry Land, and spent five-and-twenty thousand pounds in advancing the plantation thereof. Indeed his public spirit consulted not his private profit, but the enlargement of Christianity and the king's dominions. After the death of king James, he went twice in person to Newfoundland. Here, when Monsieur de l'Arade, with three men-of-war, sent from the king of France, had reduced our English fishermen to great extremity, this lord, with two ships manned at his own charge, chased away the Frenchman, relieved the English, and took sixty of the French prisoners.

He removed afterwards to Virginia, to view those parts; and afterwards came into England, and obtained from king Charles (who had as great an esteem of and affection for him as king James) a patent to him and his heirs for Maryland on the north of Virginia, with the same title and royalties conferred on him as in Avalon aforesaid; now a hopeful plantation, peopled with eight thousand English souls, which in process of time may prove more advantageous to our nation.

Being returned into England, he died in London, April 15, 1632, in the 53rd year of his age, lying buried in the chancel of St. Dunstan's in the West, leaving his son, the right honourable Cecil Calvert, now lord Baltimore, heir to his honour, estate, and noble disposition.

THOMAS WENTWORTH, earl of Strafford, deputy though son to William Wentworth of Wentworth-Woodhouse in this county, esq. (at his son's birth), afterward baronet; yet, because born in Chancery Lane, and christened April 22, anno 1593, in Saint Dunstan's in the West,* hath his character in London.

SEAMEN.

ARMIGEL WAAD, born of an ancient family in Yorkshire, as I am informed from his epitaph on his monument at Hampstead in Middlesex; wherein he is termed "Hen. 8. et Edw. 6. regum secretiori concilio ab Epistolis," which I took the boldness to interpret (not secretary but) clerk of the council.

Take the rest as it followeth in his funeral inscription:

* See the Register of that St. Dunstan.—F.

"Qui in maximarum artium disciplinis prudentiâque civili instructissimus, plurimarum linguarum callentissimus, legationibus honoratissimis perfunctus, et inter Britannos Indicarum Americarum explorator primus."

Indeed he was the first Englishman that discovered America; and his several voyages are largely described in Mr. Hackluit's Travels.

This English COLUMBUS had by two wives twenty children, whereof Sir William Waad was the eldest, a very able gentleman, and clerk of the council to queen Elizabeth. This Armigel died June 20, 1568; and was buried as is aforesaid.

MARTIN FROBISHER, Knight, was born nigh Doncaster in this county.* I note this the rather, because learned Mr. Carpenter, in his Geography, recounts him amongst the famous men of Devonshire (but why should Devonshire, which hath a flock of Worthies of her own, take a lamb from another county?) because much conversing therein.

He was from his youth bred up in navigation; and was the first Englishman that discovered the north way to China and Cathai, whence he brought great store of black soft stone, supposing it silver or gold ore; but which, upon trial with great expense, proved useless; yet will no wise man laugh at his mistake, because in such experiments they shall never hit the mark who are not content to miss it.

He was very valiant, but withal harsh and violent (faults which may be dispensed with in one of his profession); and our chronicles loudly resound his signal service in eighty-eight, for which he was knighted. His last service was, the defending of Brest haven in Britain, with ten ships, against a far greater power of Spaniards. Here he was shot into the side, the wound not being mortal in itself; but swords and guns have not made more mortal wounds than probes in the hands of careless and skill-less surgeons, as here it came to pass. The chirurgeon took out only the bullet, and left the bumbast about it behind, wherewith the sore festered, and the worthy knight died at Plymouth, anno 1594.

GEORGE CLIFFORD, Lord Clifford, Vescye, &c. Earl of Cumberland, was son to Henry second earl of that family, by his second lady, a person wholly composed of true honour and valour, whereof he gave the world a clear and large demonstration.

It was resolved by the judicious in that age, the way to humble the Spanish greatness was, not by pinching and pricking him in the Low Countries, which only emptied his veins of such blood as was quickly refilled; but the way to make it a

* Stow's Chronicle, p. 809.

cripple for ever, was by cutting off the Spanish sinews of war, his money from the West Indies.

In order whereunto, this earl set forth a small fleet at his own cost, and adventured his own person therein, being the best-born Englishman that ever hazarded himself in that kind.

His fleet may be said to be bound for no other harbour but the port of honour, though touching at the port of profit in passage thereunto; I say *touching*, whose design was not to enrich himself but impoverish the enemy. He was as merciful as valiant (the best metal bows best); and left impressions of both in all places where he came.

Queen Elizabeth, anno 1592, honoured him with the dignity of the Garter. When king James came first out of Scotland to York, he attended him with such an equipage of followers, for number and habit, that he seemed rather a king than earl of Cumberland. Here happened a contest between the earl and the lord president of the north, about carrying the sword before the king in York;* which office, upon due search and inquiry, was adjudged to the earl as belonging unto him; and whilst Clifford's Tower is standing in York, that family will never be therein forgotten.

His anagram was as really as literally true :

“ Georgius Cliffordius Cumberlandius.”

Doridis regno clarus cum vi fulgebis.

He died 1605, leaving one daughter and heir, the lady Anne, married to the earl of Dorset; of whom, see before in the Benefactors to the Public in Westmoreland.

PHYSICIANS.

SIR GEORGE RIPLEY (whether knight or priest not so soon decided) was undoubtedly born at Ripley in this county, though some have wrongfully entitled Surrey to his nativity. That Yorkshire was the place of his birth, will be evidenced by his relation of Kindred, reckoned up to himself;† viz. 1. Yevarsel; 2. Ripley; 3. Madlay; 4. Willoughby; 5. Barham; 6. Waterton; 7. Fleming; 8. Talboys:—families found in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire; but, if sought for in Surrey, to be met with at Nonsuch. Secondly, it appeareth by his preferment, being canon of Bridlington in this county; and to clear all, *in patria Eboracensi*, saith my author.‡

But Philemon Holland hath not only erroneously misplaced, but (which is worse) opprobiously miscalled him, in his description of Surrey: “In the next village of Ripley was born G. de Ripley, a ringleader of our alchemists, and a mystical impostor:” words not appearing in the Latin Britannia; and therefore

* Stow's Chronicle, 1 Jac.

† In his Medulla, towards the end thereof, to G. Nevil archbishop of York.—F.

‡ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 19.

Holland herein no translator of Camden, but traducer of Ripley.

Leaving this land, he went over into Italy, and there studied twenty years together in pursuance of the philosopher's stone; and found it in the year 1470, as some collect from those his words then written in his books, "Juveni quem diligit anima mea," (spoken by the spouse,*) so bold is he with Scripture in that kind.

An English gentleman of good credit reported, that in his travels abroad he saw a record in the isle of Malta, which declares that Sir George Ripley gave yearly to those knights of Rhodes one hundred thousand pounds towards maintaining the war (then on foot) against the Turks.† This vast donation makes some suspect this Sir George for a knight (who by this might have been *Equus auratus*), though indeed never more than Sir Priest, and canon of Bridlington.

Returning into his native country, and desiring to repose his old age (no philosopher's stone to quiet retirement), he was dispensed with by the Pope to leave his canon's place (as to full of employment), and became a Carmelite-anchorite at Boston in Lincolnshire; where he wrote no fewer than 25 books, though his "Compound of Alchemy" carrieth away the credit of all the rest. It presenteth the reader with the twelve gates, leading to the making of the philosopher's stone, which are thus reckoned up in order:

1. Calcination: 2. Solution: 3. Separation: 4. Conjunction; 5. Putrefaction: 6. Congelation: 7. Cibation: 8. Sublimation: 9. Fermentation: 10. Exaltation: 11. Multiplication: 12. Projection.

Oh for a key, saith the common reader, to open these gates, and expound the meaning of these words, which are familiar to the knowing in this mystery! But such who are disaffected thereunto (what art hath not enemies?) demand whether these gates be to let in, or let out the philosopher's stone; seeing *projection*, the last of all, proves but a *project*, producing nothing in effect.

We must not forget how the said Sir George beseecheth all men, wheresoever they shall meet with any of his experiments written by him, or that go under his name (from the year 1450 to the year 1470), either to burn them, or afford them no credit, being written according to his esteem not proof; and which, upon trial, he afterwards found false and vain.

For mine own part, I believe his philosophy truer than his chemical divinity; for so may I call his work, wherein he endeavours to equal in merit for mankind, the compassion of the Virgin Mary with the passion of Christ. He died about the year of our Lord 1492; and some of his works are since

* Canticles iii. 4.

† *Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum*, p. 458.

exactly set forth, by my worthy and accomplished friend Elias Ashmole, esquire, in his "Theatrum Chymicum Britannicum."

THOMAS JOHNSON was born in this county, not far from Hull;* bred an apothecary in London, where he attained to be the best herbalist of his age in England, making additions to the edition of Gerard. A man of such modesty, that knowing so much he would own the knowledge of nothing. The university of Oxford bestowed on him the honorary degree of doctor in physic; and his loyalty engaged him on the king's side in our late civil war. When in Basing-house, a dangerous piece of service being to be done, this doctor (who publicly pretended not to valour) undertook and performed it. Yet afterwards he lost his life in the siege of the same house, and was (to my knowledge) generally lamented of those who were of an opposite judgment. But let us bestow this epitaph upon him :

*Hic, Johnson, jaces ; sed, si mors cederet herbis,
Arte fugata tuâ, cederet illa tuis.*

• " Here Johnson lies : could physic fence Death's dart,
Sure Death had been declined by his art."

His death happened anno Domini 1644.

WRITERS.

ALPHRED of BEVERLEY, born therein (a town termed *urbs* or *city*, by Bale†), or thereabouts, and bred in the university of Cambridge. Hence he returned to his native place, where he was made treasurer of the convent: thence (as some will have it) commonly called *Alphedus Thesaurarius* : others, conceiving this his topical relation too narrow to give him so general a name, will have him so styled from being so careful a storer up (God send more to succeed him in that office!) of memorable antiquities. Indeed with the good householder "he brought out of his treasury things new and old;" writing a chronicle from Brutus to the time of his own death, which happened anno 1136.

GULIELMUS REHIEVAILENSIS, or WILLIAM of RIEVAULX, was so named from the place of his nativity in this county, being otherwise a monk of Rushford. His learning was great according to that age, and his genius inclined him most to history; whereof he wrote a fair volume of the things done in his own age, himself being an eye-witness of a great part thereof.‡ For, though generally monks were confined to their cloisters, more liberty was allowed to such persons whose pens were publicly employed. And when monks could not go out to the news, news came home to them: such was their intelligence from

* So his near kinsman, an apothecary living on Snow-hill, informed me.—F.

† De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Sect. ii. p. 187.

‡ Bale, ibidem, Cent. ii. num. 91.

clergymen, who then alone were employed in state offices. It was no wonder that the writings of this William did, but had been a miracle if they did not, savour of the superstition of the times. He dedicated his book to Ealread abbot of Rievaulx, and died anno Domini 1146.

EALREAD, abbot of Rievaulx, lately named, was one eminent in his generation for piety and learning. He was most intimate with David king of Scotland; and had the rare felicity to adventure on desperate differences betwixt great persons;* and yet, above human hope, to complete their agreement. He had "Saint Augustine's Confessions" both *by* heart, and *in* his heart; yet generally he is accounted the English Saint Bernard, and wrote very many books, whereof one "De Virginitate Mariæ," and another, "De Abusionibus Claustri," shewing twelve abuses generally committed in that kind of life. Yet, as Saint Paul "honoured widows that were widows indeed,"† he had a high esteem for monks who were monks indeed; so addicted to a solitary life, that he refused all honours and several bishoprics proffered unto him. He died in the 57th year of his age, 1166; and after his death attained with many the reputation of a saint.

WALTER DANIEL was deacon to Ealread aforesaid, and it is pity to part them. Leland saith, that he followed his abbot "sanctâ invidiâ;" (give me leave to English it, "with holy emulation"); and they who run in that race of virtue, neither supplant such who are before them, nor jostle those that are even with them, nor hinder those who come behind them. He trod in his master's footsteps; yet so, that my author saith, "Non modò æquavit, sed superavit;" writing a book on the same subject, "De Virginitate Mariæ." He flourished anno 1170, under king Henry the Second; and was buried in his own abbey.

ROBERT the SCRIBE (but no Pharisee, such his *humility*—not hypocrite, such his *sincerity*) was the fourth prefect of Canon Regulars at Bridlington in this county. He had his surname from his dexterity in writing, not a little beneficial in that age; Erasmus ingeniously confessing,‡ that his father Gerard got a handsome livelihood thereby. But our Robert, in fair and fast writing, did reach a note above others; it being true of him what was said,

Nondum lingua suum dextra peregit opus.

"The tongue her task hath not yet done,
When that the hand her race hath run."

And he may be said to have had the *long hand* of *short hand*

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ii. num. 99.

† 1 Tim. v. 3.

‡ In his Life, written by himself.

(such the swiftness of his pen), though I confess brachygraphy was not then, nor many years after, invented. But he, though a quick scribe, is but a dull one, who is good only at *fac-simile*, to transcribe out of an original; whereas our Robert left many books of his own making to posterity. He flourished anno Domini 1180, and lieth buried before the doors of the cloister of his convent.

PETER of RIPPON was canon of that college, built anciently therein by Saint Wilfred, purposely omitted by us in our catalogue of Saints, to expiate our former tediousness concerning him in our "Church History." Geoffrey archbishop of York not only delighted in but doted on our Peter. He wrote a book of the life and miracles of Saint Wilfred. How many suspected persons did *prick* their credits, who could not *thread* his needle! This was a narrow place in his church, and kind of purgatory (save that no fire therein), through which chaste persons might easily pass, whilst the incontinent did stick therein,—beheld generally as a piece of monkish legerdemain.

I am sorry to hear that this collegiate church (one of the most ancient and famous churches in the north of England) hath the means and allowance appointed for the repair thereof detained; and more sorry that, on the eighth of December, 1660, a violent wind blew down the great steeple thereof, which, with its fall, beat down the chancel (the only place where the people could assemble for divine worship), and much shattered and weakened the rest of the fabric; and I hope that his majesty's letters patent will meet with such bountiful contributions as will make convenient reparation.

Our Peter flourished anno 1190, under king Richard the First.

WILLIAM of NEWBOROUGH was born at Bridlington in this county;* but named of Newborough, not far off, in which monastery he became a canon regular. He was also called Petit, or Little, from his low stature; in him the observation was verified, that little men (in whom their heat is most contracted) are soon angry, flying so fiercely on the memory of Jeffrey of Monmouth, taxing his "British Chronicle" as a continued fiction, translated by him indeed, but whence?—from his own brain, to his own pen, by his own invention. Yea, he denieth that there was ever a king Arthur, and in effect overthroweth all the Welsh history. But learned Leland conceives this William Little greatly guilty in his ill language, which to any author was uncivil, to a bishop unreverent, to a dead bishop uncharitable. Some resolve all this passion on a point of mere revenge, heartily offended because David prince of Wales

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iii. num. 53.

denied him to succeed Geffrey of Monmouth in the see of St. Asaph,* and therefore fell he so foul on the whole Welsh nation. Sure I am, that this angry William, so censorious of Geffrey Monmouth's falsehoods, hath most foul slips of his own pen; as when he affirmeth, "that in the place of the slaughter of the English, nigh Battle in Sussex, if peradventure it be wet with any small shower, presently the ground sweateth forth very blood;"† though indeed it be no more than what is daily seen in Rutland after any sudden rain, where the ground floweth with a reddish moisture. He flourished anno 1200, under king John.

ROGER HOVEDEN was born in this county, of the illustrious family of the Hovedens, saith my author;‡ bred first in the study of the civil, then of the canon law; and at last, being servant to king Henry the Second, he became a most accomplished courtier. He is the chiefest (if not sole) lay-historian of his age; who, being neither priest nor monk, wrote a "Chronicle of England," beginning where Bede ended, and continuing the same until the fourth of king John. When king Edward the First laid claim to the crown of Scotland, he caused the "Chronicles" of this Roger to be diligently searched, and carefully kept many authentical passages therein tending to his present advantage. This Roger flourished in the year of our Lord 1204.

JOHN of HALIFAX, commonly called De SACRO BOSCO, was born in that town, so famous for clothing; bred first in Oxford, then in Paris, being the prime mathematician of his age.§ All students of astronomy enter into that art through the door of his book "De Sphæra." He lived much beloved, died more lamented, and was buried with a solemn funeral, on the public cost of the university of Paris, anno 1256.

ROBERTUS PERSCRUTATOR, or ROBERT the SEARCHER, was born in this county;|| bred a Dominican, a great mathematician and philosopher. He got the surname of Searcher, because he was in the constant quest and pursuit of the mysteries of Nature; a thing very commendable, if the matters we seek for, and means we seek with, be warrantable.

Yea Solomon himself, on the same account, might be entitled Searcher, who, by his own confession, "applied his heart to know, and to search, and to seek out wisdom, and the reason of things."¶

* Godwin, in the Bishops of St. Asaph.

† Cited and confuted by Camden, in Sussex.—F.

‡ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iii. num. 55.

§ Bale, out of Leland, Cent. vi. num. 93.

|| Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 419.

¶ Eccles. vii. 25.

But curiosity is a kernel of the forbidden fruit, which still sticketh in the throat of a natural man, sometimes to the danger of his choking. It is heavily laid to the charge of our Robert, that he did light his candle from the devil's torch, to seek after such secrets as he did desire; witness his work of "Ceremonial Magic," which a conscientious Christian would send the same way with the Ephesian Conjuring Books, and make them fuel for the fire. However, in that age, he obtained the reputation of a great scholar, flourishing under king Edward the Second, 1326.

THOMAS CASTLEFORD, born in this county,* was bred a Benedictine in Pontefract, whereof he wrote a history, from Ask, a Saxon, first owner thereof, to the Lacies, from whom that large lordship descended to the earls of Lancaster. I could wish some able pen in Pontefract would continue this chronicle to our time, and give us the particulars of the late memorable siege, that, though the castle be demolished, the fame thereof may remain. Leland freely confesseth that he learnt more than he looked for by reading Castleford's "History," promising to give a larger account thereof in a book he intended to write of "Civil History," and which I suspect he never set forth, prevented by death. Our Castleford flourished about the year of our Lord 1326.

JOHN GOWER was born, saith Leland,† at Stitenham (in the North Riding in Bulmore Wapentake) of a knightly family. He was bred in London a student of the laws, till, prizing his pleasure above his profit, he quitted pleading to follow poetry. He was the first refiner of our English tongue, effecting much but endeavouring more therein. Thus he who sees the whelp of a bear but half licked, will commend it for a comely creature, in comparison of what it was when first brought forth. Indeed Gower left our English tongue very bad, but found it very, very bad.

Bale makes him "Equitem auratum et poetam laureatum," proving both, from his ornaments on his monumental statue in Saint Mary Overy's, Southwark. Yet he appeareth there neither the laureated nor hederated poet (except the leaves of the bays and ivy be withered to nothing since the erection of the tomb), but only *rosated*, having a chaplet of four roses about his head. Another author unknightheth him,‡ allowing him only a plain esquire; though in my apprehension the collar of SSS. about his neck speaks him to be more. Besides (with submission to better judgments) that collar hath rather a civil than military relation, proper to persons in places of judicature; which makes

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 100.

† Ibid. Cent. vii. num. 23.

‡ Stow, in his "Survey of London," in Bridge Ward without.

me guess this Gower some judge in his old age, well consisting with his original education.

He was before Chaucer, as born and flourishing before him, (yea by some accounted his master); yet was he after Chaucer, as surviving him two years, living to be stark blind, and so more properly termed our English Homer. Many the books he wrote, whereof three most remarkable, viz. "*Speculum Meditantis*," in French: "*Confessio Amantis*," in English: "*Vox Clamantis*," in Latin. His death happened 1402.

JOHN MARRE, (by Bale called MARREY, and by Trithemius MARRO) was born at Marr,* a village in this county, three miles west from Doncaster, where he was brought up in learning. Hence he went to Oxford, where (saith Leland) the university bestowed much honour upon him for his excellent learning.

He was by order a Carmelite; and in one respect it was well for his memory that he was so, which maketh John Bale† (who generally falleth foul on all friars) to have some civility for him, as being once himself of the same order, allowing him subtly learned in all secular philosophy. But what do I instance in home-bred testimonies? Know, reader, that, in the character of our own country writers, I prize an inch of foreign above an ell of English commendation; and outlandish writers, Trithemius, Sixtus Senensis, Petrus Lucius, &c. give great encomiums of his ability; though I confess it is chiefly on this account, because he wrote against the opinions of John Wickliffe. He died on the eighteenth of March, 1407; and was buried in the convent of Carmelites in Doncaster.

THOMAS GASCOIGNE, eldest son to Richard (the younger brother unto Sir William Gascoigne, lord chief justice), was born at Huntfleet in this county; bred in Baliol College in Oxford, where he proceeded doctor in divinity, and was commissioner of that university anno Domini 1434.‡ He was well acquainted with the maids of honour, I mean humane arts and sciences, which conducted him first to the presence, then to the favour of divinity, the queen. He was a great Hieronymist, perfectly acquainted with all the writings of that learned father, and in expression of his gratitude for the good he had gotten by reading his works, he collected out of many authors, and wrote the life of Saint Hierom. He made also a book called "*Dictionarium Theologicum*," very useful to, and therefore much esteemed by, the divines§ in that age. He was seven-and-fifty years old, anno 1460; and how long he survived afterwards is unknown.

* Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, in anno 1407.

† De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. vii. num. 32.

‡ Brian Twine, Antiq. Oxon. in hoc anno.

§ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 12.

JOHN HARDING was born (saith my author*) in the northern parts, and I have some cause to believe him this countryman. He was an esquire of ancient parentage, and bred from his youth in military employment: first under Robert Umfrevil, governor of Roxborough Castle, and did good service against the Scots. Then he followed the standard of king Edward the Fourth, adhering faithfully unto him in his deepest distress.

But the master-piece of his service was his adventuring into Scotland, not without the manifest hazard of his life; where he so cunningly demeaned himself, that he found there, and fetched thence out of their records, many original letters, which he presented to king Edward the Fourth. Out of these he collected a history of the several solemn submissions publicly made, and sacred oaths of fealty, openly taken from the time of king Athelstan, by the kings of Scotland, to the kings of England, for the crown of Scotland; although the Scotch historians stickle with might and main, that such homage was performed only for the county of Cumberland, and some parcels of land their kings had in England south of Tweed. He wrote also "a Chronicle of our English kings, from Brutus to king Edward the Fourth," and that in English verse; and, in my judgment, he had drank as hearty a draught of Helicon as any in his age. He was living 1461, then very aged; and I believe died soon after.

HENRY PARKER was bred from his infancy in the Carmelite convent of Doncaster; afterwards doctor of divinity in Cambridge.† Thence he returned to Doncaster; and well it had been with him if he had staid there still, and not gone up to London to preach at Paul's-cross, where the subject of his sermon was, to prove, "That Christ's poverty was the pattern of human perfection; and that men professing eminent sanctity should conform to his precedent, going on foot, feeding on barley bread, wearing seamless woven coats, having no houses of their own," &c. He drove this nail so far, that he touched the quick, and the wealthy clergy winced thereat. His sermon offended much as preached, more as published, granting the copy thereof to any that would transcribe it. For this the bishop of London put him in prison, which Parker patiently endured (in hope, perchance, of a rescue from his order), till, being informed that the Pope effectually appeared on the part of the Prelates, to procure his liberty he was content at Paul's-cross to recant;‡ not, as some have took the word, to say over the same again (in which sense the cuckoo, of all birds, is properly called the recanter), but he unsaid, with at least seeming sorrow, what he had said before. However, from this time we

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent viii. num. 30.

† Pits, de Scriptoribus Angliæ, anno 1470.

‡ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 29.

may date the decay of the Carmelites' credit in England; who, discountenanced by the Pope, never afterwards recruited themselves to their former number and honour, but moulted their feathers till king Henry the Eighth cut off their very wings, and body too, at the Dissolution. This Parker flourished under king Edward the Fourth, anno 1470.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

Sir FRANCIS BIGOT, Knight, was born and well landed in this county.* Bale giveth him this testimony, that he was *Evangelicæ veritatis amator*. Otherwise I must confess myself posed with his intricate disposition; for he wrote a book *against* the clergy, "Of IMPROPRIATIONS." Had it been against the clergy of *Appropriations*, I could have guessed it to have proved tithes due to the pastors of their respective parishes; whereas now, having not seen (nor seen any that have seen) his book, I cannot conjecture his judgment.

As his book, so the manner of his death seems a riddle unto me, being (though a Protestant) slain amongst the northern rebels, 1537. But here Bale helpeth us not a little, affirming him found amongst them against his will. And indeed those rebels, to countenance their treason, violently detained some loyal persons in their camp; and the blind sword, having *aciem* not *oculum*, killed friend and foe, in fury, without distinction.

WILFRID HOLME was born in this county of gentle parentage; "Veritati Dei tunc revelatæ auscultans;"† and Pits taxeth him, that his pen was too compliant to pleasure king Henry the Eighth. The truth is this; he lived in these parts in that juncture of time when the two northern rebellions happened, the one in Lincoln, the other in Yorkshire: and when the popish party gave it out that the reformation would ruin church and state, level all dignities and degrees; Wilfrid, to confute the priests' truthless reports and the people's causeless jealousies, stated the controversy truly, clearly, and wittily, in the manner of a dialogue. He survived not many months after the setting forth of this book, anno 1536.

THOMAS ROBERSON was born in this county;‡ and, being doctor of divinity in Oxford, was one of the best grammarians for Greek and Latin in that age. He had an admirable faculty in teaching youth; for every boy can teach a man, whereas he must be a man who can teach a boy. It is easy to inform them who are able to understand; but it must be a master-piece of industry and discretion to descend to the capacity of children. He wrote notes upon the grammar of Lilly; and, besides others, one book, "De Nominibus Heteroclitis;"§ and another, "De

* Bale, in his book called "Scriptores nostri temporis."

† Idem, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ix. num. 22.

‡ Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, in anno 1544.

§ Idem, ibidem.

Verbis Defectivis ;” so that by his pains the hardest parts of grammar are made the easiest, and the most anomalous reduced to the greatest regularity by his endeavours. What Robert Robinson (under whose name *Quæ Genus* in the grammar is printed) was to this Thomas Roberson, I have no leisure to inquire, and leave it to those to whom it is more proper, suspecting they may be the same person ; and that Pitseus, our author, living mostly beyond the seas, might be mistaken in the name : however, he flourished anno Domini 1544.

WILLIAM HUGH was born in this county ; and bred in Corpus Christi College in Oxford, where he attained to great eminency in learning.* In his time the consciences of many tender parents were troubled about the final estate of infants dying unbaptised, as posting from the womb to the winding-sheet in such speed, that the Sacrament could not be fastened upon them. To pacify persons herein concerned, this William wrote and dedicated a book to queen Katharine Parr, entituled, “The troubled Man’s Medicine.” He died, of the breaking of a vein, anno Domini 1549.

ROGER ASCHAM was born at Kirkby-weik in this county ; and bred in Saint John’s College in Cambridge, under doctor Medcalfe, that good governor, who, whetstone-like, though dull in himself, by his encouragement set an edge on most excellent wits in that foundation. Indeed Ascham came to Cambridge just at the dawning of learning, and staid therein till the bright-day thereof, his own endeavours contributing much light thereunto. He was orator and Greek professor in the university (places of some sympathy, which have often met in the same person) ; and in the beginning of the reign of queen Mary, within three days, wrote letters to forty-seven several princes,† whereof the meanest was a cardinal. He travelled into Germany, and there contracted familiarity with John Sturmius and other learned men ; and, after his return, was a kind of teacher to the lady Elizabeth, to whom (after she was queen) he became her secretary for her Latin letters.

In a word, he was an honest man and a good shooter ; archery (whereof he wrote a book called “*Τοξόφιλος*”) being his only exercise in his youth, which in his old age he exchanged for a worse pastime, neither so healthful for his body nor profitable for his purse, I mean cock-fighting, and thereby (being neither greedy to get nor careful to keep money) he much impaired his estate.‡

He had a facile and fluent Latin-style (not like those who, counting obscurity to be elegancy, weed out all the hard words they meet in authors) : witness his “Epistles,” which some say

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ix. num. 72.

† Edward Grant, in the Life of Ascham. ‡ Camden’s Elizabeth, anno 1568.

are the only Latin ones extant of any Englishman, and if so, the more the pity. What loads have we of letters from foreign pens, as if no author were complete without those necessary appurtenances! whilst surely our Englishmen write (though not so many) as good as any other nation. In a word, his "*Τοξόφιλος*" is accounted a good book for *young* men, his "*Schoolmaster*" for *old* men, his "*Epistles*" for *all* men, set out after his death, which happened anno Domini 1568, December 30, in the 53d year of his age; and he was buried in Saint Sepulchre's in London.

Sir HENRY SAVIL, Knight, was born at Bradley, in the parish of Halifax, in this county, of ancient and worshipful extraction. He was bred in Oxford, and at last became warden of Merton College, and also provost of Eton. Thus this skilful gardener had at the same time a nursery of young plants, and an orchard of grown trees, both flourishing under his careful inspection.

This worthy knight carefully collected the best copies of Saint Chrysostome, and employed learned men to transcribe and make annotations on them; which done, he fairly set it forth, on his own cost, in a most beautiful edition; a burden which he underwent without stooping under it, though the weight thereof would have broken the back of an ordinary person. But the Papists at Paris had their emissaries in England, who surreptitiously procured this knight's learned labours, and sent them over weekly by the post into France, *schedatim*, sheet by sheet, as here they passed the press. Then Fronto Duceus (a French cardinal as I take it), caused them to be printed there with implicit faith and blind obedience, letter for letter, as he received them out of England, only joining thereunto a Latin translation and some other considerable additions. Thus two editions of Saint Chrysostome did together run a race in the world, which should get the speed of the other in public sale and acceptance. Sir Henry's edition started first by the advantage of some months. But the Parisian edition came up close to it, and advantaged with the Latin translation (though dearer of price) outstript it in quickness of sale; but of late the Savilian Chrysostome hath much mended its pace, so that very few are left of the whole impression.

Sir Henry left one only daughter, richly married to Sir William Sidley of Kent, baronet. He died at Eton, where he lieth buried under a monument with this inscription:

"Hic jacent ossa et cineres Henrici Savill, sub spe certæ resurrectionis. Natus apud Bradley juxta Halifax, in comitatu Ebor. anno Domini 1549, ultimo die mensis Novembria, obiit in Collegio Etonensi, anno Domini 1621, xix die mensis Februarfii.

It must not be forgotten, that he was a most excellent mathematician; witness his learned lectures on Euclid. Yet one happening casually into the company of Master Briggs

Cambridge, upon a learned encounter betwixt them, Master Briggs demonstrated a truth, besides (if not against) the judgment of Sir Henry, wherewith that worthy knight was so highly affected, that he chose him one of his mathematic professors in Oxford, wherein he founded two, allowing a liberal salary unto them.

THOMAS TAYLOR was born at Richmond in this county, where his father (a bountiful entertainer of people in distress) was recorder of the town. He was afterwards bred in Christ's college in Cambridge, and chosen a fellow thereof.

This Timothy, *grave* when *green*, entered very young, but not *raw*, into the ministry, at twenty-one years of age; and continued in the same at Reading and London for the space of thirty-five years. His sermons were generally well studied; and he was wont to say, "That oft-times he satisfied himself the least when he best pleased his people, not taking such pains in his preaching." His flock was firmly founded and well bottomed on catechistical divinity; it being observed that his auditors stuck close to their principles in this age, wherein so many have reeled into damnable errors. He was a great giver of alms, but without a trumpet, and most strict in his conversation.

"Zeal for the house of God" may be said in some sort to have "consumed him;" dying in the fifty-sixth year of his age, anno Domini 1632, comfortably avowing at his death, that we serve such a Master "who covereth many imperfections," and giveth "much wages for a little work."

NATHANIEL SHUTE was born at Giggleswick in this county; Christopher Shute his father being the painful vicar thereof.* He was bred in Christ's College in Cambridge; a most excellent scholar, and solid preacher: though nothing of his is extant in print, save a sermon called "Corona Charitatis," preached at the funeral of Master Fishbourn. But the goodness of the land of Canaan may as well be guessed from one great bunch of grapes, as if the spies had brought whole vineyards along with them. Indeed he was a profound and profitable preacher for many years together at St. Mildred Poultry in London.

One in the University, being demanded his judgment of an excellent sermon in Saint Mary's, returned, that "it was an uncomfortable sermon, leaving no hope of imitation for such as should succeed him. In this sense alone I must allow Master Nathaniel Shute an uncomfortable preacher (though otherwise a true Barnabas and son of consolation), possessing such as shall follow him in time with a despair to equal him in eminency.

He died anno Domini 1638, when our English sky was

* So I am informed by Mr. Christopher Shute, minister of Saint Vedastus in London, heir to his father's virtues.—F.

clouded all over, and set to rain, but before any drops of water fell down amongst us. Doctor Holdesworth most excellently preached his funeral sermon, taking for his text, "We have this our treasure in earthly vessels."

JOSIAH SHUTE, brother to Nathaniel aforesaid, was bred in Trinity College in Cambridge, and became afterwards minister of Saint Mary Woolnoth in London; and was (Reader, I do say, and will maintain it) the most precious jewel that was ever shewn or seen in Lombard street. All ministers are God's husbandmen; but some of them can only plough in soft ground, whose shares and cultures will turn edge in a hard point of divinity. No ground came amiss to Master Shute, whether his text did lead him to controversial or positive divinity; having a strain, without straining for it, of native eloquence, he spake that which others studied for. He was for many years, and that most justly, highly esteemed of his parish; till, in the beginning of our late civil wars, some began to neglect him, distasting wholesome meat well dressed by him merely because their mouths were out of taste, by that general distemper, which in his time was but an *ague*, afterwards turned to a *fever*, and since is turned into a *frenzy* in our nation.

I insist hereon the rather, for the comfort of such godly ministers, who now suffer in the same nature, wherein Master Shute did before. Indeed no servant of God can simply and directly comfort himself in the sufferings of others (as which hath something of envy therein); yet may he do it consequentially in this respect, because thereby he apprehends his own condition herein consistent with God's love and his own salvation, seeing other precious saints taste with him of the same affliction, as many godly ministers do now-a-days, whose sickles are now hung up as useless and neglected, though before these civil wars they reaped the most in God's harvest. Master Shute died anno Domini 1640; and was buried with great solemnity in his own church, Master Udall preaching his funeral sermon. Since his death his excellent sermons are set forth on some part of Genesis; and pity it is there is no more extant of his worthy endeavours.

It must not be forgotten, how, retiring a little before his death into the country, some of his parishioners came to visit him, whom he cheerfully entertained with this expression, "I have taught you, my dear flock, for above thirty years, how to live, and now I will shew you in a very short time how to die." He was as good as his word herein; for within an hour he, in the presence of some of them, was peaceably dissolved.

Be it also known, that besides these two brothers, Nathaniel and Josiah, fixed in the city of London, there were three more, bred and brought up in the ministry; viz. Robert, preacher at

Lynn ; Thomas, minister for a good time in Chester ; and Timothy, lately (if not still alive, 1661) a preacher in Exeter.

All great (though not equal) lights are set up in fair candlesticks ; I mean, places of eminency, and conveniently distanced one from another, for the better dispersing of their light ; and good housewives tell me, old candles are the best for spending. Happy their father, who had his quiver full with five such sons. He need not be ashamed "to see his enemies in the gate." It is hard to say, whether he was more happy in his sons, or they in so good a father ; and a wary man will crave time to decide the doubt, until the like instance doth return in England.

GEORGE SANDYS, youngest son of Edwin Sandys, archbishop of York, was born at Bishop's Thorp in this county. He proved a most accomplished gentleman, and an observant traveller, who went as far as the sepulchre at Jerusalem ; and hath spared other men's pains in going thither, by bringing the Holy Land home to them ; so lively is his description thereof, with his passage thither, and return thence.

He most elegantly translated "Ovid's Metamorphoses" into English verse ; so that, as the soul of Aristotle was said to have transmigrated into Thomas Aquinas (because rendering his sense so naturally), Ovid's genius may seem to have passed into Master Sandys. He was a servant, but no slave, to his subject ; well knowing that a translator is a person in *free custody* ; *custody* being bound to give the true sense of the author he translated ; *free*, left at liberty to clothe it in his own expression.

Nor can that in any degree be applied to Master Sandys, which one rather bitterly than falsely chargeth on an author, whose name I leave to the reader's conjecture :

" We know thou dost well
As a translator,
But where things require
A genius and a fire,
Not kindled before by others pains,
As often thou hast wanted brains."

Indeed some men are better nurses than mothers of a poem ; good only to feed and foster the fancies of others ; whereas Master Sandys was altogether as dexterous at inventing as translating ; and his own poems as spritful, vigorous, and masculine. He lived to be a very aged man, whom I saw in the Savoy, anno 1641, having a youthful soul in a decayed body ; and I believe he died soon after.*

JOHN SALTMARSH was extracted from a right ancient (but decayed) family in this county ; and I am informed that Sir Thomas Metham, his kinsman, bountifully contributed to his

* He died at Bexley in Kent in 1643.—ED.

education. He was bred in Magdalen College in Cambridge. Returning into this his native country, was very great with Sir John Hotham the elder. He was one of a fine and active fancy, no contemptible poet, and a good preacher, as by some of his profitable printed sermons doth appear. Be it charitably imputed to the information of his judgment and conscience, that of a zealous observer he became a violent oppressor of bishops and ceremonies.

He wrote a book against my sermon of "Reformation," taxing me for many points of Popery therein. I defended myself in a book called "Truth maintained," and challenged him to an answer, who appeared in the field no more, rendering this reason thereof, that "he would not shoot his arrows against a dead mark;"* being informed that I was dead at Exeter.

I have no cause to be angry with fame (but rather to thank her) for so good a lie. May I make this true use of that false report, "to die daily." See how providence hath crossed it. The dead [reported] man is still living,† the then *living* man *dead*; and seeing I survive to go over his grave, I will tread the more gently on the mould hereof, using that civility on him which I received from him.

He died in or about Windsor (as he was riding to and fro in the Parliament army) of a burning fever, venting on his death-bed strange expressions, apprehended (by some of his party) as *extatical*, yea *prophetical* raptures; whilst others accounted them (no wonder if outrages in the city, when the enemy hath possessed the castle commanding it) to the acuteness of his disease, which had seized his intellectuals. His death happened about the year 1650.

JEREMIAH WHITACRE was born at Wakefield in this county; bred master of arts in Sidney College, and after became schoolmaster of Okeham, then minister of Stretton in Rutland. He was chosen to be one of the members of the late assembly, wherein he behaved himself with great moderation; at last he was preacher of St. Mary Magdalen's, Bermondsey, well discharging his duty, being a solid divine, and a man made up of piety to God, pity to poor men, and patience in himself. He had much use of the last, being visited with many and most acute diseases. I see God's love or hatred cannot be conjectured, much less concluded, from outward accidents, this merciful man meeting with merciless afflictions.

I have sometimes wondered with myself, why Satan, the magazine of malice (who needeth no man to teach him mischief), having Job in his power, did not put him on the rack of the stone, gout, cholic, or strangury, as, in the height, most

* In the beginning of his book against Mr. Gattaker.

† May 20, 1661, at the writing hereof.—F.

exquisite torments ; but only be-ulcered him on his skin and outside of his body.

And (under correction to better judgments) I conceive this might be some cause thereof. Being to spare his life, the devil durst not inflict on him these mortal maladies, for fear to exceed his commission, who, possibly, for all his cunning, might mistake in the exact proportioning of the pain to Job's ability to bear it, and therefore was forced to confine his malice to external pain, doleful but not deadly in its own nature.

Sure I am, this good Jeremiah was tormented with gout, stone, and one ulcer in his bladder, another in his kidneys : all which he endured with admirable and exemplary patience, though God of his goodness grant that (if it may stand with his will) no cause be given that so sad a copy be transcribed. Thus God, for reasons best known unto himself, sent many and the most cruel bailiffs to arrest him, to pay his debt to nature, though he always was ready to tender the same at their single summons. His liberality knew no bottom but an empty purse, so bountiful he was to all in want. He was buried on the 6th of June, anno 1654, in his own parish of Southwark, much lamented ; master Simon Ash preaching his funeral sermon, to which the reader is referred for his further satisfaction. I understand some sermons are extant of his preaching.

Let me but add this distich, and I have done :

“ *Whites ambo, Whitehead, Whitgift, Whitakerus uterque
Vulnera Romano quanta dedere Papæ?*”

ROMISH EXILE WRITERS.

JOHN YOUNG was born in this county. His life appeareth to me patched up of unsuiting pieces, as delivered by several authors. A judicious antiquary,* seldom mistaken, will have him a monk of Ramsey, therein confounding him with his namesake many years more ancient. Another† will have him bred doctor of divinity in Trinity College in Cambridge, though that foundation (suppose him admitted the first day thereof) affordeth not seniority enough to write doctor before the reign of queen Mary, except we understand him bred in some of the hostels afterwards united thereunto. So that I rather concur herein with the forenamed antiquary, that he was fellow of Saint John's College in that university.

It is agreed that, at the first, he was at the least a *parcel* Protestant, translating into English the book of archbishop Cranmer, of the Sacrament. But afterwards he came off with a witness, being a zealous Papist, and great antagonist of Martin Bucer, and indeed as able a disputant as any of his party.

He was vice-chancellor of Cambridge anno 1554, master of

* Parker, Her. Skelet. Cap. ii. lib. M. &c.

† J. Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 770.

Pembroke Hall, king's professor of divinity, and rector of Landbeach nigh Cambridge; but lost all his preferment in the first of queen Elizabeth. Surely more than ordinary obstinacy appeared in him, because not only deprived, but imprisoned; and, in my judgment, more probably surprised before he went, than after his return from foreign parts. He died under restraint, in England, 1579.

JOHN MUSH was born in this county;* bred first in the English college at Douay, and then ran his course of philosophy in their college at Rome. Afterwards, being made priest, he was sent over into England, to gain people to his own persuasion, which he did without and within the prison for twenty years together, but at last he got his liberty.

In his time the Romish ship in England did spring a dangerous leak, almost to the sinking thereof, in the schism betwixt the priests and the jesuits. Mush appeared very active and happy in the stopping thereof; and was by the English popish clergy sent to Rome to compose the controversy, behaving himself very wisely in that service. Returning into his own country, he was for fourteen years together assistant to the English arch-priest, demeaning himself commendably therein. He wrote many books, and one whose title made me the more to mind it, "*Vitam et Martyrium D. Margaretæ Clithoroæ.*"

Now whether this *D.* be for *Domina* or *Diva*, for *Lady* or *Saint*, or both, I know not. I take her for some gentlewoman in the north, which, for some practices in the maintenance of her own religion, was obnoxious to, and felt the severity of, our laws. This Mush was living in these parts, anno 1612.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC.

THOMAS SCOT was born at Rotherham, no obscure market in this county. Waving his paternal name, he took that of Rotherham, from the place of his nativity. This I observe the rather, because he was (according to my exactest inquiry) the last clergyman of note with such an assumed surname; which custom began now to grow out of fashion, and clergymen (like other men) to be called by the name of their fathers.

He was first fellow of King's College; afterwards master of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, and chancellor of that University. Here he built on his proper cost (saving something helped by the scholars) the fair gate of the school, with fair walks on each side, and a library on the east thereof. Many have mistaken this for the performance of king Richard the Third, merely because his crest, the boar, is set up therein. Whereas the truth is, that Rotherham having felt the sharp tusks of that boar (when imprisoned by the aforesaid king, for resigning the great

* Pits, ut prius, p. 810.

seal of England to queen Elizabeth, the relict of king Edward the Fourth) advanced his Arms thereon, merely to ingratiate himself. He went through many church-preferments, being successively provost of Beverley, bishop of Rochester, Lincoln, and lastly archbishop of York. Nor less was his share in civil honour; first, keeper of the privy seal; and last, lord chancellor of England. Many were his benefactions to the public, of which none more remarkable than his founding five fellowships in Lincoln College in Oxford. He deceased, in the 76th year of his age, at Cawood, of the plague, anno Domini 1500.

JOHN ALCOCKE was born at Beverley in this county, where he built a chapel, and founded a chantry for his parents. He was bred a doctor of divinity in Cambridge, and at last became bishop of Ely. His prudence appeared, in that he was preferred lord chancellor of England by king Henry the Seventh, a prince of an excellent palate to taste men's abilities, and a dunce was no dish for his diet. His piety is praised by the pen of J. Bale, which (though generally bitter) drops nothing but honey on Alcock's memory, commending him for a most mortified man; "given to learning and piety from his childhood, growing from grace to grace, so that in his age none in England was higher for holiness," he turned the old nunnery of St. Radigund into a new college, called Jesus, in Cambridge. Surely, had Malcolm king of Scots, first founder of that nunnery, survived to see this alteration, it would have rejoiced his heart, to behold lewdness and laziness turned out, for industry and piety to be put in their place. This Alcocke died October 1, 1500. And had saintship gone as much by merit as favour, he deserved one as well as his namesake Saint John, his predecessor in that see.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

The extent of this large province, and the distance of my habitation from it, have disabled me to express my desires suitable to the merit thereof in this topic of modern benefactors; which I must leave to the topographers thereof hereafter to supply my defaults with their diligence. But let me forget myself when I do not remember the worthy and charitable Master Harrison, inhabitant of the populous town of Leeds, so famous for the cloth made therein. Methinks I hear that great town accosting him in the language of the children of the prophets to Elisha, "Behold now, the place where we dwell with thee is too strait for us."* The church could scarce hold half the inhabitants, till this worthy gentleman provided them another. So that now the men of Leeds may say with Isaac, "Rehoboth, God hath made room for us."† He accepted of no assistance, in the building of that

* 2 Kings vi 1.

† Gen. xxvi. 22.

fair fabric, but what he fully paid for, so that he may be owned the sole founder thereof. But all his charity could not secure him from sequestration in our troublesome times. All I will add is this, as he hath "built a house for God," may God (in Scripture phrase *) "build a house for him!" I mean, make him fruitful and fortunate in his posterity.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

PAULINUS DE LEEDS, born in this county, where there be three towns of that name in one wapentake. It is uncertain in which of these he was born, and the matter is of no great concernment. One so free from simony, and far from buying a bishopric, that, when a bishopric bought him, he refused to accept it: for, when king Henry the Second chose him bishop of Carlisle, and promised to increase the revenue of that church with three hundred marks yearly rent, besides the grant of two church livings and two manors near to Carlisle, on the condition that this Paulinus would accept the place, all this would not work him to embrace so wealthy an offer.† The reasons of his refusal are rendered by no author; but must be presumed very weighty, to overpoise such rich proffers; on which account let none envy his name a room in this my catalogue. He flourished about the year of our Lord 1186.

WILLIAM DE LA POLE, born at Ravensrode in this county, was, for wealth and skill in merchandize, inferior to none in England. He made his abode at Kingston-upon-Hull, and was the first mayor of that town.‡ When king Edward the Third was at Antwerp, and much necessitated for money (no shame for a prince always in *war* to be sometimes in *want*) this William lent him many thousand pounds of gold; in recompence whereof the king made him his *valect* (equivalent to what afterward was called gentleman of the bedchamber) and lord chief baron of his Exchequer,§ with many other honours; amongst which this was one, that he should be reputed a banneret, not that he was really made one, seeing the flourishing of a banner over his head, in the field, before or after a fight, was a ceremony essential thereunto: but he had the same precedence conferred upon him. I find not the exact date of his death, but conjecture it to be about the year 1350.

LORD MAYORS.

1. William Eastfield, son of William Eastfield, of Tickell, Mercer, 1429.
2. John Ward, son of Richard Ward, of Howdon, Grocer, 1484.

* Exod. i. 21.

† Godwin, in his Catalogue of Bishops, out of R. Hovenden

‡ Camden's Britannia, in Yorkshire.

§ Sed quære, because he appears not in Sir Henry Spelman's Catalogue.—F.

3. William White, son of William White, of Tickhill, Draper, 1489.
4. John Rudstone, son of Robert Rudstone, of Hatton, Draper, 1528.
5. Ralph Dodmer, son of Henry Dodmer, of Pickering-leigh, Mercer, 1529.
6. William Roch, son of John Roch, of Wixley, Draper, 1540.
7. Richard Dobbles, son of Robert Dobbles, of Baitby, Skinner, 1551.
8. William Hewet, son of Edmund Hewet, of Wales, Clothworker, 1559.
9. John Hart, son of Ralph Hart, of Sproston-Court, Grocer, 1589.
10. Richard Saltonstall, son of Gilbert Saltonstall, of Halifax, Skinner, 1597.
11. William Cravon, son of William Cravon, of Appletreewick, Merchant Tailor, 1610.

**THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,
RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY
THE SIXTH.**

John archbishop of York, and Richard earl of Salisbury;—Edmund Darel, knight, and Robert Hopton, knight, (knights for the shire);—Commissioners.

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Tho. Sayvell, chev. | Tho. Constable de Cotfosse, arm. |
| Rob. Umbtred, chev. | Tho. Darcy de Newsted, arm. |
| Hen. Bonnflete, chev. | Nich. Ashton de Heton, arm. |
| Radul. Graystock, chev. | Alex. Lonnde de Southcave, arm. |
| Edm. Hastings, chev. | Will. Ardern de Belthorp, arm. |
| Radul. Bulmer, chev. | Rich. Redmain de Harwod, arm. |
| Will. Plumton, chev. | Will. Moncheux de Barnstone, arm. |
| Joh. Sempest, chev. | Joh. Routh de Routh, arm. |
| Joh. Melton, chev. | Tho. Gray de Barton, arm. |
| Edm. Talbot, chev. | Radul. Stanfeld, arm. |
| Joh. Saltvain, chev. | Rog. Tempest de Broughton, arm. |
| Will. Gascoigne, chev. | Tho. Clarell de Steton, senioris, arm. |
| Ant. de Sancto Quintino, arm. | Will. Birton de Snapethorp, arm. |
| Joh. Constable de Halsham, arm. | Joh. Manston de Manston, arm. |
| Will. Inhidby de Riplay. | Tho. Trollop de Carethorp, arm. |
| Hen. Vavasor de Hesiwood, arm. | |
| Tho. Metham de Grymston, arm. | |
| Joh. Perchay de Ritton, arm. | |
| Radul. Pudsay de Craven, arm. | |
| Tho. Saltmarsh de Saltmarsh. | |
| Tho. Nuthill de Riston, arm. | |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Will. Hastings de Roncheby, arm. | Jac. Metcalfe de Worsleydale, arm. |
| Joh. Conyers de Cleveland, arm. | Rob. Hynkersell de Parochia de Roderham, gent. |
| Rob. Lambton de Nunthorp, arm. | Joh. Hutton de Thrysk, yeom. |
| Joh. Banaster de Wakefeld, arm. | Will. de Stokdale de Rich- mondshire, yeom. |
| Rob. Pylkinton de Ayrenden, arm. | Rob. Satyrk de Richmond- shire, yeom. |
| Joh. Midleton de Lonesdale, arm. | Bayn. Tennand de Craven, yeom. |
| Tho. Radecliffe de Bradley, arm. | Tho. Goll. de Grystthewayt, yeom. |
| Tho. Redneyne de Lonesdale, arm. | Rog. Tenand. de Longstrath, yeom. |
| Will. Thorton de Lonesdale, arm. | Tho. Swelting de Newhall in Parochia de Spoford, yeom. |
| Tho. Manncell de Burford, arm. | |

Here is a very slender return of gentry, hardly worth inserting, and bearing no proportion to the extent and populousness of the province.* The reader may remember, how the main design driven on in this inquiry was (whatever was pretended to detect such as favoured the title of the house of York. Now the gentry of this county were generally addicted to that party, which made them so remiss in this matter, slightly slubbering it over, doing something for shew, and nothing to purpose. And this being the last catalogue which occurreth in this kind, we will here take

OUR FAREWELL OF THE ENGLISH GENTRY.

The worst I wish our English gentry is, that, by God's blessing on their thrift, they may seasonably out-grow the sad impressions which our civil wars have left in their estates, in some to the shaking of their contentment. I could wish also that, for the future, they would be more careful in the education of their children, to bring them up in learning and religion; for I suspect that the observation of foreigners hath some smart truth therein, "that Englishmen, by making their children gentlemen before they are men, cause that they are so seldom wise-men."

Indeed learning (whatever is fondly fancied to the contrary) is no more a burden to the bearer thereof, than it is cumbersome for one to carry his head on his own shoulders. And seeing gentry alone is no patrimony, which (as the plain proverb saith) "sent to market will not buy a bushel of wheat," it is good even for those of the best birth to acquire some liberal

* See the Worthies General of England, cap. 14.

quality, which, in case of casualty, may serve them for a safe second, and besteed them toward the attaining of a livelihood. I could name the Scotch nobleman, who, having lost his land and honour, through the default of his father, in the reign of king James, maintained himself completely by the practice of physic and chemistry, much, in my mind, to his commendation. And it is reported to the praise of the Scotch nobility, that anciently they all were very dexterous at surgery; and particularly it is recorded of James the Fourth king of Scotland, "*quòd vulnera scientissimè tractavit*,"* (that he was most skilful in handling of wounds.) It is good also for those of great descent to acquaint themselves with labour, not knowing what evil may be on the earth; and the Romans (all know) did choose their wise men, not by their white but hard hands, whence the name of *Callidi* took its denomination.

But, above all, religion is the greatest ornament, without which all emblems of ancestry are but *putamina nobilitatis*, the husks and empty shell of nobility. Yea, when a fair coat of arms belong to one of foul manners, it is so far from being a credit unto him, that such arms give the lie to the bearer thereof, as tacitly upbraiding him for being unworthy of his own extraction.

SHERIFFS.

Anno HEN. II.

- 1 Bartraneus de Bullemer,
for nine years.
- 10 *Recorda manca* to the end
of this king's reign.

RICHARD. I.

- 1 Randul. de Glanvil.
- 2 Osbert. de Longo Campo,
et Joh. Marest.
- 3 Osbert. de Longo Campo.
- 4 Hugo Burdulf, et Hugo de
Bobi.
- 5 Idem.
- 6 Idem.
- 7 Galfr. Episc. Ebor. et
Roger de Batwent, for
seven years.

JOHAN. REX.

- 1 Galfr. filius Petri, et
Ja. de Petem.
- 2 Idem.

Anno

- 3 Will. de Stutevill, et
Will. Breto.
- 4 Idem.
- 5 Galfr. filius Will. de Percy,
et Rad. de Normanvite.
- 6 Rob. de Lasei Constabular.
Cestr. et Rob. Walusis,
for six years.
- 12 Gilb. filius Remfr. et
Hen. de Rademan (sive
Radanor), for four years.
- 16 Rob. de Percy, et
Hen. de Middleton.
- 17 Petr. filius Herberti, et
Rich. de Hussebene.

HEN. III.

- 1
- 2 Galfr. de Heonel, et
Simon. de Hales.
- 3 Idem.
- 4 Galf. de Nevill.

* Buchanan, *Rerum Scotiarum*, &c, lib. xiii. fol. 131.

Anno

- 5 Idem.
- 6 Galfr. de Nevill, et
Simon de Hall.
- 7 Idem.
- 8 Simon. de Hall.
- 9 Eustacius de Ludham.
- 10 Idem.
- 11 Rob. de Rokefeld.
- 12 Idem.
- 13 Idem.
- 14 Will. de Stutevill, et
Phil. de Assell.
- 15 Idem.
- 16 Idem.
- 17 Petr. de Rixall.
- 18 Brianus de Insula.
- 19 Joh. filius Galfridi.
- 20 Idem.
- 21 Brianus filius Alani, et
Rog. de Stapleton.
- 22 Idem.
- 23 Brand. filius Alani, et
Nich. de Molis, et
Will. de Middleton.
- 24 Nich. de Molis.
- 25 Idem.
- 26 Idem.
- 27 Hen. de Bada, for four
years.
- 31 Hen. Batthen.
- 32 Idem.
- 33 Will. Daker.
- 34 Rob. de Creping.
- 35 Idem.
- 36 Will. Daker.
- 37 Rob. de Creping.
- 38 Will. de Horsenden.
- 39 Will. de Latymer.
- 40 Will. de Latymer, for four
years.
- 44 Will. de Latymer, et
Joh. de Oketon.
- 45 Idem.
- 46 Pet. de Percy.
- 47 Idem.
- 48 Idem.
- 49 Will. Baszall.

Anno

- 50 Idem.
- 51 Idem.
- 52 Will. de Latymer.
- 53 Idem.
- 54 Idem.
- 55 Rog. Estanneus, et
Hen. de Kirby.
- 56 Idem.

EDWARD I.

- 1 Rog. Estraneus.
- 2 Idem.
- 3 Alex. de Kirton, for four
years.
- 7 Ranul. de Dacre.
- 8 Idem, et
Johan. de la Degirmes.
- 9 Joh. de Lichgremes, for
five years.
- 14 Gervasius de Clifton, for
six years.
- 20 Johan. de Meate.
- 21 Johan. Byrun, for seven
years.
- 28 Rob. Ougle.
- 29 Simon. de Kimne, for four
years.
- 33 Will. de Honks.
- 34 Idem.
- 35 Idem.

EDWARD II.

- 1 Joh. de Crepping.
- 2 Idem.
- 3 Johan. de Gaas, et
Johan. de Eure.
- 4 Gerar. Salvein, et
Johan. Eure.
- 5 Idem.
- 6 Gerar. Salvein.
- 7 Idem.
- 8 Joh. Malebis, et
Nich. de Meyrill.
- 9 Simon. Ward.
- 10 Nich. Grey, et
Simon. Ward.
- 11 Idem.

Anno

- 12 Idem.
- 13 *Nullus titulus comit. in hoc rotulo.*
- 14
- 15 Simon. Ward.
- 16
- 17 Roger. de Somerville.
- 18 Idem.

EDWARD III.

- 1 Roger. de Somerville.
- 2 Johan. Darcy.
- 3 Hen. Fawcomberge.
- 4 Idem.
- 5 Rad. de Bulmer.
- 6
- 7 Pet. de Salso Maresco.
- 8 Pet. de Middleton.
- 9 Idem.
- 10 Petr. de Salso Maresco.
- 11 Rad. de Hastingly, et Tho. de Rokeby.
- 12 Rad. de Hastingses.
- 13 Idem.
- 14 Idem.
- 15 Joh. de Elauds.
- 16 Joh. Fawcombergh.

Anno

- 17 Tho. de Rokeby, for 7 years.
- 24 Gerar. Salvaine.
- 25 Will. de Plumpton.
- 26 Pet. de Nuttelle.*
- 27 Milo de Stapleton.
- 28 Pet. Nuttelle.
- 29 Milo Stapleton, for five years.
- 34 Tho. de Musgrave.
- 35 Marmad. Constable.
- 36 Idem.
- 37 Tho. de Musgrave.
- 38 Idem.
- 39 Idem.
- 40 Marmad. Constable.
- 41 Idem.
- 42 Johan. Chamon, et Will. Acton.
- 43 Idem.
- 44 Idem.
- 45 Joh. Bigod.
- 46 Rob. de Roës.
- 47 Will. Acton.
- 48 Joh. Bygod.
- 49 Will. Percehay.
- 50 Will. de Melton.
- 51 Rad. de Hastingses.

EDWARD II.

9. SIMON WARD.—The male line of his ancient family expired in Sir Christopher Ward, standard-bearer to king Henry the Eighth, at Boulogne. He lived* at Grindal (though Mulwish he lived at), leaving three daughters, married into the respected families of Strickland, Musgrave, and Osborn.

EDWARD III.

17. THOMAS DE ROKEBY.—Nothing can be written too much in the praise of this worthy knight, who was twice, 1351 and 1355, lord justice of Ireland. He came over thither, when the damnable custom (so is it called in the old statutes of Ireland†) of Coigne and Livory was publicly practised. This was a custom begun in the time of king Edward the Second, by Maurice Fitz-Thomas, earl of Desmond, whereby the commander-in-chief (and others pretending his power) extorted from people horse-meat, man's-meat, and money at pleasure, without any ticket, or other satisfaction. A thing so destructive to that

* Sic. Orig.—Ed.

† Statut. 12 Hen. IV. cap. vi.

country, that it is thus described in an ancient discourse of the Decay of Ireland (the author's zeal against it transporting him into the marches of profaneness), that "it was invented in hell, where, if it had been used and practised, it had long since destroyed the kingdom of Belzebub,"* as tending to the making of division.

Sir Thomas endeavoured, to the utmost of his power, to extirpate this practice; and effected it in some measure, famous for this saying, which he left in Ireland behind him, "That he would eat in wooden dishes, but would pay for his meat in gold and silver.†"

SHERIFFS.

RICHARD II.

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|--|------------------|
| 1 | Jo. Constable de Huilsham. | |
| | Quarterly G. and Vairy, a bend O. | |
| 2 | Rob. de Nevill de Horby. | |
| | G. a saltire Arg. | |
| 3 | Joh. Savill. | |
| | Arg. on a bend S. three owls of the first. | |
| 4 | Rad. Hastings, mil. | |
| | Arg. a maunch S. | |
| 5 | Will. de Erghom. | |
| 6 | Joh. Savill | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 7 | Gerard Ufleet. | |
| 8 | Rob. Constable | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Idem | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Rob. de Hilton. | |
| | Arg. two bars Az.; over all a flower-de-luce O. | |
| 11 | Jo. Savill | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Joh. Goddard. | |
| 13 | Jas. Pickerings. | |
| | Erm. a lion rampant Az. crowned O. | |
| 14 | Will. Melton. | |
| | Az. a cross patonce, voided Arg. | |
| 15 | Rad. de Eure. | |
| | Quarterly O. and G. on a bend S. three escalops Arg. | |
| 16 | Joh. Upeden, mil. | |
| | Ermine; on a chief Az. three lions O. | |
| 17 | Ja. de Pickering, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 18 | Rob. Constable, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 19 | Rad. de Eure | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 20 | Rob. de Nevill | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 21 | Jac. Pickering | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 22 | Joh. Upeden | <i>ut prius.</i> |

* The words are cited by Sir John Davies, in his *Discovery of Ireland*, p. 30.—F.

† *Annales Hiberniæ*, at the end of Camden's *Britannia*, anno 1356.

HENRY IV.

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|---|------------------|
| 1 | Joh. Constable, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Tho. Bromflet, mil. | |
| | S. a bend, issuant six flowers-de-luce, viz. three on each side, O. | |
| | Will. Dronsfield, mil. | |
| 3 | Joh. Savill | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Rich. Redman. | |
| | G. three cuissons Erm. buttoned and repelled O. | |
| 5 | Idem. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Will. Dronsfield, mil. | |
| 7 | Joh. Ebton, mil. | |
| 8 | Tho. Rokeby, mil. | |
| | Arg. a chevron betwixt three rooks S. beaked and legged Az. | |
| 9 | Will. de Harrington, mil. | |
| | Arg. a fret S. | |
| 10 | Edw. Hastings, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Edw. Sandeforde, mil. | |
| | Per chevron S. and Erm.; two boars'-heads in chief coupé O. | |
| 12 | Tho. Rokeby, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

HEN. V.

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Wil. Harrington, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Tho. Bromflet, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Rich. Redman, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Edw. Hastings, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Rob. Hilton, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Joh. Bigod, mil. | |
| 7 | Tho. Bromflet, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 8 | Halv. Maulever, mil. . | Allerton. |
| | S. three hounds cursant in pale Arg. | |
| 9 | Wil. Harrington, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

HEN. VI.

| | | |
|----|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Wil. Harrington, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Rob. Hilton, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Joh. Langton, mil. | |
| 4 | Rich. Hastings, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Will. Ryther, mil. | |
| | Az. three crescents O. | |
| 6 | Rob. Hilton, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 7 | Wil. Harrington, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 8 | Joh. Clorevaux, mil. | |
| 9 | Will. Rither, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Rich. Pickering, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Hen. Bromfleet, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Rich. Hastings, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

| Anno. | Name. | Place. |
|-------|--|------------------|
| 13 | Will. Ryther, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 14 | Will. Tyriwhit, mil. G. three pewets O. | |
| 15 | Joh. Constable, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 16 | Rob. Constable, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 17 | Will. Ryther, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 18 | Joh. Tempest, mil. Arg. a bend betwixt six martlets S. | |
| 19 | Rob. Waterton, mil. Barry of six Erm. and G. three crescents S. | |
| 20 | Will. Gascoign, mil. | Gauthorp. |
| | Arg. on a pale S. a luce's head erected O. | |
| 21 | Tho. Metham, mil. Quarterly Az. and Arg. on the first a flower-de-luce O. | |
| 22 | Edw. Talbott, mil. | Balshall. |
| | Arg. three lions rampant Purpure O. | |
| 23 | Will. Eure, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 24 | Ja. Strangways, mil. | Ormsby. |
| | S. two lions passant Arg.; paly G. | |
| 25 | Rob. Oughtrede, mil. O. on a cross flurt G. four martlets of the field. | |
| 26 | Will. Plumpton, mil. | Plumpton. |
| | Az. on five fusils in fess O. as many scallops G. | |
| 27 | Jo. Conyers, mil. Az. a maunch O. | |
| 28 | Jac. Pickering, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 29 | Rob. Oughtrede, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 30 | Rad. Bygod, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 31 | Jac. Strangways, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 32 | Joh. Milton, jun. mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 33 | Joh. Savill, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 34 | Tho. Harrington, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 35 | Joh. Hotham, mil. O. on a bend S. three mullets Arg. | |
| 36 | Rad. Bygod, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 37 | Joh. Tempest, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 38 | Tho. Metham, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |

EDW. IV.

| | | |
|---|---|------------------|
| 1 | Joh. Savill, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Rob. Constable, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Idem | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Joh. Constable, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Edw. Hastings, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Ri. Fitzwilliams, mil. Lozengy Arg. and G. | |
| 7 | Jac. Harrington, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 8 | Joh. Conyers, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|------------------------|------------------|
| 9 | Jac. Strangways, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Hen. Vulvasor, mil. | |
| | O. a fess dancettée S. | |
| 11 | Edw. Hastings, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Rad. Ashton, mil. | |
| 13 | Idem | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 14 | Walt. Griffith, mil. | |
| 15 | Joh. Conyers, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 16 | Ja. Harrington, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 17 | Edw. Hastings, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 18 | Will. Ryther, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 19 | Rob. Constable, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 20 | Hug. Hastings, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 21 | Marm. Constable, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 22 | Rad. Bygod, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |

RICH. III.

| | | |
|---|---------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Will. Eure, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Edw. Hastings, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Tho. Markindale. | |

HEN. VII.

| | | |
|----|--|------------------|
| 1 | Joh. Savyll, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Rob. Ryther, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Joh. Nevill, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Marm. Constable, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Hen. Wentworth, mil. | Woodhouse. |
| | S. a chevron betwixt three leopards' heads O. | |
| 6 | Tho. Wortley, mil. | |
| | Arg. a bend with three bezants betwixt six martlets G. | |
| 7 | Hen. Wentworth, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 8 | Ja. Strangways, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Marm. Constable, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Joh. Nevill, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Will. Gascoign, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Joh. Melton, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 13 | Will. Conyers, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 14 | Joh. Hotham, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Idem | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 16 | Walt. Griffith, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 17 | Tho. Worthley | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 18 | Will. Conyers, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 19 | Rad. Ryther, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 20 | Jo. Cutts, mil. (<i>sive</i> Carr). | |
| | (Let the name first be agreed on.) | |
| 21 | Rad. Eure, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 22 | Jo. Norton, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 23 | Idem | <i>ut prius.</i> |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 24 | Jo. Strangwaies, mil. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |

HENRY VIII.

| | | |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Mar. Constable, mil. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Rad. Evers, mil. | . . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Jo. Constable, mil. | . . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Jo. Everingham, mil. | . Wadsley. |

G. a lion rampant Vairy; a label with three points O.

| | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
| 5 | Will. Percy, mil. | |
| | (See our notes.) | |

| | | |
|---|-------------------|------------------------|
| 6 | Joh. Norton, mil. | . . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
|---|-------------------|------------------------|

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|---|-----------------|--|
| 7 | Jo. Carre, mil. | |
|---|-----------------|--|

G. on a chevron Arg. three mullets.

| | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| 8 | Rich. Tempest, mil. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|

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|---|--------------------|--|
| 9 | Will. Bulmer, mil. | |
|---|--------------------|--|

G. a lion rampant O. billeted S.

| | | |
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| 10 | Jo. Nevill, mil. | . . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
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| 11 | Pet. Vavasor, mil. | . . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
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| 12 | Th. Strangwaies, mil. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
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| 13 | Will. Maleverer, mil. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
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| 14 | Hen. Clifford, mil. | |
|----|---------------------|--|

Checky O. and Az. a fess G.

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| 15 | Jo. Nevill, mil. | . . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
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|----|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 16 | Jo. Constable de Hol- | |
| | dernes, mil. | . . . <i>ut prius.</i> |

| | | |
|----|---------------------|--|
| 17 | Jac. Metcalfe, arm. | |
|----|---------------------|--|

Arg. three calves S.

| | | |
|----|-----------------------|--|
| 18 | Will. Middleton, mil. | |
|----|-----------------------|--|

| | | |
|----|------------------|------------------------|
| 19 | Jo. Nevill, mil. | . . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|------------------|------------------------|

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|----|---------------------|------------------------|
| 20 | Jo. Constable, mil. | . . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
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| 21 | Rad. Ellerker, sen. mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|--------------------------|------------------|

Arg. a fess betwixt three water-bougets G.

| | | |
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| 22 | Jo. Strangwaies, mil. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
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| | | |
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| 23 | Nich. Fairfax, mil. | |
|----|---------------------|--|

Arg. three bars gemelles G.; over all a lion rampant S.

| | | |
|----|----------------------|--------------------|
| 24 | Mar. Constable, mil. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|----------------------|--------------------|

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|----|---------------------|------------------------|
| 25 | Jo. Constable, mil. | . . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|---------------------|------------------------|

| | | |
|----|---------------------|------------------------|
| 26 | Will. Fairfax, mil. | . . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|---------------------|------------------------|

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| 27 | Geo. Darcy, mil. | |
|----|------------------|--|

Az. three cinquefoils betwixt nine crosses croslet Arg.

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| 28 | Br. Hastings, mil. | . . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
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|----|-------------------|------------------------|
| 29 | Hen. Savill, mil. | . . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|-------------------|------------------------|

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| 30 | Jo. Strangwaies, mil. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
|----|-----------------------|--------------------|

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| 31 | Will. Fairfax, mil. | . . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
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|----|-------------------|------------------------|
| 32 | Rob. Nevill, mil. | . . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
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| 33 | Hen. Savill, mil. | . . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
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| 34 | Tho. Tempest, mil. | . . . <i>ut prius.</i> |
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- | Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|--|------------------|
| 35 | Joh. Dawney, mil. . . | Cowicke. |
| | Arg. on a bend cotised S. three annulets of the first. | |
| 36 | Nich. Fairfax, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 37 | Chri. Danby, mil. | |
| | Arg. three chevrons bracy S.; on a chief of the second three mullets of the first. | |
| 38 | Jo. Tempest, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

EDWARD VI.

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------|
| 1 | Rich. Cholmeley, mil. . | Whitby. |
| | G. two helmets in chief Arg.; in base a garb O. | |
| 2 | Will. Vavasor, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Will. Calverley, mil. . | Calverley. |
| 4 | Leon. Beckwith, mil. . | Aketon. |
| 5 | Tho. Gresham, mil. | |
| 6 | Th. Maleverer, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

PHIL. et MAR.

- | | | |
|------|------------------------|------------------|
| m. 1 | Tho. Waterton, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 1, 2 | Ingr. Clifford, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2, 3 | Chri. Metcalf, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3, 4 | Rich. Cholmley, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4, 5 | Rob. Constable, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5, 6 | Rad. Ellerker, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

ELIZ. REG.

- | | | |
|----|---|------------------|
| 1 | Joh. Vaughan, arm. . . | Sutton. |
| | Az. on a mullet Arg. a crescent S. | |
| 2 | Joh. Nevill, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Nich. Fairfax, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Geo. Bowes, mil. . . . | Stretham. |
| | Erm. three bows bent G. | |
| 5 | Will. Vavasor, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Will. Ingleby, mil. . . | Ripley. |
| | S. an étoile Arg. | |
| 7 | Tho. Gargrave, mil. . . | Nosthall. |
| | Lozengée Arg. and S.; on a bend of the first three crescents of the second. | |
| 8 | Joh. Constable, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Hen. Savyll, arm. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Rich. Norton, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Tho. Gargrave, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Chri. Hilliard, arm. | |
| | Az. on a chevron betwixt three mullets O. | |
| 13 | Tho. Fairfax, arm. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 14 | Joh. Dawney, arm. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Mar. Constable, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

- | Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|---|------------------|
| 16 | Will. Bellasis, mil. | Newborough. |
| | Arg. a chevron G. betwixt three flowers-de-luce Az. | |
| 17 | Tho. Danby, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 18 | Tho. Boynton, arm. | Barmston. |
| | O. a fess betwixt three crescents G. | |
| 19 | Will. Fairfax, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 20 | Cl. Wondsworth, arm. | Kirklington. |
| 21 | Rich. Goodrich, arm. | Ribton. |
| | Arg. on a fess G. betwixt two lions passant guardant S. a flower-de-luce of the first between two crescents O. | |
| 22 | Rad. Burcher, arm. | |
| 23 | Rob. Stapleton, mil. | |
| | Arg. a lion rampant S. | |
| 24 | Tho. Wentworth, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 25 | Got. Gargrave, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 26 | Joh. Hotham, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 27 | Bri. Stapleton, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 28 | Hen. Constable, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 29 | Rob. Aske. | |
| | G. three barralets Az. | |
| 30 | Rich. Maleverer | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 31 | Jo. Dawney, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 32 | Phil. Constable, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 33 | Rich. Goodrick, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 34 | Will. Mallery | Ripley. |
| | O. a lion rampant queueé forché G. collared Arg. | |
| 35 | Rad. Eure, arm. primogen. | |
| | Domini Eure. <i>ut prius.</i> | |
| 36 | Fran. Vaughan, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 37 | Chri. Hilliard, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 38 | Fran. Boynton, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 39 | Tho. Lassels, arm. | |
| | S. a cross flurt O. | |
| 40 | Marm. Grimston, arm. | |
| | Arg. on a fess S. three mullets of six points O. | |
| 41 | Rob. Swift, arm. | Doncaster. |
| | O. a chevron Vairy betwixt three roebucks courant proper. | |
| 42 | Fran. Clifford, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 43 | Will. Wentworth, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 44 | Tho. Strickland, arm. | |
| 45 | Hen. Bellasis, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |

JAC. REX.

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------|
| 1 | Hen. Bellasis, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Rich. Gargrave, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Will. Banburgh, mil. | Howson. |
| | Arg. a pheon ; on a chief S. a lion passant of the first. | |

| Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|--|------------------|
| 4 | Hen. Griffeth, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Tim. Hutton, mil. . . | Mask. |
| 6 | Hug. Bethell, mil. . . | Alne. |
| | Arg. a chevron between three boars' heads coupée S. | |
| 7 | Fran. Hildsley, mil. | |
| 8 | Tho. Dawney, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Hen. Slingsby, mil. | |
| | (See our notes.) | |
| 10 | Chri. Hilliard, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Geo. Savill, mil. et bar. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Jo. Armitage, arm. . . | Kerkles. |
| | Az. a lion's head erased between three croslets O. | |
| 13 | Edw. Stanhop, mil. | |
| | Quarterly Erm. and G. | |
| 14 | Mich. Warton, mil. . . | Beverly. |
| | O. on a chevron Az. a martlet betwixt two pheons of the first. | |
| 15 | Rob. Swift, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 16 | Will. Alford, mil. . . | Bilton. |
| | G. six pears and a chief O. | |
| 17 | Arth. Ingram, mil. | |
| | Erm. on a fess G. three escalops O. | |
| 18 | Tho. Odwer, mil. et bar. | |
| 19 | Rich. Tempest, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 20 | Guid. Palmes, mil. . . | Lindley. |
| | G. three flower-de-luces Arg.; a chief Vairy. | |
| 21 | Hen. Jenkins, mil. | |
| 22 | Rich. Cholmeley, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

CAR. REX.

- 1 Tho. Wentworth, m. et b. *ut prius.*
- 2 Tho. Norcliff, mil. . . Manythorp.
-
- Az. five mascles in cross O.; a chief Erm.
- 3 Thomas Fairfax, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 4 Math. Boynton, mil. et b. *ut prius.*
- 5 Art. Ingram, jun. mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 6 Joh. Gibson, mil.
- 7 Tho. Laton, mil. . . . Laton.
-
- Arg. a chevron betwixt three cross croslets fitchée S.
- 8 Arch. Robinson, mil. . Newby.
- 9 Mar. Wyvell, mil. et bar. Constable Burton.
-
- G. three chevrons braced Vairy, a chief O.
- 10 Joh. Hotham, mil. et bar. *ut prius.*
- 11 Will. Pennyman, bar. . Mask.
-
- G. a chevron Erm. betwixt three spear-heads Arg.
- 12 Joh. Ramsden, mil. . . Byram.
-
- Arg. on a chevron betwixt three flower-de-luces S. as many rams'-heads coupéd of the first.

HENRY IV.

8. THOMAS ROKEBY, Mil.—I may call him Sir Thomas *junior*, in distinction from an *elder*, (probably his ancestor) of his name, of whom in the 17th of king Edward the Third. This Sir Thomas, in this year of his sheriffalty, acquitted himself loyally and valiantly against Henry Percy earl of Northumberland and the lord Bardolfe, who, returning out of Scotland with considerable forces, began a war against the king; both which, Sir Thomas, at Bareham-moor in this county, overcame, and took prisoners. A service the more remarkable, because performed by the sole assistance of this shire; and, quenching the fire in the first spark, he presented the king with a cheap, sudden, and seasonable victory.

HENRY V.

8. HALVATHEUS MAULEVER, Mil.—Or *Mal-leverer*, in Latin *Malus leporarius*, or the *bad hare-hunter*. A gentleman of this county, being to slip a brace of grey-hounds to run for a great wager, (Tradition is the author), so held them in the swinge, that they were more likely to strangle themselves than kill the hare; whereupon this surname was fixed on his family. I doubt not but many of this extraction are since as dexterous in the criticisms of hunting as any Nimrod whatsoever.

HENRY VI.

11. HENRY BROMFLEET, Miles.—In the next year he was sent with other ambassadors, both of the clergy and laity, to the council of Basil; and, after his return, was by the king created lord Vescy, in the right of his mother Anastasia, daughter and heir to William Atton Lord Vescy. Master Camden* observeth this passage inserted in his patent, unusual in that age, “Volumus et vos, et Hæredes vestros masculos, de corpore vestro legitimè exeuntes, Barones de Vescy existere.”

Now though hereby the barony of Vescy was entailed only on his heirs male, yet was the king's favour more extensive than his patent in this particular. For this Henry leaving no male issue, but Margaret his sole daughter and heir, married to John lord Clifford (father to Henry first earl of Cumberland of that surname), she, notwithstanding the premises, derived the barony of Vescy into that family, which at this day they enjoy.

22. EDMOND TALBOT, Mil.—This family of Talbots is (though unrelated to the house of Shrewsbury) of right ancient extraction, seated in this county ever since the time of king Henry the Second. As for this Edmond Talbot our present sheriff

* Britannia, in Yorkshire.

(who died in the first of king Edward the Fourth), he was father to Sir Thomas Talbot, one very zealous for the house of York, and a servant to king Richard the Third, who bestowed an annuity of forty pounds by the year, on him and his heirs for his good service, as by the following patent will appear:

“Richardus, Dei gratiâ Rex Angliæ et Franciæ, et Dominus Hiberniæ, omnibus ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint, salutem: Sciatis quòd, de gratiâ nostrâ speciali, ac pro bono et gratuito servitio quod dilectus serviens noster Thomas Talbot, miles, in capturâ magni adversarii nostri Henrici nuper (de facto sed non de jure) regis Angliæ, nobis ac bonæ memoriæ regi Edwardo Quarto (fratri nostro) defuncto impendit, et in futurum fideliter impendet; dedimus et concedimus eidem Thomæ, et heredibus suis masculis, quandam annuitatem sive annualem redditum quadraginta librarum; habendum et percipiendum annuatim, eidem Thomæ et heredibus suis, de exitibus, proficuis, et reventionibus comitatus Palatini nostri Lancastriæ, in com. Lanc. per manus Receptoris ibidem pro tempore existentis, ad Festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli; aliquo statuto, actu, sive ordinatione in contrarium edito sive proviso in aliquo non obstante.

“In cujus rei testimonium, has literas fieri fecimus patentes.

“Dat. apud Ebor. 2^{do} Aug. anno Regni 2^{do}.”

A branch of these Talbots are removed into Lacashire; and from those in Yorkshire colonel Thomas Talbot is descended.

EDWARD IV.

10. HEN. VAVASOR, Mil.—It is observed of this family, that they never married an heir, or buried their wives. The place of their habitation is called Hassell-wood, from *wood*, which there is not wanting, though stone be far more plentiful, there being a quarry within that manor, out of which the stones were taken which built the cathedral and St. Mary's abbey in York, the monasteries of Howden, Selby, and Beverley, with Thorton college in Lincolnshire, and many others. So pleasant also the prospect of the said Hassell-wood, that the cathedrals of York and Lincoln, being more than sixty miles asunder, may thence be discovered.

HENRY VIII.

2. RADULPHUS EURE, alias EVERS, Mil.—He was afterwards, by the above named king, created a baron and lord warden of the Marshes towards Scotland. He gave frequent demonstration (as our chronicles do testify) both of his fidelity and valour, in receiving many smart incursions from, and returning as many deep impressions on the Scots. There is a lord Evers at this day, doubtless a remoter descendant from him, but in what distance and degree it is to me unknown.

5. WILLIAM PERCY, Mil.—I recommend the following pas-

sage to the reader's choicest observation, which I find in Camden's *Britannia*, in Yorkshire :

"More beneath, hard by the river [Rhidals] side standeth Riton, an ancient possession of the ancient family of the Percyhays, commonly called Percys."

I will not be over confident, but have just cause to believe this our sheriff was of that family. And if so, he gave for his arms, "Partie per fess Arg. and G. a lion rampant;" having Will. Percy-hay (sheriff in the last of Edward the Third) for his ancestor.

23. NICHOLAS FAIRFAX, Mil.—They took their name of Fairfax, *à pulchro capillitio*, from the fair hair, either bright in colour, or comely for the plenty thereof. Their motto, in allusion to their name, is *Fare, fac*, "Say, do," such the sympathy (it seems) betwixt their tongues and heart. This Sir Nicholas Fairfax mindeth me of his namesake and kinsman Sir Nicholas Fairfax of Bullingbrooke, knight of Rhodes, in the reign of Edward the Fourth.

Jacomo Bosio, in his Italian history of St. John of Jerusalem,* saith, that Sir Nicholas Fairfax was sent out of Rhodes, when it was in great distress, to Candia, for relief of men and provisions, which he did so well perform, as the town held out for some time longer; and he gives him this character, in his own language, "Cavilero Nicolo Fairfax Inglico homo multo spiritoso è prudento."

QUEEN MARY.

3. CHRISTOPHER METCALFE, Mil.—He attended on the judges at York, attended on with three hundred horsemen, all of his own name and kindred, well mounted and suitably attired. The Roman Fabii, the most populous tribe in that city, could hardly have made so fair an appearance, insomuch that Master Camden gives the Metcalfes this character: "*Quæ numerosissima totius Angliæ familia his temporibus censetur*,"† (which at this time, viz. anno 1607, is counted the most numerous family of England.)

Here I forbear the mentioning of another, which perchance might vie numbers with them, lest casually I minister matter of contest.

But this Sir Christopher is also memorable for stocking the river Yower in this county, hard by his house, with crevishes (which he brought out of the south) where they thrive both in plenty and bigness.‡ For although

Omnia non omnis terra, nec unda feret :

"All lands do not bring,
Nor all waters, every thing :

yet most places are like trees which bear no fruit, not because

* Fol. 578.

† Camden's *Britannia*, in Yorkshire.

‡ Idem, *ibidem*.

they are barren, but are not grafted, so that dumb Nature seemeth in some sort to make signs to Art for her assistance. If some gentleman in our parts will, by way of ingenuous retaliation, make proof to plant a colony of such northern fishes as we want in our southern rivers, no doubt he would meet with suitable success.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

4. **GEORGE BOWES, Mil.**—He had a great estate in this county, and greater in the bishopric of Durham. A man of metal, indeed; and it had been never a whit the worse, if the quickness thereof had been a little more allayed in him. This was he who some seven years after, viz. anno 1569, was besieged by the northern rebels in Bernard's Castle, and straitened for provision, yielded the same "on condition they might depart with their armour."*

After the suppression of the rebels, their execution was committed to his care, wherein he was severe unto cruelty; for many well-meaning people were engaged in (and others drawn into) that rising, who may truly be termed loyal traitors, with those "two hundred"† men, who "went after Absalom in their simplicity, and knew not anything," solicited for the queen's "service." These Sir George hung up by scores (by the office of his marshalship); and had hung more, if Master Bernard Gilpin had not begged their lives by his importunate intercession.

23. **ROBERT STAPLETON, Mil.**—He was descended from Sir Miles Stapleton, one of the first founders of the Garter, and sheriff in the 29th of Edward the Third. He met the judges with seven score men in suitable liveries; and was (saith my author) "in those days, for a man, well spoken, properly seen in languages, a comely and goodly personage, had scant an equal (except Sir Philip Sidney), no superior in England."‡ He married one of the coheirs of Sir Henry Sherington, by whom he had a numerous posterity.

42. **FRANCIS CLIFFORD, Arm.**—He afterwards succeeded his brother George in his honours and earldom of Cumberland; a worthy gentleman, made up of all honourable accomplishments. He was father to Henry the fifth and last earl of that family, whose sole daughter and heir was married to the right honourable, and well worthy of his honour, the then lord Dungarvon, since earl of Cork.

45. **HENRY BELLASIS, Mil.**—He was afterwards by king Charles created Baron Fauconbridge of Yarum; as since, his grandchild, by his eldest son, is made Viscount Fauconbridge.

* Camden's Eliz. anno 1569.

† 2 Sam. xv. 11.

‡ Sir John Harrington, in the Archbishops of York.

John Bellasis, esquire, his second son, who, in the garrison of Newark and elsewhere, hath given ample testimony of his valour, and all noble qualities accomplishing a person of honour, is since advanced to the dignity of a Baron.

KING JAMES.

9. HENRY SLINGSBY, Mil.—The arms of this ancient and numerous family (too large to be inserted in our list) are as followeth: “Quarterly, the first and fourth Gules, a chevron between two leopards’ heads, and a hutchet or bugle Argent; the second and third Argent, a griffon surmounting Sable, supprest by a fess Gules.”

11. GEORGE SAVILL, Mil. et Bar.—This is the last mention of this numerous, wealthy, and ancient family, which I find in this catalogue. And here, reader, to confess myself unto thee, my expectation is defeated, hoping to find that vigorous knight Sir John Savill in this catalogue of Sheriffs. But it seems that his constant court attendance (being privy councillor to king Charles) privileged him from that employment, until by the same king he was created Baron Savill of Pontefract, as his son since was made Earl of Sussex. I hear so high commendation of his house at Howley, that it disdaineth to yield precedence to any in this shire.

KING CHARLES.

12. JOHN RAMSDEN, Mil.—The reader will pardon my untimely and abrupt breaking off this catalogue, for a reason formerly rendered. Only let me add, that the renowned knight Sir Marmaduke Langdale was sheriff 1641. He, without the least self-attribution, may say, as to the king’s side of Northern actions, “*Pars ego magna fui.*” But, as for his raising the siege of Pontefract (felt before seen by the enemy), it will sound Romanza-like to posterity, with whom it will find “*plus famæ quam fidei.*” No wonder, therefore, if king Charles the Second created him a Baron, the temple of Honour being of due open to him who had passed through the temple of Virtue.

BATTLES.

Many engagements (as much above skirmishes as beneath battles) happened in this shire. But that at Marston-Moor, July 2, 1644, was our English Pharsalian fight, or rather the fatal battle of Cannæ to the loyal cavaliers.

Indeed, it is difficult and dangerous to present the particulars thereof. For one may easier do right to the memories of the dead, than save the credits of some living. However, things past may better be found fault with than amended; and when God will have an army defeated, mistakes tending thereto will be multiplied in despite of the greatest care and diligence.

Know then that prince Rupert, having fortunately raised the siege at York, drew out his men into the Moor, with full intention to fight the enemy. Discreet persons, beholding the countenance of the present affairs with an impartial eye, found out many dissuasives for the prince to hazard a battle. 1. He had done his work by relieving York; let him digest the honour thereof, and grasp at no more. 2. His wearied souldiers wanted refreshing. 3. Considerable recruits were daily expected out of the north, under colonel Clavering.

Add to all these, that such were the present animosities in the Parliament army, and so great their mutual dissatisfactions when they drew off from York, that (as a prime person since freely confessed), if let alone they would have fallen foul amongst themselves, had not the prince, preparing to fight them, cemented their differences, to agree against a general enemy. But a blot is no blot, if not hit; and an advantage, no advantage, if unknown: though this was true, the prince was not informed of the differences aforesaid.

However, he did not so much run out of his own ambition of honour, as answer the spur of the king's command, from whom he had lately received a letter (still safe in his custody) speedily to fight the enemy if he had any advantage, that so he might spare and send back some supplies to his majesty's perplexed occasions at Oxford.

Besides, the prince had received certain intelligence, that the enemy had, the day before, sent away seven thousand men, now so far distanced, that they were past possibility of returning that day. The former part hereof was true, the latter false, confuted by the great shout given this day in the Parliament's army, at the return of such forces unto them.

But now it was too late to draw off the Parliament forces, necessitating them to fight. A summer's evening is a winter's day, and about four o'clock the battle began.

Some causelessly complain of the marquis of Newcastle, that he drew not his men soon enough (according to his orders) out of York, to the prince's seasonable succour. Such consider not that soldiers newly relieved from a nine weeks' siege will a little indulge themselves. Nor is it in the power of a general to make them at such times to march at a minute's warning, but that such a minute will be more than an hour in the length thereof.

The lord general Goring so valiantly charged the left wing of the enemy, that they fairly forsook the field. General Leslie, with his Scottish, ran away more than a Yorkshire mile and a *wee bit*. Fame, with her trumpet, sounded their flight as far as Oxford, the royalists rejoicing with bonfires for the victory. But, within few days, their bays, by a mournful metamorphosis, were turned into willow; and they sunk the lower in true sorrow, for being mounted so high in causeless gladness.

For Cromwell, with his cuirassiers, did the work of that day. Some suspected colonel Hurry (lately converted to the king's party) for foul play herein; for he divided the king's Old Horse (so valiant and victorious in former fights) into small bodies, alleging this was the best way to break the Scottish lancers. But those horse, always used to charge together in whole regiments or greater bodies, were much discomposed with this new mode, so that they could not find themselves in themselves. Besides, a right valiant lord, severed (and in some sort secured) with a ditch from the enemy, did not attend till the foe forced their way unto him, but gave his men the trouble to pass over that ditch; the occasion of much disorder.

The van of the king's foot being led up by the truly honourable colonel John Russell, impressed with unequal numbers, and distanced from seasonable succour, became a prey to their enemy. The marquis of Newcastle's Whitecoats (who were said to bring their winding sheet about them into the field), after thrice firing, fell to it with the but ends of their muskets, and were invincible; till mowed down by Cromwell's cuirassiers, with Job's servants, they were all almost slain, few escaping to bring the tidings of their overthrow.

Great was the execution on that day, Cromwell commanding his men to give no quarter. Various the numbering of the slain on both sides; yet I meet with none mounting them above *six* or sinking them beneath *three* thousand.

I remember no person of honour slain on the king's side, save the hopeful lord Cary, eldest son to the earl of Monmouth. But on the Parliament's side, the lord Didup (a lately created baron) was slain, on the same token, that when king Charles said "that he hardly remembered that he had such a lord in Scotland;" one returned, "that the lord had wholly forgotten that he had such a king in England." Soon after, more than sixty royalists of prime quality removed themselves beyond the seas; so that henceforward the king's affairs in the north were in a languishing condition.

THE FAREWELL.

As I am glad to hear the plenty of a coarser kind of cloth is made in this county, at Halifax, Leeds, and elsewhere, whereby the meaner sort are much employed, and the middle sort enriched; so I am sorry for the general complaints made thereof: insomuch that it is become a general by-word, "to shrink as northern cloths," (a giant to the eye, and dwarf in the use thereof,) to signify such who fail their friends in deepest distress, depending on their assistance. Sad that the sheep, the emblem of innocence, should unwillingly cover so much craft under the wool thereof; and sadder, that Fullers, commended in Scripture for making cloth *white*,* should justly be condemn-

* Mark ix. 3.

ed for making their own consciences *black*, by such fraudulent practices. I hope this fault, for the future, will be amended in this county and elsewhere: for sure it is, that the transporting of wool and fullers-earth (both against law) beyond the seas, are not more prejudicial to our English clothing abroad, than the deceit in making cloth at home, debasing the foreign estimation of our cloth, to the unvaluable damage of our nation.

Y O R K.

YORK is an ancient city, built on both sides of the river Ouse, conjoined with a bridge, wherein there is one arch, the highest and largest in England. Here the Roman emperors had their residence (Severus and Valerius Constantius their death), preferring this place before London, as more approaching the centre of this island: and he who will hold the ox-hide from rising up on either side, must fix his foot in the middle thereof.

What it lacketh of London in bigness and beauty of buildings, it hath in cheapness and plenty of provisions. The ordinary in York will make a feast in London; and such persons who in their eating consult both their purse and palate, would choose this city as the staple place of good cheer.

MANUFACTURES.

It challengeth none peculiar to itself; and the foreign trade is like their river (compared with the Thames) low and little. Yet send they coarse cloth to Hamburg; and have iron, flax, and other Dutch commodities in return.

But the trade which indeed is but *driven on* at York, *runneth* of itself at Hull; which, of a fisher's town, is become a city's fellow within three hundred years, being the key of the north. I presume this *key* (though not *new made*) is *well mended*, and the wards of the lock much altered, since it shut out our sovereign from entering therein.

THE BUILDINGS.

The cathedral in this city answereth the character which a foreign author* giveth it, "*Templum opere et magnitudine toto orbe memorandum*;" the work of John Romaine, William Melton, and John Thoresbury, successive archbishops thereof; the family of the Percys contributing timber; of the Valvasors, stone thereunto.

* The writer of the life of Æneas Sylvius, or Pope Pius Secundus.

Appending to this cathedral is the chapter-house; such a master-piece of art, that this golden verse (understand it written in golden letters) is engraved therein :

Ut rosa flos florum, sic est domus ista domorum.

“ Of flowers that grow the flower's the rose ;
All houses so this house out-goes.”

Now as it follows not that the usurping tulip is better than the rose, because preferred by some foreign fancies before it ; so is it as inconsequent that modish Italian churches are better than this reverend magnificent structure, because some humorous travellers are so pleased to esteem them.

One may justly wonder, how this church, whose edifice woods (designed by the devotion of former ages, for the repair thereof) were lately sold, should consist in so good a condition. But, as we read that “ God made all those to pity his children, who carried them captive ;”^{*} so I am informed, that some who had this cathedral in their command favourably reflected hereon, and not only permitted but procured the repair thereof; and no doubt he doth sleep the more comfortably, and will die the more quietly for the same.

PROVERBS.

“ Lincoln was, London is, and York shall be.”]

Though this be rather a prophecy than a proverb; yet, because something proverbial therein, it must not be omitted. It might as well be placed in Lincolnshire or Middlesex; yet (if there be any truth therein) because men generally worship the rising sun, blame me not if here I only take notice thereof.

That *Lincoln was*,[†] namely a fairer, greater, richer city, than now it is, doth plainly appear by the ruins thereof, being without controversy the greatest city in the kingdom of Mercia.

That *London is*, we know; that *York shall be*, God knows. If no more be meant but that York hereafter shall be in a better condition than now it is, some may *believe*, and more do *desire* it. Indeed this place was in a fair way of preferment (because of the convenient situation thereof) when England and Scotland were first united into Great Britan. But as for those who hope it shall be the English metropolis, they must wait until the river of Thames run under the great arch of Ouse-bridge.

However, *York shall be*, that is, *shall be York still*, as it was before.

SAINTS.

FLACCUS ALBINUS, more commonly called ALCUINUS, was born, say some, nigh London; say others, in York;[‡] the latter being more probable, because befriended with his northern education under venerable Bede, and his advancement in York.

^{*} Psalm cvi. 46.

[†] See the Life of Archbishop Mountain, in the *BENEFACTORS* of this count

[‡] Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, num. 17. Cent. ii.

Here he so plied the well furnished library therein (much praised* by him), that he distilled it into himself; so great and general his knowledge. Bale ranketh him the third Englishman for learning, placing Bede and Adelme before him; and our Alcuinus' humility is contented with the place, though he be called up higher by the judgments of others.

Hence he travelled beyond the seas; and what Aristotle was to Alexander he was to Charles the first emperor. Yea, Charles owed unto him the best part of his title, "The Great," being made great in arts and learning by his instructions.†

This Alcuinus was the founder of the university in Paris; so that, whatsoever the French brag to the contrary, and slight our nation, their learning was *lumen de lumine nostro*, and a taper lighted at our torch. When I seriously peruse the orthography of his name, I call to mind an anagram which the Papists made of reverend Calvin, bragging like boys for finding of a bee's when it proves but a hornet's nest; I mean, triumphing in the sweetness of their conceit, though there be nothing but a malicious sting therein: "CALVINUS," (LUCIANUS.)

And now they think they have nicked the good man to purpose, because Lucianus was notoriously known for an atheist, and grand scoffer at the Christian religion. A silly and spiteful fancy, seeing there were many Lucians worthy persons in the primitive times, amongst whom the chief, one presbyter of Antioch, and martyr under Dioclesian,‡ so famous to posterity for his translation of the Bible. Besides, the same literal allusion is found in the name of "ALCUINUS," (LUCIANUS.)

Thus these nominal curiosities, whether they hit or miss the mark, equally import nothing to judicious beholders.

He was made first abbot of Saint Augustine's in Canterbury, and afterward of St. Martin's in the city of Tours in France; and, dying anno 780, he was buried in a small convent appendant to his monastery.

He is here entered under the topic of Saints, because, though never solemnly canonized, he well deserved the honour. His subjects said to David, "Thou art worth ten thousand of us;"§ and though I will not ascend to so high a proportion, many of the modern saints in the church of Rome must modestly confess, that, on a due and true estimate, our Alcuinus was worth many scores of them at least; so great his learning, and holy his conversation.

* In Epistolâ suâ ad Carolum Magnum.

† Mr. Drake tells us (Eborac. p. 370.) Charlemagne "took the name of Great, not from his conquests, but for being made great, in all arts and learning, by his tutor's instructions;" and for this he cites Fuller's Worthies. But this author's words, in YORK, do not amount to this, for he assigns not that as the cause; but only observes, "Charles owed unto him the best part of his title, "The Great," being made Great in arts and learning by his instructions."—Dr. Pegge, Anonymiana, p. 228.—ED.

‡ Eusebius, lib. viii. cap. 13.

§ 2 Samuel, xviii. 3.

[S.N.] SEWALD had his nativity probably in these parts. But he was bred in Oxford, and was a scholar to St. Edmund, who was wont to say to him, "Sewald, Sewald, thou wilt have many afflictions, and die a martyr. Nor did he miss much of his mark therein, though he met with peace and plenty at first, when archbishop of York. The occasion of his trouble was, when the Pope, *plenitudine potentatis*, intruded one Jordan an Italian to be dean of York, whose surprised installing Sewald stoutly opposed.* Yea at this time there were in England no fewer than three hundred benefices possessed by Italians, where the people might say to them, as the eunuch to Philip, "How can we understand without an interpreter?" Yea, which was far worse, they did not only not teach in the church, but mis-teach by their lascivious and debauched behaviour. As for our Sewald, Matthew Paris saith plainly, that he would not "bow his knee to Baal;" so that, for this his contempt, he was excommunicated and cursed by bell, book, and candle; though it was not the bell of Aaron's garment, nor book of Scripture, nor the candle of an impartial judgment. This brake his heart; and his memory lieth in an intricate posture (peculiar almost to himself), betwixt martyr and no martyr, a saint and no saint. Sure it is, Sewald, though dying excommunicated in the Romish, is reputed saint in vulgar estimation; and some will maintain "that the Pope's solemn canonization is no more requisite to the making of a saint, than the opening of a man's windows is necessary to the lustre of the sun." Sewald died anno Domini 1258.

Bale, who assumeth liberty to himself to surname Old Writers at his pleasure, is pleased to addition this worthy man, "Sewaldus Magnanimus."†

MARTYRS.

VALENTINE FREESE and his wife were both of them born in this city; and both gave their lives therein at one stake,‡ for the testimony of Jesus Christ, anno Domini 1531; probably by order from Edward Lee, the cruel archbishop. I cannot readily call to mind a man and his wife thus married together in martyrdom; and begin to grow confident that this couple was the first and last in this kind.

CONFESSORS.

EDWARD FREESE, brother to the aforesaid Valentine, was born in York, and there an apprentice to a painter.§ He was afterwards a novice monk; and, leaving his convent, came to Colchester in Essex. Here his heretical inclination (as then accounted) discovered itself in some sentences of Scripture, which he painted in the borders of cloths, for which he was brought

* Godwin in the Archbishops of York.

† De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 23.

‡ Fox's Acts and Monuments, p. 1027.

§ Idem, ibidem, p. 1026.

before John Stoaksley bishop of London, from whom he found such cruel usage as is above belief. Master Fox saith,* that he was fed with manchet made of sawdust, or at least a great part thereof; and kept so long in prison, manacled by the wrests, till the flesh had overgrown his irons; and he, not able to comb his own head, became so distracted, that, being brought before the bishop, he could say nothing, but "My lord is a good man." A sad sight to his friends, and a sinful one to his foes, who first made him mad, and then made mirth at his madness.

I confess distraction is not mentioned in that list of losses reckoned up by our Saviour, "He that left his house, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for my sake," &c.† But seeing his wits is nearer and dearer to any man than his wealth, and seeing what is so lost may be said to be left; no doubt this poor man's distraction was by God graciously accepted, on his enemies severely punished, and to him mercifully rewarded. We must not forget how the wife of this Edward Freese, being big with child, and pressing in to see her husband, the porter at Fulham gave her such a kick on the belly, that the child was destroyed with that stroke immediately, and she died afterwards of the same.

PRELATES.

JOHN ROMAN, so called because his father was born in Rome, though living a long time in this city, being treasurer of the cathedral therein;‡ and I conjecture this John his son born in York, because so indulgent thereunto; for generally *pure pule* Italians, preferred in England, transmitted the gain they got, by bills of exchange or otherwise, into their own country; and those outlandish mules, though lying down in English pasture, left no heirs behind them: whereas this Roman had such affection for York, that, being advanced archbishop, he began to build the body of the church, and finished the north part of the cross-isle therein. Polydore Vergil praised him (no wonder that an Italian commended a Roman) for a man of great learning and sincerity.

He fell into the disfavour of king Edward the First, for excommunicating Anthony Beck bishop of Durham; and it cost him four thousand marks to regain his prince's good-will. He died anno Domini 1295; and let none grudge his burial in the best place of the church, who was so bountiful a builder thereof.

ROBERT WALBEY, born in this city,§ was therein bred an Augustinian friar; he afterwards went over into France, where he so applied his studies, that at last he was chosen divinity professor in the city of Toulouse. He was chaplain to the Black

* Fox's Acts and Monuments, p. 1026.

† Mark x. 29.

‡ Godwin, in the Catalogue of the Archbishops of York.

§ Godwin, in his Catalogue of Bishops.

Prince, and, after his death, to his father king Edward the Third. Now as his master enjoyed three crowns, so under him in his three kingdoms this his chaplain did partake successively of three mitres, being first a bishop in Gascoigne, then archbishop of Dublin in Ireland, and afterwards bishop of Chichester in England; not grudging to be degraded in dignity, to be preferred in profit. At last he was consecrated archbishop of York; and was the first and last native which that city saw the least of infants, and, in his time, when man, the greatest therein. Yet he enjoyed his place but a short time, dying May 29, anno Domini 1397.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

THOMAS MORTON was born anno 1564, in the city of York, whose father Richard Morton (allied to cardinal Morton archbishop of Canterbury) was a mercer, (I have been informed the first of that calling, in that city sure) of such repute, that no mercers for many years by-past were of any eminency, but either immediately or mediately were apprentices unto him. He was bred in York School, where he was school-fellow with Guy Faux, which I note, partly to shew that loyalty and treason may be educated under the same roof; partly to give a check to the received opinion, that Faux was a Fleming, no native Englishman.

He was bred in Saint John's College in Cambridge, and chosen fellow thereof, to a fellowship to which he had no more propriety than his own merit, before eight competitors for the place, equally capable with himself, and better befriended.

Commencing doctor in divinity, he made his position (which, though unusual, was arbitrary and in his own power) on his second question, which much defeated the expectation of doctor Playfere, replying upon him with some passion, "*Commosti mihi stomachum.*" To whom Morton returned, "*Gratulor tibi, Reverende Professor, de bono tuo stomacho, cœnabis apud me hâc nocte.*"

He was successively preferred dean of Gloucester, Winchester; bishop of Chester, Coventry and Lichfield, and Durham. The foundation which he laid of foreign correspondence with eminent persons of different persuasions, when he attended as chaplain to the lord Evers (sent by king James ambassador to the king of Denmark and many princes of Germany) he built upon unto the day of his death.

In the late Long Parliament, the displeasure of the House of Commons fell heavy upon him; partly for subscribing the bishop's protestation for their votes in parliament; partly for refusing to resign the seal of his bishopric, and baptizing a daughter of John earl of Rutland with the sign of the cross; two faults which, compounded together, in the judgment of honest and wise men, amounted to a *high innocence*.

Yet the parliament allowed him eight hundred pounds a year

(a proportion above any of his brethren) for his maintenance. But, alas! the trumpet of their charity gave an uncertain sound, not assigning by whom or whence this sum should be paid. Indeed the severe votes of the parliament ever took full effect, according to his observation who did anagram it, "VOTED," (OUTED.) But their merciful votes found not so free performance. However, this good bishop got a thousand pounds out of Goldsmiths' Hall, which afforded him his support in his old age.

The nib of his pen was impartially divided into two equal moieties; the one writing against faction, in defence of three innocent ceremonies; the other against superstition, witness "The Grand Impostor," and other worthy works.

He solemnly proffered unto me (pardon me, reader, if I desire politically to twist my own with his memory, that they may both survive together) in these sad times to maintain me to live with him; which courteous offer, as I could not conveniently accept, I did thankfully refuse. Many of the nobility deservedly honoured him, though none more than John earl of Rutland, to whose kinsman, Roger earl of Rutland, he formerly had been chaplain. But let not two worthy baronets be forgotten: Sir George Savill, who so civilly paid him his purchased annuity of two hundred pounds, with all proffered advantages; and Sir Henry Yelverton, at whose house he died, aged 95, at Easton Mauduit in Northamptonshire, 1659. For the rest, the reader is remitted to his life, written largely and learnedly by doctor John Barwick, dean of Durham.

STATESMEN.

Sir ROBERT CAR was born in this city, on this occasion. Thomas Car, his father, laird of Furnihurst, a man of great lands and power in the south of Scotland, was very active for Mary queen of Scots; and, on that account forced to fly his land, came to York. Now although he had been a great inroader of England, yet, for some secret reason of state, here he was permitted safe shelter; during which time Robert his son was born. This was the reason why the said Robert refused to be naturalized by act of our parliament, as needless for him, born in the English dominions.

I have read how his first making at court was by breaking of his leg at a tilting in London, whereby he came first to the cognizance of king James. Thus a fair starting with advantage in the notice of a prince, is more than half the way in the race to his favour. King James reflected on him whose father was a kind of confessor for the cause of the queen his mother. Besides, the young gentleman had a handsome person, and a conveniency of desert. Honours were crowded upon him; made Baron, Viscount, Earl of Somerset, Knight of the Garter, Warden of the Cinque Ports, &c.

He was a well-natured man, not mischievous with his might, doing himself more hurt than any man else. For, abate one foul fact, with the appendance and consequences thereof, notoriously known; and he will appear deserving no foul character to posterity: but for the same he was banished the court, lived and died very privately, about the year of our Lord 1638.

WRITERS.

JOHN WALBYE was born in this city, of honest parentage. He was bred an Augustinian (Provincial of his order), and doctor of divinity in Oxford. A placentious person, gaining the good-will of all with whom he conversed, being also ingenious, industrious, learned, eloquent, pious, and prudent. Pits writeth, that (after Alexander Nevell) he was chosen, but never confirmed, archbishop of York* (an honour reserved for Robert his younger brother, of whom before); but bishop Godwin† maketh no mention hereof, which rendereth it suspicious. The said Pits maketh him actual archbishop of Dublin; whilst Bale (who being an Irish bishop, had the advantage of exacter intelligence) hath no such thing; whence we may conclude it a mistake, the rather because this John is allowed by all to have died in this place of his nativity, 1393. Also I will add this, that though sharp at first against the Wickliffites, he soon abated his own edge; and, though present at a council kept at Stanford by the king against them, was not well pleased with all things transacted therein.

JOHN ERGHOM was born in this city,‡ an Augustinian by his profession. Leaving York he went to Oxford; where passing through the Arts, he fixed at last in divinity, proving an admirable preacher. My author§ tells me, that sometimes he would utter *nova et inaudita*; whereat one may well wonder, seeing Solomon hath said, "There is no new thing under the sun."|| The truth is, he renewed the custom of expounding Scripture in a typical way, which crowded his church with auditors, seeing such soft preaching breaks no bones, much pleased their fancy, and little crossed or curbed their corruptions. Indeed some (but not all) Scripture is capable of such comments; and because metals are found in mountains, it is madness to mine for them in every rich meadow. But, in expounding of Scripture, when men's *inventions* outrun the spirit's *intentions*, their swiftness is not to be praised, but sauciness to be punished. This Erghom wrote many books, and dedicated them to the earl of Hereford (the same with Ed-

* De Scriptoribus Britannicis, anno 1393.

† In the PRELATES born in this city.

‡ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, num. 1, Cent. viii.

§ Idem, ibidem.

|| Eccl. i. 9.

ward duke of Buckingham*); and flourished under king Henry the Seventh, anno 1490.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

RICHARD STOCK was born in this city; bred scholar of the house in Saint John's College in Cambridge, and designed fellow of Sidney, though not accepting thereof. He was afterwards minister of All-hallows Bread-street in London, by the space of thirty-two years, till the day of his death; where (if in health) he omitted not to preach twice every Lord's-day, with the approbation of all that were judicious and religious.

No minister in England had his pulpit supplied by fewer strangers. Doctor Davenant, afterwards bishop of Sarum (whose father was his parishioner), was his constant auditor, while lying in London. His preaching was most profitable; converting many, and confirming more in religion; so that, appearing with comfort at the day of Judgment, he might say, behold, "I and the children that God hath given me."† He was zealous in his life, a great reformer of profanations on the Sabbath, prevailing with some companies to put off their wonted festivals from Mondays to Tuesdays, that the Lord's-day might not be abused by the preparation for such entertainments. Though he preached oft in neighbouring churches, he never neglected his own, being wont to protest, "That it was more comfortable to him to win one of his own parish than twenty others."

Preaching at Saint Paul's Cross when young, it was ill taken at his mouth, that he reprov'd the inequality of rates in the city (burdening the poor to ease the rich); and he was called a *green-head* for his pains. But, being put up in his latter days to preach on the lord mayor's election, and falling on the same subject, he told them, "That a *grey-head* spake now what a *green-head* had said before."—He died April 20, anno Domini 1626, with a great lamentation of all, but especially of his parishioners.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

JOHN LEPTON, of York, Esquire, servant to king James, undertook for a wager to ride six days together betwixt York and London, being seven-score and ten miles, *stylo vetere* as I may say; and performed it accordingly, to the greater praise of his strength in acting, than his discretion in undertaking it. He first set forth from Aldersgate, May 20, being Monday, anno Domini 1606, and accomplished his journey every day before it was dark.‡ A thing rather memorable than commendable; many maintaining, that able and active bodies are not to vent themselves in such vain, though gainful, ostentation; and that

* See Camden's Britannia, in Herefordshire.

† Gen. xxxiii. 5.

‡ Mr. Sanderson's History of King James, hoc anno.

it is no better than tempting Divine Providence, to lavish their strength, and venture their lives, except solemnly summoned thereunto by just necessity.

LORD MAYORS.

Expect not, reader, that under this title I should present thee with a list of the lord mayors of this city born therein. Only, to make this part conformable to the rest of my book, know, that I find one native of this city lord mayor of London ; viz.

1. Martin Bowes, son of Thomas Bowes, of York, Goldsmith, 1545.

THE FAREWELL.

To take our leave of this loyal city : I desire that some lucrative trade may be set up therein, to repair her former losses with advantage. Meantime I rejoice, that the archiepiscopal see is restored thereunto ; not despairing but that, in due time (if the supreme authority adjudge it fit) the court of the presidency of the north may be re-erected therein, presuming the country will be eased and city enriched thereby, as the load-stone which will attract much company, and by consequence commodity thereunto.

Let me add, I am informed that Sir Thomas Widdrington, a person accomplished in all arts (as well as in his own profession of the laws), hath made great progress in his exact description of this city.* Nor do I more congratulate the happiness of York coming under so able a pen, than condole my own infelicity, whose unsuccessful attendance hitherto could not compass speech with this worthy knight. Sure I am, when this his work is set forth, then indeed York shall be—what ? a city most completely illustrated in all the antiquities and remarkables thereof.

* A copy of Sir Thomas Widdrington's MS. account of the antiquities of the city of York was in the hands of Thomas Fairfax of Menston, Esq. Sir Thomas married a sister of General Fairfax, from whose uncle Charles the Menston family was descended, and probably gave or left it to his brother-in-law. He began in Charles the First's time, and after the restoration offered to print this work, and dedicate it to the city, who seem to have refused it on account of the indifference he shewed to their interest when he represented them in Cromwell's Parliament. Upon this he is said to have expressly forbid his descendants to publish it.—See British Topography, vol. ii. p. 418.—ED.

WORTHIES OF YORKSHIRE WHO HAVE FLOURISHED
SINCE THE TIME OF FULLER.

Eugene ARAM, self-taught scholar ; born at Ramsgill in Netherdale ; executed in 1759 for murder, under peculiar circumstances.

John BALGUY, learned divine and author; born at Sheffield 1686; died 1748.

Edmund Henry BARKER, classical scholar and editor of the Greek Thesaurus; born at Hollym vicarage 1788; died 1839.

Richard BARON, dissenting minister and zealous political writer; born at Leeds; died 1768.

Benjamin BARTLETT, celebrated antiquary and medallist; born at Bradford 1714.

Richard BENTLEY, divine, celebrated classic, and polemic; born at Oulton 1661; died 1742.

John BERKENHOUT, physician and miscellaneous writer; born at Leeds 1730; died 1791.

Joseph BINGHAM, divine and antiquary, author of the "Origines Ecclesiasticæ;" born at Wakefield 1668; died 1723.

William BINGLEY, divine, author of "Animal Biography;" born at Doncaster 1774; died 1823.

Joseph BOYSE, able dissenting divine; born at Leeds 1660; died 1728.

Thomas BRADBURY, facetious dissenting divine and author; born at Wakefield 1677; died 1759.

John Charles BROOKE, Somerset Herald, antiquary; born at Field Head, near Dodsworth, 1748.

John BURTON, physician and learned ecclesiastical antiquary; born at Ripon 1697; died 1771.

James CALVERT, learned non-conformist divine and author; born at York; died 1698.

Thomas CALVERT, uncle to James, nonconformist divine and author; born at York 1606; died 1679.

Newcome CAPPE, Socinian divine, and author of "Discourses on Providence," &c.; born at Leeds 1732; died 1800.

William CAVENDISH, first duke of Newcastle, royalist officer, writer on the management of horses, &c.; born at Hansworth 1592; died 1676.

Samuel CLAPHAM, divine and author; born at Leeds 1755.

David CLARKSON, controversialist and nonconformist divine; born at Bradford 1622; died 1686.

William CONGREVE, dramatic writer; born at Bardsey Grange 1670; died 1728-9.

Dr. William CRAVEN, divine and professor of Arabic at Cambridge; born at Gowthwaite Hall 1731; died 1814.

Hugh Paulin de CRESSEY, popish writer, convert from Protestantism; born at Wakefield 1605; died 1674.

John DAWSON, learned surgeon and mathematician; born at Garsdale 1733.

Laurence EUSDEN, divine and poet laureat; born at Spofforth, or Spotsworth; died 1730.

Thomas Lord FAIRFAX, parliamentarian general, author; born at Denton 1611; died 1671.

Sir W. FAWCETT, military officer and writer; born at Shipden-hall 1728; died 1804.

Francis FAWKES, divine, poet, and miscellaneous writer; born near Leeds 1731; died 1777.

RICHARD FIDDES, divine, author of a life of cardinal Wolsey, &c.; born at Hunmanby 1671; died 1725.

John FLAXMAN, R.A. sculptor; born at York 1755; died 1826.

John FOTHERGILL, quaker, physician, and author; born at Carr End, Askrigg 1712; died 1780.

Anthony FOTHERGILL, learned physician and author; born at Sedbergh 1732-3.

Marmaduke FOTHERGILL, pious and learned but eccentric divine; born at York 1652; died 1713.

John GREEN, bishop of Lincoln, the only prelate who in 1772 voted in the house of Lords for the bill in favour of Dissenters; born at Beverley or Hull 1706; died 1779.

John HARRISON, inventor of a time-piece to ascertain the longitude at sea, &c., for which he received the parliamentary premium of £10,000; born at Foulby near Pontefract 1693; died 1776.

David HARTLEY, physician and metaphysician, author of "Observations on Man," &c.; born at Armley 1705; died 1757.

John HAYGARTH, physician and author; born at Garsdale 1740.

Sir Thomas HERBERT, traveller in Africa and Asia; born at York 1606; died 1682.

Godfrey HIGGINS, author of the "Celtic Druids," &c.; born at York 1771; died 1833.

Dr. Joseph HILL, divine and editor of Schrevelius' Lexicon, born at Bramley 1625; died 1707.

George HOLMES, learned antiquary; born at Skipton 1662; died 1748-9.

Nathaniel HULME, physician and author; born 1732; died 1807.

Francis HUNTLEY, melodramatic actor, talented but dissipated, educated as a surgeon; born at Barnsley 1787; died 1831.

Robert INGRAM, divine, and writer on the plagues and prophecies, &c.; born at Beverley 1726-7; died 1804.

William KENT or CANT, celebrated painter, architect, and landscape gardener; born at Bridlington 1685; died 1748.

John KILLINGBECK, learned vicar of Leeds; born at Headingley 1649; died 1715-16.

John LACY, dramatic writer, author of "The Dumb Lady," &c.; born at Doncaster; died 1681.

William LODGE, distinguished engraver; born at Leeds 1649; where he died 1689.

James MARGETSON, archbishop of Armagh ; born at Drighlington ; died 1678.

Andrew MARVEL, assistant to Milton as Latin secretary, member of parliament, patriot, poet, and wit ; born at Winestead or Hull 1620 or 1621 ; died 1678.

William MASON, lyric poet and divine ; born at Hull 1725 ; died 1797.

John METCALF, called "Blind Jack of Knaresborough," a self-taught surveyor of roads ; born at Knaresborough 1717.

Dr. Conyers MIDDLETON, learned divine and polemist ; born at York 1683 ; died 1790.

Isaac MILNER, dean of Carlisle (originally a weaver), natural philosopher ; born near Leeds 1751 ; died 1820.

Joseph MILNER, brother of Isaac, divine and ecclesiastical historian ; born at Leeds 1744 ; died 1797.

Sir Philip MONCKTON, general, royalist and high sheriff of the county in 1669 ; born at Heck.

Elizabeth MONTAGU, lively and ingenious writer ; born at York 1720 ; died 1800.

Robert NARES, archdeacon of Stafford, author of "A Glossary," &c. ; born at York 1753 ; died 1829.

Thomas NETTLETON, physician and miscellaneous writer ; born at Dewsbury 1683 ; died 1742.

George PEARSON, physician, author and experimental chemist ; born at Rotherham 1751 ; died 1828.

William PETTYT, lawyer, keeper of the records in the Tower ; born at Storithes 1636 ; died 1707.

Matthew POOLE, nonconformist divine, learned annotator on the Scriptures ; born at York 1624 ; died in Holland 1679.

Beilby PORTEUS, bishop of London, poet and author ; born at York 1731 ; died 1808.

John POTTER, archbishop of Canterbury, author of "Archæologia Græca," &c. ; born at Wakefield 1674 ; died 1747.

Joseph PRIESTLEY, dissenting divine, experimental philosopher ; born at Fieldhead near Birstall 1733 ; died 1804.

John RADCLIFFE, popular physician, bequeathed £4000 for founding the Radcliffe library at Oxford ; born at Wakefield 1650 ; died 1714.

Thomas ROBINSON, divine and author ; born at Wakefield 1749 ; died 1813.

John ROEBUCK, physician, natural philosopher, and founder of the Carron and other works in Scotland ; born at Sheffield 1718 ; died 1794.

Dr. Nicholas SAUNDERSON, professor of mathematics at Cambridge, blind ; born at Thurlstone 1682 ; died 1739.

James SCOTT, D.D. eloquent preacher, author under the signature of Anti-Sejanus ; born at Leeds 1733 ; died 1814.

Abraham SHARP, mathematician, mechanist, and astronomer; born at Little Horton 1651; died 1741.

John SHARP, archbishop of York, author of sermons, opponent of Dean Swift; born at Bradford 1644; died 1714.

John SMEATON, engineer, builder of Eddystone lighthouse, and author; born at Austhorpe 1724; where he died in 1792.

Sir Robert STAPLETON, soldier, poet, dramatist, translator of Juvenal, &c.; born at Carleton; died 1669.

Benjamin THOMPSON, translator of the play of "the Stranger," &c. from the German; born at Hull 1774; died 1816.

Captain Edward THOMPSON, R.N. dramatist, author of some highly popular sea-songs; born at Hull 1738; died 1786.

Ralph THORESBY, learned and industrious antiquary; born at Leeds 1658; died 1725.

John TILLOTSON, archbishop of Canterbury, author of Sermons; born at Sowerby 1630; died 1694.

Ezreel TONGE, D.D. first discoverer of the popish plot in the time of Charles II.; died 1680.

John TOPHAM, antiquary; born at Malton; died 1803.

George WALLIS, physician and satirist; born at York 1740; died 1802.

William WILBERFORCE, M.P. distinguished for his exertions to abolish slavery, writer on Vital Christianity, &c.; born at Hull 1759; died 1833.

Henry WILKINSON, D.D. principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, nonconformist, and author; born at Adwick 1616; died 1690.

Benjamin WILSON, eminent painter, distinguished for his etchings in imitation of Rembrandt; born at Leeds; flourished 1760.

Sir Clifton WINTRINGHAM, physician and author; born at York 1710; died 1794.

Dr. Thomas ZOUCHE, learned divine and poet; born at Sandal Magna 1737; died 1806.

*.• Of all the collectors of Yorkshire antiquities, Roger Dodsworth certainly stands pre-eminent. He was born at Newton Grange in 1585; and collected the antiquities of his native county in 162 folio volumes; which, in 1673, were deposited, along with his manuscripts, in the Bodleian library at Oxford. Collections have also been formed by Hopkinson, Talbot, Thornton, Gascoigne, and others. No regular history has, however, been yet produced, owing, probably, to the vast extent of the county, and the difficulties attending its accomplishment. A great number of local histories, notwithstanding, have made their appearance at different times; at the head of which may justly be ranked Dr. T. D. Whitaker's History of Whalley and Clitheroe, the History of the Deanery of Craven, Thoresby's Topography of Leeds, and Illustrations of the Vale of Calder. The Rev. J. Hunter has also largely contributed towards the history of the county, by his Hallamshire, which was published in 1819, and the History of the Deanery of Doncaster (1828-31). There have also appeared the Ecclesiastical History of Yorkshire, by Dr. Burton in 1758; a Gazetteer of the County by E. Hargrave; and a Topographical Dictionary

by T. Langdale. Of the histories of the City of York, the earliest was from the pen of Dr. F. Drake in 1736, who laid the foundation for various others.

The following is a summary of the principal Works of a local nature, which have made their appearance at different times :—

The History and Antiquities of Halifax, by T. Wright (1738), and by the Rev. J. Watson (1775); History of Ripon (1801); Histories of Pontefract, by R. J. Tetlow (1769), by B. Boothroyd (1807), and by G. Fox (1827); History of Doncaster, by Ed. Miller (1804); History of Bawtry and Thorne, by W. Peck (1813); of Selby, by J. Mountain (1800); of Knaresborough, by E. Hargrave (1809); Histories of Kingston-upon-Hull, by G. Hadley (1788), by the Rev. J. Tickell (1798), by C. Frost (1827), and by Greenwood (1835); History of Richmond (1814); of Cleveland, by the Rev. J. Graves (1808); of Whitby, by L. Charlton (1779); of Northallerton, by Miss Crossfield (1791); and of Scarborough, by Thos. Hinderwell (1798 and 1832); the Scarborough Tour in 1803, by W. Hutton (1804); History of Beverley, by the Rev. Geo. Oliver (1829); Historical Sketches of Scalby, Burniston, &c., by John Cole (1829); Castellum Huttonicum, by G. Todd (1834); Account of Kirkstall Abbey (1827); History of Filey, by J. Cole (1828); Description of the Priory Church of Bridlington, by the Rev. M. Prickett (1831); Observations on the antient state of Holderness, &c., by T. Thompson (1824); History of Swine in Holderness, by T. Thompson (1824); and the history of Leeds and York, and of the Clothing District of Yorkshire, by W. Parson and W. White (1831).—ED.

THE PRINCIPALITY

OF

WALES.

**“ In his hand are the deep places of the earth : the strength of the hills is his also.
The sea is his, and he made it.”—PSALMS xcv. 4, 5.**

**“ The herbs of the mountains are gathered. The lambs are for thy clothing, and
the goats are the price of thy field.”—PROVERBS xxvii. 25, 26.**

A

NECESSARY PREFACE

TO THE READER.

It bare a debate in my serious consideration, whether a total omission or defective description of this Principality were to be preferred, finding myself as unable to do it exactly, as unwilling to pretermitt it. For, first, I never was in Wales, and all know how necessary *Ἀντοψία* is to accurateness herein. Secondly, I understand not their language, and cannot go to the cost, nor dare take the state, of having an interpreter. King James was wont pleasantly to say, “that he cared not though he was poor himself, so long as his subjects were rich,” as confident he could command their wealth, on good conditions and a just occasion. But, indeed, it matters not how meanly skilled a writer is, so long as he hath knowing and communicative friends,—my happiness in England, who here am quite destitute of such assistance. However, on the other side, a total omission seemed very unhandsome, to make a cipher of this large Principality. Besides, England cannot be well described without Wales, such the intimacy of relation betwixt them; three of our English kings* being born, and many of our prime achievements being acted, in Wales. Wherefore, I resolved to endeavour my utmost in the description thereof, though sadly sensible in myself, that my desires were as high as a mountain, but my performances would fall as low (would they were half so fruitful) as the valleys.

And here I humbly desire, that the many faults by me com-

* Edward II. ; Henry V. ; Henry VII.

mitted may be, like a ball, cast down and deaded on a soft floor, even to be buried in my own weakness, to my own shame ; without the least rippling or rebounding, to the disgrace of the Welsh country or nation. And my hope and desire is, that these my weak pains will provoke others of more ability, to substitute a more exact description in the room thereof.

I had rather the reader should take the name of that worthy knight from Master Camden* than from me, who, designing to build according to the Italian mode of architecture, plucked down a good and convenient English house, preposterously destroying the one, and never finished the other. I hope the reader will not be so uncharitable (I will not say indiscreet) ; but will allow our pains a subsistence, till they will willingly vanish at the substitution of another.

In doubtful natiivities of worthy persons betwixt England and Wales, I have not called for a sword, to divide the controverted child betwixt the two mothers ; but have wholly resigned it to Wales ; partly, out of desire of quietness (not engage in a contest) ; partly, because I conceived England might better spare than Wales want them.

To conclude ; some will wonder, how *perfect* [coming from *perficere*, to do thoroughly] and *perfunctoriè* [derived from *perfungi*, thoroughly to discharge] should have so opposite senses. My motto, in the description of this Principality, is betwixt them both :

“ Nec perfectè, nec perfunctoriè.”

For, as I will not pretend to the credit of the former, so may I defend myself from the shame of the latter, having done the utmost which the strength of my weakness could perform.

* In his Britannia, in Shropshire.

WALES.

THIS PRINCIPALITY hath the Severn sea on the south ; Irish ocean on the west and north ; England on the east, anciently divided from it by the river Severn, since by a ditch drawn with much art and industry from the mouth of Dee to the mouth of Wye. From east to west [Wye to Saint David's] is an hundred, from north to south [Carlion to Holyhead] is a hundred and twenty miles.

The ditch, or trench, lately mentioned, is called *Clauhd-Offa*, because made by king Offa, who cruelly enacted, that what Welchman soever was found on the east-side of this ditch should forfeit his right hand ;—a law long since cancelled ; and for many ages past, the Welch have come peaceably over that place ; and good reason, bringing with them both their right hands and right hearts ; no less loyally than valiantly to defend England against all enemies, being themselves under the same sovereign united thereunto.

It consisteth of three parts, the partition being made by Roderick the Great, about the year 877, dividing it betwixt his three sons : 1. *North Wales*, whose princes chiefly resided at Aberfrow : 2. *Powis*, whose princes resided at Mathravall : 3. *South Wales*, whose princes resided at Dynefar.

This division, in fine, proved the confusion of Wales ; whose princes were always at war, not only against the English, their common foe ; but mutually with themselves, to enlarge or defend their dominions.

Of these three, North Wales was the chief ; as doth plainly appear : first, because Roderick left it Mervin his eldest son. Secondly, because the princes thereof were by way of eminency styled the “Princes of Wales,” and sometimes “Kings of Aberfrow.” Thirdly, because, as the king of Aberfrow paid to the king of London yearly three-score and three pounds by way of tribute,* so the same sum was paid to him by the princes of Powis and South Wales.

However, South Wales was of the three the larger, richer, fruitfuller ; therefore called by the Welch *Deheubarth* ; that is,

* T. Mills, in his Catalogue of Honour, p. 292.

“the Right side ;” because nearer the sun. But that country, being constantly infested with the invasions of the English and Flemings, had North Wales preferred before it, as more entire, and better secured from such annoyances. Hence it was, that whilst the Welsh tongue in the south is so much mingled and corrupted, in North Wales it still retaineth the purity thereof.

THE SOIL.

It is not so champaign and level, and by consequence not so fruitful as England ; mostly rising up into hills and mountains of a lean and hungry nature ; yet so that the ill quality of the ground is recompensed by the good quantity thereof.

A right worshipful knight in Wales, who had a fair estate therein, his rents resulting from much barren ground, heard an English gentleman (perchance out of intended opposition) to brag, that he had in England so much ground worth forty shillings an acre. “You,” said he, “have ten yards of velvet, and I have ten score of frieze ; I will not exchange with you.” This is generally true of all Wales, that much ground doth make up the rent ; and yet in proportion they may lose nothing thereby, compared to estates in other countries.

However, there are in Wales most pleasant meadows along the sides of rivers ; and as the sweetest flesh is said to be nearest the bones, so most delicious valleys are interposed betwixt these mountains.

But now how much these very mountains advantage the natives thereof, in their health, strength, swiftness, wit, and other natural perfections ; give me leave to stand by silent, whilst a great master of language and reason entertaineth the reader with this most excellent and pertinent discourse :

“This conceit of Monsieur Bodin I admit without any great contradiction, were he not over-peremptory in over-much censuring all mountainous people of blockishness and barbarism, against the opinion of Averroes, a great writer ; who, finding these people nearer heaven, suspected in them a more heavenly nature. Neither want there many reasons, drawn from nature and experiment, to prove mountainous people more pregnant in wit, and gifts of understanding, than others inhabiting in low and plain countries. For however wit and valour are many times divided, as we have shewn in the northern and southern people, yet were they never so much at variance, but they would sometimes meet. First, therefore, what can speak more for the witty temper of the mountain people, than their clear and subtle air, being far more purged and rarefied than that in lower countries. For, holding the vital spirits to be the chiefest instruments in the soul’s operation, no man can deny but that they sympathize with the air, especially their chiefest foment. Every man may, by experience, find his intellectual operations more vigorous in a clear day, and on the contrary

most dull and heavy when the air is any way affected with foggy vapours. What we find in ourselves in the same place at divers seasons, may we much more expect of places diversely affected in constitution. A second reason for the proof of our assertion, may be drawn from the thin and spare diet, in respect of those others. For people living of plains have commonly all commodities in such plenty, that they are subject to surfeiting and luxury, the greatest enemy and underminer of all intellectual operations. For a fat belly commonly begets a gross head and a lean brain; but want and scarcity, the mother of frugality, invites the mountain-dwellers to a more sparing and wholesome diet. Neither grows this conveniency only out of the scarcity of viands; but also out of the diet. Birds, fowls, beasts, which are bred upon higher places, are esteemed of a more cleanly and wholesome feeding, than others living in fens and foggy places. And how far the quality of our diet prevails in the alteration of our organs and dispositions, every naturalist will easily resolve us. A third reason may be drawn from the cold air of these mountainous regions, which, by an antiperistasis, keeps in and strengthens the internal heat, the chief instrument in natural and vital operations. For who perceives not his vital and by consequence his intellectual parts, in cold frosty weather, to be more strong and vigorous than in hot and sultry seasons, wherein the spirits be defaced and weakened? This disparity, in the same region, at divers times, in regard of the disposition of the air, may easily declare the disparity of divers regions, being in this sort diversely affected. A fourth reason may be taken from the custom and hardness whereunto such people inure themselves from their infancy; which (as Huartus proves) begets a better temper of the brain in regard of the wit and understanding; which we happen to find clean otherwise with them who have accustomed themselves to deliciousness. These reasons perhaps would seem only probable, and of no great moment, were they not strengthened with foreign and domestic observations.”*

Thus much I thought fit to transcribe out of our author, unparalleled in his kind; confident that our ensuing work will be a comment on his text, or rather will, by the induction of several instances, natives of Wales, be the proof of the truth of this his most judicious assertion.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

SILVER.

Tully (a better orator than historian, yet better historian than metallist) affirmeth that Britain affordeth “*ne micam auri vel argenti*,” (not a grain of gold or silver); understand him what in his age was discovered. Otherwise Wales, and especially

* Carpenter's Geography, Book II. Chap. xv. p. 258.

Cardiganshire, yields ROYAL MINES,* where the silver holds standard, and pays with profit for the separation from lead, and the refining thereof, as by the ensuing particulars will appear.

1. Six mountains there are in Cardiganshire (pardon, British reader, if I spell them rather after our English pronunciation, than the Welch orthography); viz. Comsomelock, Tallabant, Gadarren, Bromefloid, Geginnon, and Cummerum. *Tallybont*

2. The Romans first began to mine here (as appears by their coins found therein), working in trenches, not above twenty or four-and-twenty fathom deep, and found plenty of lead.

3. The Danes and Saxons wrought by *sheafis*; so they call what is long and narrow; whether mounting into the air (as spires of steeples) or sinking into the earth, as their pits here, a hundred fathom deep.

4. They found great plenty of lead; but at last deserted their works, either because the vein of metal failed, or they drowned with the eruption of water.

5. Customer Smith, about the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth, discovered silver in Comsomelock; and sent it up to the Tower of London, with great expence, to be coined.

6. After his death, the design was prosecuted, and more perfected by Sir Hugh Middleton, knight; coining the silver to his great charge, as his predecessor, at the Tower.

7. After the death of Sir Hugh, Sir Francis Godolphin of Cornwall, knight, and Thomas Bushell, esquire, undertook the work.

8. King Charles, for their greater encouragement, and sparing their expence, granted them power of coinage at Aberrusky in this county.

9. Thomas Bushell† (Sir Francis dying soon after, and Comsomelock being deserted) adventured on the other five mountains.

10. Not disheartened that the first year and half afforded no effectual discovery, at last these mines yielded one hundred pounds a week (besides lead amounting to half as much) coined at Aberrusky aforesaid.

11. The pence, groats, shillings, half-crowns, &c. of this silver, had the ostrich feathers (the arms of Wales) for distinction stamped on them.

* In a Work, published in 1642, by Thomas Bushell, entitled "A just and true Remonstrance of his Majesty's Mines Royal in the Principality of Wales," we have a good account. The author was farmer of his Majesty's minerals, and worked five mountains in Cardiganshire, and minted silver enough to clothe the king's garrison at Oxford. The success of the Parliament forces in Wales put an end to his researches. After the Restoration, he went to work in Mendip-hills, but died two years after."—ED.

† It is related of Bushell, that when cleansing a spring in his estate at Enston, he discovered a rock capable of much artificial improvement, which he accordingly bestowed on it; and when Charles I. and his queen visited this neighbourhood, 1636, he presented it to her Majesty, with all the pageantry of those times.—Athenæ Oxonienses, Vol. II.—ED.

Comsomelock
Tallybont
Geginnon
Cummerum

Then came our civil wars, and discomposed all the work ; when mattocks must be turned into spears, and shovels into shields ; or else probably before this time the project had arrived at a greater perfection.

Here, by the way, it is richly worth the observing, how the modern manner of mining exceedeth what was formerly used ; for, thirty years since, they began at the top of a mountain, digging directly downwards with their shafts, which was subject to a double mischief, of damp and drowning. Besides, vast was the expense before they could come to the bowels of the mountain, wherein the oar (if any) was most probably expected.

Since, they have gone a more compendious way by adits, making their entrance some five feet and a half high (and perchance as broad) into the mountain, at the lowest level thereof, so that all the water they meet with conveyeth itself away, as in a channel, by the declivity of the place. And thus they penetrate the most expeditious way athwart the middle thereof, which bringeth them to the speediest discovery of the metal therein.

But the rarest invention is, the supplying of the miners with fresh air, which is performed by two men's blowing wind by a pair of bellows on the outside of the adit, into a pipe of lead, daily lengthened as the mine is made longer, whereby the candle in the mine is daily kept burning, and the diggers recruited constantly with a sufficiency of breath. This invention was the master-piece of Sir Francis Bacon, lord Verulam ; and not only acknowledged by Thomas Bushell, his grateful servant, but also effectually prosecuted by him ; a person innated with a public spirit, if he might meet with proportionable encouragement.

And here, methinks, it were fitting (pardon, reader, a short digression) that rewards should be given to such undertakers who are the discoverers of profitable projects ; and not only to such who exactly hit the mark, but even to those who ingeniously miss it, because their aberrations may be directions to others. And though many tympanies and false conceptions would happen, yet, amongst many miscarriages, some pregnant wits would happily be delivered of rare inventions ; especially if the State would be pleased to be their midwife, favourably to encourage them.

LEAD.

This is found in many places in Wales ; but in Carnarvonshire the best in many respects. First, because so near the sea, so that they may cast the ore into the ship. Metals elsewhere are digged, as out of the bowels of the earth, so out of the bowels of the land ; I mean, so far from any conveyance by water, that the expence of the portage swallows much of the profits

thereof; which charge is here avoided. Secondly, for the plenty. Lastly, for the purity thereof; insomuch that there was great probability for a long time that it would have proved a mine royal. Which hope was frustrated at last, to the great gain of the owners thereof. For a leaden mine is a silver mine to such subjects as possess it; whilst a silver mine is but a leaden one unto them from whom the property is taken, as then accruing to the crown or state, by virtue of its prerogative.

GOATS.

In Latin *capri*, à *carpendo*, from cropping (therefore forbidden to be kept in some places, because destructive to young woods), are, when young, most nimble and frisking (whence our English phrase *to caper*); but afterwards put on so great gravity, that an he-goat is recounted by wise Agur amongst "the four creatures which are comely in going."* Yea, if that ornamental excrement which groweth beneath the chin be the standard of wisdom, they carry it from Aristotle himself. They are strong above their proportion, and an he-goat will beat a ram of equal bigness. Hence it is that, in Daniel, the Persian monarchy is compared to a ram,† and the Macedonian, which subdued the Persian, resembled to a goat. They can clamber the highest hills, without help of a ladder; delighting in steep and craggy places, seeming rather to hang than stand, as they are feeding.‡

Their flesh, disguised with good cookery, may deceive a judicious palate, as it did Isaac's, for venison.§ Of their skins excellent gloves are made, which may be called our English *cordovant*, soft, supple, and stretching, whence the expression of *cheverel-consciencs*, which will stretch any way for advantage. Coarse coverings are made of their shag; God himself not despising the present of goats hair,|| which made the outward case of the tabernacle.¶ Their milk is accounted cordia against consumptions; yea, their very stench is used for a perfume in Arabia the Happy, where they might surfeit of the sweetness of spices, if not hereby allayed. In a word, goats are best for food, where sheep cannot be had.

Plenty of these are bred in Wales, especially in Montgomeryshire, which mindeth me of a pleasant passage, during the restraint of the lady Elizabeth. When she was so strictly watched by Sir Henry Benefield that none were admitted access unto her, a goat was espied by a merry fellow (one of the warders) walking along with her. Whereupon, taking the goat on his shoulders, he in all haste hurried him to Sir Henry. "I pray, Sir," said he, "examine this fellow, whom I found walking with

* Proverbs xxx. 31.

† "Dumosâ pendere procul de rupe capellæ."

‡ Genesis xxvii. 25.

|| Exodus xxv. 4.

† Daniel viii. 4, 7.

(Virgil, Ecl. i. 77.)

¶ Ibid. xxvi. 7.

her grace ; but what talk they had I know not, not understanding his language. He seems to me a stranger, and I believe a Welchman by his frieze coat.”*

To return to our subject ; I am not so knowing in goats, as either to confirm or confute what Pliny reports, that “ *Adhuc lactantes generant* ;” (they beget young ones, whilst they themselves as yet suck their dams.)† He addeth, that they are great enemies to the olive trees (which they embarren with licking it), and therefore are never sacrificed to Minerva. Sure I am, a true deity accepted them for his service ; as many kids, well nigh, as lambs being offered in the Old Testament.

THE MANUFACTURES.

The British generally bearing themselves high on the account of their gentle extraction, have spirits which can better comport with designs of sudden danger than long difficulty ; and are better pleased in the employing of their valour than their labour. Indeed some souls are over-lovers of liberty, so that they mistake all industry to be degrees of slavery. I doubt not but posterity may see the Welch commodities improved by art far more than the present age doth behold ; the English as yet as far excelling the Welch, as the Dutch exceed the English, in manufactures. But let us instance in such as this country doth afford.

FRIEZE.

This is a coarse kind of cloth, than which none warmer to be worn in winter, and the finest sort thereof very fashionable and genteel. Prince Henry had a frieze suit, by which he was known many weeks together ; and when a bold courtier checked him for appearing so often in one suit, “ Would,” said he, “ that the cloth of my country (being prince of Wales) would last always !” Indeed it will daily grow more into use, especially since the gentry of the land, being generally much impoverished, abate much of their gallantry, and lately resigned rich clothes to be worn by those (not whose persons may best become them, but) whose purses can best pay for the price thereof.

CHEESE.

This is milk, by art so consolidated that it will keep uncorrupted for some years. It was anciently (and is still) the staple food for armies in their marching ; witness when David was sent with ten cheeses to recruit the provisions of his brethren ;‡ and when Barzillai with cheeses (amongst other food) victualled the army of king David.§ Such as are made in this country are very tender and palatable ; and once one merrily (without offence, I hope) thus derived the pedigree thereof :

* Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 2095.

† Nat. Hist. lib. viii. cap. 50.

‡ 1 Samuel xvii. 18.

§ 2 Samuel xvii. 29.

" Adams nawn Cusson was her by her birth ;
Ap curds, ap milk, ap cow, ap grass, ap earth."

Foxes are said to be the best tasters of the fineness of flesh, flies of the sweetest grapes, and mice of the tenderest cheese; and the last (when they could compass choice in that kind) have given their verdict for the goodness of the Welch. What should be the reason that so many people should have an antipathy against cheese (more than any one manner of meat) I leave to the skilful in the mysteries of nature to decide.

METHEGLEN.

Some will have this word of Greek extraction, from *μῆθρ* *αἰγλήεν*, contracted *αἰγλήν*. But the British will not so let go their non-countryman Matthew Glin, but will have it *purum potum Cambricum*, wholly of Welch original. Whencesoever the word is made, the liquor is compounded of water, honey, and other ingredients, being most wholesome for man's body. Pollio Romulus, who was an hundred years old, being asked of Augustus Cæsar by what means especially he had so long preserved his vigour both of mind and body; made answer, "*Intus mulso, foris oleo,*" (by taking metheglen inward, and oil outward.)*

It differeth from *mede*, *ut vinum à lorá*,† as wine from that weak stuff which is the last running from the grapes pressed before. It is a most generous liquor, as it is made in this country; in so much that had Mercator,‡ who so highly praised the *mede* of Egra, for the best in the world; I say, had he tasted of this Welch hydromel, he would have confined his commendation to Germany alone, and allowed ours the precedency. Queen Elizabeth, who by the Tudors was of Welch descent, much loved this her native liquor, recruiting an annual stock thereof for her own use; and here take, if you please,

The receipt thereof.—"First, gather a bushel of sweet-briar leaves, and a bushel of thyme, half a bushel of rosemary, and a peck of bay-leaves. Seethe all these (being well washed) in a furnace of fair water; and let them boil the space of half an hour, or better, and then pour out all the water and herbs into a vat, and let it stand till it be but milk-warm; then strain the water from the herbs, and take to every six gallons of water one gallon of the finest honey, and put into the *boorn*,§ and labour it together half an hour; then let it stand two days, stirring it well twice or thrice each day. Then take the liquor, and boil it anew; and when it doth seethe, skim it as long as there remaineth any dross. When it is clear, put it into the vat as before, and there let it be cooled. You must then have in readiness

* Plin. Nat. Hist. lib. xxii. cap. 24.

† Varro de Lingua Latinâ.

‡ Atlas, in Bohemia.

§ That is the wort of boiled liquor,—F.

a kind of new ale or beer, which, as soon as you have emptied, suddenly whelm it upside down, and set it up again, and presently put in the metheglen, and let it stand three days a-working. And then tun it up in barrels, tying at every tap-hole (by a pack-thred) a little bag of beaten cloves and mace, to the value of an ounce. It must stand half a year before it be drunk.

THE BUILDINGS.

The Holy Spirit complaineth, that “great men build desolate places for themselves;”^{*} therein taxing their *avarice*, *ambition*, or both.

Avarice, “they join house to house [by match, purchase, or oppression], that they may be alone in the land;”[†] that their covetousness may have elbow-room, to lie down at full length, and wallow itself round about. These love not, because they need not neighbours, whose numerous families can subsist of themselves.

Or else their *ambition* is therein reproved, singling out desolate places for themselves, because scorning to take that fruitfulness which nature doth tender, and desiring as it were to be petty creators, enforcing artificial fertility on a place where they found none before.

I well knew that wealthy man, who, being a great improver of ground, was wont to say, “that he would never come into that place which might not be made better;” on the same token, that one tartly returned, “that then he would never go to heaven, for that place was at the best.” But the truth is, fertilizing of barren ground may be termed a charitable curiosity employing many poor people therein.

It is confessed that Wales affordeth plenty of barren places; (yielding the benefit of the best air); but the Italian humour of building hath not *affected*, not to say *infected*, the British nation—I say the Italian humour, who have a merry proverb, “Let him that would be happy for a day, go to the barber; for a week, marry a wife; for a month, buy him a new horse; for a year, build him a new house; for all his life time, be an honest-man.” But it seems that the Welch are not tempted to enjoy such short happiness for a year’s continuance.

For their buildings, generally, they are like those of the old Britons, neither big nor beautiful, but such as their ancestors in this Isle formerly lived in: for when Caractacus, that valiant British general (who for nine years resisted here the Romans’ puissance),[‡] after his captivity and imprisonment, was enlarged, and carried about to see the magnificence of Rome; “Why do you,” said he, “so greedily desire our poor cottages, whereas you have such stately and magnificent palaces of your own?”[§]

The simplicity of their common building for private persons

^{*} Job iii. 14.

[†] Isaiah v. 8.

[‡] Tacitus.

[§] Zonaras, and out of him Camden in his Remains, p. 245.

may be conjectured by the palaces of their princes ; for Hoell Dha prince of Wales, about the year 800, built a house, for his own residence, of white hurdles, or watling ; therefore called Ty-Gwin, that is, the White-house, or White-hall if you please.

However there are brave buildings in Wales, though not Welch buildings, many stately castles, which the English erected therein. And though such of them as survive at this day may now be beheld as beauties, they were first intended as bridles to their country. Otherwise their private houses are very mean indeed. Probably they have read what Master Camden writes, " that the building of great houses was the bane of good house-keeping in England ;" and therefore they are contented with the worse habitations, as loath to lose their beloved hospitality ; the rather, because it hath been observed, that such Welch buildings as conform to the English mode have their chimneys, though more convenient, less charitable, seeing as fewer eyes are offended, fewer bellies are fed, with the smoking thereof.

But, though the lone houses in Wales be worse than those in England ; their market towns generally are built better than ours ; the gentry, it seems, having many of their habitations therein.

PROVERBS.

These are twofold : 1. Such as the English pass on the Welch : 2. Such as the Welch make on the English. The latter come not under my cognizance, as being in the British tongue, to me altogether unknown. Besides, my friend Master James Howel, in a treatise on that subject, hath so feasted his reader, that he hath starved such as shall come after him, for want of new provisions.

As for the former sort of proverbs, we insist on one or two of them.

" His Welsh blood is up."]

A double reason may be rendered, why the Welch are subject to anger.

1. *Moral*.—Give losers leave to speak, and that passionately too. They have lost their land, and we Englishmen have driven their ancestors out of a fruitful country, and pent them up in barren mountains.

2. *Natural*.—Choler having a predominancy in their constitution, which soundeth nothing to their disgrace. *Impiger iracundus* is the beginning of the character of Achilles himself.* Yea, valour would want an edge, if anger were not a whetstone unto it. And as it is an increaser of courage, it is an attendant on wit : " Ingeniosi sunt cholericici." The best is, the anger of the Welch doth soon arise, and soon abate ; as if it were an emblem of their country, up and down, chequered with elevations and depressions.

* Horace, de Arte Poetica.

“As long as a Welsh pedigree.”]

Men (who are made heralds in other countries) are born heralds in Wales; so naturally are all there inclined to know and keep their descents, which they derive from great antiquity: so that any Welch gentleman (if this be not a tautology) can presently climb up, by the stairs of his pedigree, into princely extraction. I confess, some Englishmen make a mock of their long pedigree (whose own, perchance, are short enough if well examined.) I cannot but commend their care in preserving the memory of their ancestors, conformable herein to the custom of the Hebrews. The worst I wish their long pedigree, is broad possessions, that so there may be the better symmetry betwixt their extractions and estates.

“Give your horse a Welsh-bait.”]

It seems it is the custom of the Welch travellers, when they have climbed up a hill (whereof plenty in these parts), to rein their horses backward, and stand still a while, taking a *prospect* (or *respect* rather) of the country they have passed. This they call a bait; and, though a peck of oats would do the palfrey more good, such a stop doth (though not feed) refresh. Others call this a Scottish bait; and I believe the horses of both mountainous countries eat the same provender, out of the same manger, on the same occasion.

Proceed we now to our DESCRIPTION, and must make use, in the first place, of a general catalogue; of such who were undoubtedly Welsh, yet we cannot with any certainty refer them to their respective counties; and no wonder: 1. Because they carry not in their surnames any directions to their nativities, as the ancient English generally (and especially the clergy) did, till lately, when, conquered by the English, some conformed themselves to the English custom: 2. Because Wales was anciently divided but into three great provinces, North-Wales, Powis, and South-Wales; and was not modelled into shires, according to the modern division, till the reign of king Henry the Eighth.

Of such, therefore, who succeed herein, though no county of Wales (perchance) can say “this man is mine,” Wales may avouch “All these are ours.” Yet I do not despair but that, in due time, this my common may (God willing) be inclosed (and fair inclosures, I assure you, is an enriching to a country); I mean, that, having gained better intelligence from some Welch antiquaries (whereof that Principality affordeth many) these persons may be un-generalled, and impaled in their particular counties.

PRINCES.

I confess there were many in this Principality; but I crave

leave to be excused from giving a list of their nativities. They are so ancient I know not where to begin; and so many, I know not where to end. Besides, having in the fundamentals of this book confined princes to the children of sovereigns, it is safest for me, not to sally forth, but to entrench myself within the aforesaid restrictions.

Only I cannot but insert the following note, found in so authentic an author, for the rarity thereof in my apprehension:*

“As for the Britains, or Welch, whatsoever *jura majestatis* their princes had, I cannot understand that they ever had any coin of their own; for no learned of that nation have at any time seen any found in Wales or elsewhere.”

Strange that, having so much silver digged out, they should have none coined in, their country; so that trading was driven on, either by the bartery or change of wares and commodities, or else by money imported out of England and other countries.

CONFESSORS.

WALTER BRUTE was born in Wales; and if any doubt thereof, let them peruse the ensuing protestation, drawn up with his own hand:

“I Walter Brute, sinner, layman, husbandman, and a Christian (having mine offspring of the Britains both by father’s and mother’s side), have been accused to the bishop of Hereford, that I did err in many matters concerning the Catholic Christian Faith: by whom I am required, that I should write an answer in Latin to all those matters; whose desire I will satisfy to my power, &c.”†

Observe herein a double instance of his humility; that, being a Welchman (with which Gentleman is reciprocal) and a scholar graduated in Oxford, contented himself with the plain addition of Husbandman.‡

He was often examined by the aforesaid bishop, by whom he was much molested and imprisoned, the particulars whereof are in master Fox most largely related. At last he escaped, not creeping out of the window by any cowardly compliance, but going forth at the door fairly set open for him by Divine Providence; for he only made such a general subscription, which no Christian man need to decline, in form following:

“I Walter Brute submit myself principally to the Evangely of Jesus Christ, and to the determination of Holy Kirk, and to the General Councils of Holy Kirk; and to the sentence and determination of the four doctors of Holy Writ, that is, Austin, Ambrose, Jerome, and Gregory. And I meekly submit me to your correction, as a subject ought to his bishop.”§

* Camden’s Remains, p. 181.

† Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 477.

‡ Fox, *ibidem*, p. 478.

§ *Idem*, p. 501.

It seems the popish prelates were not as yet perfect in their art of persecution (Brute being one of the first who was vexed for Wickliffism); so that as yet they were loose and favourable in their language of subscription. But soon after they grew so punctual in their expressions, and so particular in penning abjurations and recantations, that the persons to whom they were tendered must either strangle their consciences with acceptance, or lose their lives for refusal thereof.

[AMP.] NICHOLAS HEREFORD.—I have presumptions to persuade myself (though possibly not to prevail with the reader) to believe him of British extraction. He was bred doctor of divinity in Oxford, and a secular priest, betwixt whose profession and friary there was an ancient antipathy. But our Hereford went higher, to defy most popish principles, and maintain, 1. That in the Eucharist, after the consecration of the elements, bread and wine still remained; 2. That, bishops and all clergymen ought to be subject to their respective princes; 3. That monks and friars ought to maintain themselves by their own labour; 4. That all ought to *regle* their lives, not by the Pope's decrees, but Word of God.

From these his four cardinal positions many heretical opinions were by his adversaries deduced (or rather detracted); and no wonder they did rack his words, who did desire to torture his person.

From Oxford he was brought to London; and there, with Philip Repington, was made to recant his opinions publicly at Saint Paul's Cross, 1382.* See their several success:

REPINTON, like a violent renegado, proved a persecutor of his party; for which he was rewarded, first with the bishopric of Lincoln, then with a cardinal's cap.

HEREFORD did too much to displease his conscience, and yet not enough to please his enemies; for the jealousy of archbishop Arundel persecuted and continued him always a prisoner.

The same with the latter was the success of John Purvey, his partner in opinions, whom T. Walden termeth The Lollards' Library. But they locked up this library, that none might have access unto it, keeping him and Hereford in constant durance. I will say nothing in excuse of their recantation; nor will I revile them for the same: knowing there is more requisite to make one valiant under a temptation, than only to call him coward who is foiled therewith. Yet I must observe, that such as consult carnal councils to avoid afflictions (getting out by the window of their own plotting, not the door of Divine Providence) seldom enjoy their own deliverance. In such cases our Saviour's words are always (without the parties' repentance) *spiritually* and often *literally* true: "He that findeth his

* See the story at large in Mr. Fox's Acts and Monuments.

life shall lose it.”* And although we read not that this Hereford was put to death, he lost the life of his life, his liberty and lustre, dwindling away in obscurity as to the time and place of his death.

REGINALD PEACOCK was born in Wales; bred in King's (commonly, saith Bale, called Oriel) College in Oxford,† where, for his learning and eloquence, he proceeded doctor in divinity; bishop first of Saint Asaph, then of Chichester. For twenty years together he favoured the opinions of Wickliffe, and wrote many books in defence thereof, until, in a synod held at Lambeth by Thomas Bourchier archbishop of Canterbury 1457, he was made to recant at Saint Paul's Cross (his books being burnt before his eyes), confuted with seven solid arguments, thus reckoned up, *authoritate, vi, arte, fraude, metu, terrore, et tyrannide.*‡

Charitable men behold this his recantation as his suffering, and the act of his enemies; some account it rather a slip than a fall; others a fall, whence afterwards he did arise. It seems his recanting was little satisfactory to his adversaries, being never restored to his bishopric, but confined to a poor pension in a mean monastery, where he died obscurely; though others say he was privily made away in prison.§ He is omitted by Pitseus in his catalogue of writers; a presumption that he apprehended him finally dissenting from the popish persuasion.

POPES.

I find none bred in this Principality, and the wonder is not great: for, before the time of Austin the monk's coming over into England, Wales acknowledged no Pope, but depended merely on their own archbishop of Carlion. Yea, afterwards it was some hundreds of years before they yielded the pope free and full obedience; besides, the inhabitants of Wales, being depressed in their condition, had small accommodations for their travels to Rome, and those at Rome had less list to choose persons of so great distance into the Papacy.

CARDINALS.

SERTOR of WALES was so called from his native country. By some he is named Fontanerius Valassus; but why? saith bishop Godwin, “*rationem non capio* :”|| and I will not hope to understand what he could not. He was bred a Franciscan, and was chosen (very young for that place) their general, the nineteenth in succession, anno Domini 1339. Afterwards he was made bishop of Massile, then archbishop of Ravenna; next patriarch of Grado, and by pope Innocent the Sixth was made

* Matth. xvi. 25.

† Bale, ut prius.

‡ In Catalogue of Cardinals, p. 171.

† Relicta Cambria solo natali. Bale, Cent. viii. num. 19.

§ Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 710.

cardinal, anno Domini 1361. But, being extremely aged, he was so unhappy, that, before the cardinal's cap could come to him, he was gone out of this world. Many books he wrote of his Lectures, Quodlibets; but chiefly he is eminent for his Comment on St. Austin "De Civitate Dei." He died at Padua in Italy, and was therein buried in the church of St. Anthony.*

PRELATES.

MARBOD EVANX (I had almost read him Evans, a noted name in Wales,) was born in this country, and bred in the study of all liberal sciences. In his time the Danes woefully harassed the land, which caused him to ship himself over into Little Britain in France; the inhabitants whereof may be termed cousin-Germans to the Welch, as sons to their younger brethren, much *symbolizing* with them in manners and language. Here Marbod, though abroad, was at home (worth is the world's countryman); and his deserts preferred him to be *Episcopus Redonensis*, bishop of Renes, "Prælatas non elatus," such his humility in his advancement.

We may conclude him a general scholar by the variety of his works, writing of gems and precious stones, and compounding profit and pleasure together in his book called "Carmina Sententiosa," much commended (Italian praise of British poetry is a black swan) by Lilius Giraldus, an Italian, in his Lives of Poets.† We will conclude all with the character given unto him by Giraldus Cambrensis, "Marbodus bonarum literarum magister eruditus colores rhetoricos, et tam verborum quàm sententiarum exornationes, versibus egregiis declaravit."‡ He flourished 1050.

WALTER de CONSTANTIIIS.—Who would not conclude him, from his surname, born at Constance on the Boden Zee in Switzerland? But we have a constat for his British nativity.§ He was preferred first archdeacon of Oxford, then bishop of Lincoln, then archbishop of Rohan, by king Richard the First. A man of much merit, besides his fidelity to his sovereign, whom he attended to Palestine, through many perils by sea and by land; insomuch that there want not those who will have him named De Constantiis, from the expressive plural relating to his constancy to his master in all conditions.

No doubt he had waited on him in his return through Austria, and shared with him the miseries of his captivity, if not formally remanded into England, to retrench the tyranny of William Longchamp bishop of Ely, which he effectually performed. He had afterwards a double honour, first to inter king

* Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 437.

† Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ii. num. 50.

‡ Speculum Syl. lib. 4. cap. 16.

§ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iii. num. 41.

Richard at Font-Everard, then to invest king John with the Principality of Normandy, as being the prime prelate therein. His death may be collected about the year 1206.

CADUCANUS, a Welchman by birth, was a very skilful divine, and bishop of Bangor. Leaving his bishopric, he became a Cistercian monk in *Monasterio Durensi, sive Dorensi* (which for the present I am unwilling to English). Here I find two learned antiquaries, the one the lender, the other the debtor, (I had almost said the one owner, the other stealer), much divided in their judgments about this his retrograde motion, from a bishop to a monk; the one commending, the other condemning him herein:

“Rarum hoc equidem exemplum est, ut quis optimas fortunas macrâ commutet tenuitate;”* (This indeed was a rare example, that one should willingly exchange the best fortunes for a lean meanness.)

“Qui episcopatu appetit (ait Paulus) perfectum opus desiderat. Non sic de monachatu otioso, quum sit plantatio, quam non consolidavit Pater cœlestis;”† (Whoso desireth a bishopric desireth a good thing, saith St. Paul.‡ It cannot be said so of monkery, which is a plant which the heavenly Father hath not planted.)

It is past my power to compromise a difference betwixt two so great persons in so great a difference, at so great a distance; only, to hold the balance even betwixt them, give me leave to whisper a word to two.

First for Leland. Whereas he calleth the bishopric of Bangor *optimas fortunas*, it was never very rich, and at the present very troublesome (by reason of the civil wars); so that Caducanus turning monk, in most men’s apprehension, did but leave what was *little* for what was *less*.

As for John Bale, he himself under king Edward the Sixth was bishop of Ossory in Ireland; and, flying thence in the days of queen Mary, did not return in the reign of queen Elizabeth to his see, but contented himself rather with a canon’s place in the church of Canterbury;§ so that, by his own practice, a bishop’s place may on some considerations be left, and a private (though not superstitious) life lawfully embraced.

The best is, even Bale himself doth confess of this Caducanus, that, after he turned monk, “*Studiorum ejus interea non elanguit successus*,” he was no less happy than industrious in his endeavours, writing a book of Sermons, and another called “*Speculum Christianorum*.” He died, under the reign of king Henry the Third, anno Domini 1225.

* J. Leland, cited by Bale.

† Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iii. num. 85.

‡ 1 Tim. iii. 1.

§ See his Life, in Suffolk.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

HUGH JOHNES, born in Wales; was bred bachelor of the laws in the University of Oxford, and made bishop of Llandaff (which See, it seems, for the poorness thereof, lay bishopless for three years after the death of bishop Kitchen), May 5, 1566. Memorable, no doubt, on other accounts, as well as for this, that though this bishopric be in Wales, he was the first Welchman who for the last three hundred years (viz. since John of Monmouth, elected 1296) was the bishop thereof.* He was buried at Matherne, November 15, 1574.

Doctor **JOHN PHILIPS** was a native of Wales;† had his education in Oxford; and was afterwards preferred to be *Episcopus Sodorensis*, or bishop of Man. Out of his zeal for propagating the Gospel he attained the Manks tongue, and usually preached therein.

Know, by the way, reader, that the king of Spain himself (notwithstanding the vastness of his dominions) had not in Europe more distinct languages spoken under his command, than had lately the king of Great Britain, *seven* tongues being used in his territories; viz. 1. *English*, in England: 2. *French*, in Jersey and Guernsey: 3. *Cornish*, in Cornwall: 4. *Welch*, in Wales: 5. *Scotch*, in Scotland: 6. *Irish*, in Ireland: 7. *Manks*, in the Isle of Man.

This doctor Philips undertook the translating of the Bible into the Manks tongue, taking some of the islanders to his assistance, and namely Sir Hugh Cavoll, minister of the Gospel, and lately (if not still) vicar of Kirk-Michael. He perfected the same work in the space of twenty-nine years; but, prevented by his death, it was never put to press.‡ I know not whether the doing hereof soundeth more to the honour of the dead, or the not printing thereof since his death to the shame of the living, seeing surely money might be procured for so general and beneficial a design; which makes some the less to pity the great pains of the ministers of the Isle of Man, who, by double labour, read the Scriptures to the people out of the English in the Manks tongue.§ This singularly learned, hospitable, painful, and pious prelate, died anno Domini 1633.

* Bishop Godwin, in his Catalogue of Bishops of Llandaff.

† Mr. James Chaloner, in his Description of the Isle of Man, p. 7.—F. Of the Isle of Man, there are several Historical Descriptions and Tours, by Sacheverell, Waldron, Rolt, Seacome, Townley, Robertson, Feltham, &c. &c.—E.V.

‡ Mr. James Chaloner, in his Description of the Isle of Man, p. 4.—F.

§ The venerable bishop Wilson (who died in 1755, in his 93rd year) had begun a translation of the Scriptures into the Manks language; and, in the most disinterested manner, and at his own expense, proceeded so far as to print the Gospel of St. Matthew; and had prepared for the press a manuscript version of the other Evangelists and the Acts of the Apostles, which afterwards underwent a very careful revision. "This generous design, which death denied bishop Wilson the power to finish (says the Rev. Weeden Butler, in the Memoirs of bishop Hildesley), was

PHYSICIANS.

ROBERT RECORDE was born in this country, *ex claris parentibus*;* bred in Oxford, where he proceeded doctor of physic. His soul did not live in the *lane* of a single science, but traversed the latitude of learning; witness his works:

In *Arithmetic*; not so absolute in all numbers, before his time, but that by him it was set forth more complete.

Astrology; the practical part whereof hath so great an influence upon physic.

Geometry; whereof he wrote a book, called "The Path of Geometry," and that easier and nearer than any before.

Physic; "Of the Judgments of Urines;" and though it be commonly said, *Urina Meretrix*, yet his judicious rules have reduced that *harlot* to *honesty*, and in a great measure fixed the uncertainty thereof.

Metals; his sight may seem to have accompanied the sunbeams into the bowels of the earth, piercing into those penetrales in his *discoveries* of, and *discourses* on, gold and silver (wherewith I believe him well stored), brass, tin, lead, and what not.

What shall I speak of his skill in anatomy, cosmography, music, whereof he read public lectures in Oxford?

As for his religion (say not this is of no concernment in a physician), I conjecture him to be a Protestant: first, because he wrote of "Auricular Confession," and "De Negotio Eucharistiæ," each whereof is a *noli me tangere* for a Romish lay-man to meddle with, according to popish principles: secondly, because so largely commended by Bale. But I dare conclude nothing herein, having not hitherto seen his treatises in divinity. He flourished under king Edward the Sixth, about the year 1550.

|| THOMAS PHAIER was born in Wales;† and bred (I believe) first in Oxford, then in London; a general scholar, and well versed in the common law, wherein he wrote a book, "De Naturâ Brevium," (of the Nature of Writs.) Strange that he would come after justice Fitz-Herbert, who formerly had written on the same subject. But probably Phaier's book (having never *seen* any who have *seen it*) treateth of writs in the Court of Marches (whereto Wales was then subjected, and) where the legal proceedings may be somewhat different from ours in England.

But the study of the law did not fadge well with him, which caused him to change his copy, and proceed doctor in physic.

thus left to the care and resolution of his worthy successor bishop Hildesley; who, at length, had the great honour and happiness to see it completed."—ED.

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 3.

† Pits, ætat. decima sexta, anno 1550.

Now (though he made none) he, out of French, did translate many useful books. 1. "Of the Pestilence, and the Cure thereof." 2. "Of the Grief of Children." 3. "Of the Nature of Simples." 4. "The Regiment of Naturall Life." He had also his diversion, some excursion into poetry, and translated Virgil's *Æneid*, "*magnâ gravitate*" (saith my author*); which our modern wits will render, *with great dulness*, and avouch, that he, instead of a Latin Virgil, hath presented us with an English Ennius—such the rudeness of his verse. But who knoweth not that English poetry is improved fifty in the hundred in this last century of years? He died, and was buried in London, about the year of our Lord 1550.

ALBANE HILL was Britannus by birth.† I confess, Britannus doth not clearly carry his nativity for Wales, except it were additional Cambro-Britannus. But, according to our peaceable promise premised,‡ let him pass for this countryman, the rather, because so many hills (and mountains too) therein. He was bred a doctor of physic, professing and practising most beyond the seas, more famous in foreign parts than in his native country. I find two eminent outlandishmen, viz. Josias Simler, an Helvetian of Zurich; and Bassianus Landus, an Italian of Placentia, charactering him to be, "*Medicus nobilissimus ac optimus, et in omni disciplinarum genere optimè versatus;*" and that he wrote much upon Galen, and the anatomical part of physic; so that we may say with the poet,§

Ut lütus, Hyla, Hyla, omne sonaret.

"The shore resounded still,
Nothing but *Hill* and *Hill*."

I find no time affixed wherein he flourished; but, according to the received rule, *Noscitur è socio*, he may, from his contemporaries, be collected in full lustre, anno 1550. And it is remarkable that Wales had three eminent physicians, writers all in the same age.

WRITERS.

Be it premised, that as I should be loth by my laziness to conceal, so with all my industry I conceive it impossible to complete, their characters. For, as the Venetian courtezan, after she had put off her lofty attire, and high *chippines*, almost pares away herself into nothing; such the slender account given us of these writers, that, after some set forms and commendations of course common to all persons be first *defalked*, the remainder will be next to nothing. But it is no fault of me the cistern if I be empty, whilst my fountain is dry, seeing I spill

* Pits, ætat. decima sexta, anno 1550.

† Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ix. num. 38.

‡ In our Preface to the Reader, p. 548.

§ Virgil, Ecloga sexta.

nothing by the leakage of my neglect, but faithfully deliver all the intelligence I find, as followeth :

PETROK was a Welch-Irish-Cornish man. He had his birth in Wales,* but breeding in Ireland, according to the mode of that age, wherein all British sailed over into Ireland (as the English in after-ages did into France), there to have their education in all learned sciences. Who would have thought to have found Helicon among the bogs, as indeed it was at that time? Petrok, after twenty years reading good authors there, came over into Cornwall, and fixed himself nigh the Severn sea, in a small oratory called Petrok-stow (the station or abiding-place of Petrok), now corruptly Pad-Stowe, where many eminent scholars were brought up under him. He wrote a book "Of Solitary Life," whereto he was much addicted.

I confess Petrok is somewhat degraded, as entered under the topic of writers, who is reputed a saint; and I remember a handsome church in Exeter dedicated to his memory, who flourished anno 560.

GILDAS the FOURTH; for there were three before him; viz. Gildas Albanus, Gildas surnamed Sapiens (of whom before†), Gildas Cambrius, and this our Gildas; who laggeth last in the team of his namesakes. But the second of these is worth all the rest (were there four hundred of them); whom I behold as a *sun* indeed, shining with the lustre of his own desert, whilst two of the others are but so many *meteors* about him, some suspecting them no realities in nature, but merely created by men's sight-deception, and the reflection of the memory of the true Gildas.

This our fourth Gildas is made a Welch-Scotch-Irishman; Wales sharing in him two parts of the three; viz. his birth and death, the largest part of his life belonging to Ireland, where he studied. Many the books imputed to him, of the wonders and first inhabitants of Britain, of king Authur and his unknown sepulchre.‡ So that now we can teach Gildas what he knew not, namely, that king Arthur was certainly buried at Glassenbury.§ He wrote also of "Perceval and Lancelot," whom I behold as two knights combatants, and presume the former most victorious, from the notation of his name *per se valens*, prevailing by himself.

Our author is charged to be full of fables; which I can easily believe; for in ancient history if we will have any of truth we must have something of falsehood, and (abating only Holy Writ) it is as impossible to find antiquity without fables, as an old face without wrinkles. He flourished anno Domini 860.

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. i. num. 60.

† In the Writers of Somersetshire.

‡ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ii. num. 21.

§ Camden's Britannia, in Somersetshire.

BLEGABRIDE LANGAURIDE.—Philip Comineus observeth, that to have a short name is a great advantage to a favourite, because a king may readily remember and quickly call him. If so the writer aforesaid is ill qualified for a favourite. But let him then pronounce his own name, for others will not trouble themselves therewith. He attained to be a great scholar, doctor of both laws, and archdeacon of the church of Llandaff. He, to the honour of his country, and use of posterity, translated the laws of Howell, the most modest king of Wales; and flourished 914.*

SALEPHILAX the BARD.—This mungrel name seemeth to have in it an eye or cast of Greek and Latin; but we are assured of his Welch extraction. In inquiring after his works, my success hath been the same with the painful thrasher of mill-dewed wheat, gaining little more than straw and chaff. All the grain I can get is this, that he set forth a Genealogy of the Britains, and flourished about the year 920.†

GWALTERUS CALENIUS (may we not English him Walter of Calen?) was a Cambrian by his nativity.‡ though preferred to be archdeacon of Oxford. He is highly prized, for his great learning, by Leland and others. This was he who took the pains to go over into Britanny in France, and thence retrieved an ancient manuscript of the British princes, from Brutus to Cadwalader. Nor was his labour more in recovering, than his courtesy in communicating, this rarity to Jeffrey of Monmouth, to translate the same into Latin. Nor was this Walter himself idle, continuing the same chronicle for four hundred years together, until his own time. He flourished anno Domini 1120, under king Henry the First.

GUALO BRYTANNUS, born in Wales, was from his infancy a servant to the Muses, and lover of poetry. That he might enjoy himself the better herein, he retired into a private place, from the noise of all people;§ and became an anchorite, for his fancy, not devotion, according to the poet:

Carmina secessum scribentis et otia quærunt.

“Verses justly do request
Their writer’s privacy and rest.”

Here his pen fell foul on the monks, whose covetousness in that age was so great, that of that subject,

Difficile est Satiram non scribere.

“’Twas hard for any then to write,
And not a Satire to indict.”

He wrote also invectives against their wantonness and impos-

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ii. num. 23,

† Idem, Cent. ii. num. 29.

‡ Idem, num. 65.

§ Idem, Cent. iii. num. 5.

tures ; and yet it seems did it with that cautiousness, that he incurred no danger. Indeed he is commended by John of Salisbury and others, *quod esset prudens et doctus*. He flourished anno Domini 1170, under king Henry the Second.

WILLIAM BRETON was born (saith Bale and Pits, the latter alleging one Willot for his author) in Wales ; bred a Franciscan at Grimsby in Lincolnshire. I will not quarrel his Cambrian extraction ; but may safely remind the reader, that there was an ancient family of the Bretons at Ketton in Rutland next Lincolnshire, where this William had his education.

But let this Breton be Brito (believing the allusion in sound not the worst evidence for his Welch original) ; sure it is, he was a great scholar, and deep divine ; the writer of many books both in verse and prose ; and of all, his master-piece was an Exposition of all the hard words of the Bible, which thus begins :

Difficiles studio partes, quas Biblia gestat,
Pandere ; sed nequeo, latebras nisi qui manifestat,
Auxiliante qui cui vult singula præstat,
Dante juvamen eo, nihil insuperabile restat, &c.*

" Hard places which the Bible doth contain,
I study to expound ; but all in vain,
Without God's help, who darkness doth explain,
And with his help nothing doth hard remain," &c.

Such the reputation of his book, that, in the controversy betwixt Standish bishop of Saint Asaph and Erasmus [contest unequal] the former appeals to Breton's book, about the interpretation of a place in Scripture.† This William died at Grimsby, anno Domini 1356.

UTRED BOLTON was born, saith Leland, *ex transabrinâ gente*. Now though parts of Salop, Worcester, and Gloucestershire, with all Herefordshire, be beyond Severn, yet in such doubtful nativities England giveth up the cast, rather than to make a contest to measure it. Troublesome times made him leave his country, and travel to Durham, where he became a Benedictine. He had a rare natural happiness, that the promptness and pleasantness of his parts commended all things that he did or said.‡ This so far ingratiated him with the abbot of his convent, that he obtained leave to go to Oxford, to file his nature the brighter by learning.

Hither he came in the heat of the difference betwixt Wickliffe and his adversaries. Bolton sided with both, and with neither ; consenting in some things with Wickliffe, dissenting in others, as his conscience directed him.

William Jordan, a Dominican, (and northern man) was so maddened hereat, that he fell foul on Bolton, both with his writing and preaching. Bolton, angry hereat, expressed himself

* A nominative case singular, according to the barbarism of that age.—F.

† Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. v. num. 89.

‡ Idem, num. 53.

more openly for Wickliffe, especially in that his smart book, "Pro Veris Monachis," (for true monks, or monks indeed), parallel with Saint Paul's widows indeed, which were to be honoured,* showing what sanctity and industry was required of them. Hereat the anger of Jordan did overflow, endeavouring (and almost effecting) to get Bolton excommunicated for a heretic. This learned man flourished under king Richard the Second 1330.

JOHN GWENT was born in Wales;† bred a Franciscan in Oxford, till he became Provincial of his order throughout all Britain. He wrote a learned comment on "Lambard's Common Places," and is charactered a person "qui in penitiorē recognitæ prudentiæ cognitione se vel admirabilem ostenderet." Here endeth Leland's writing of him, and beginneth Bale's railing on him, pretending himself to be the truest touchstone of spirits, and trying men thereby. Yet doth he not charge our Gwent with any thing peculiar to him alone, but common to the rest of his order, telling us (what we knew before) "that all mendicants were acted with an ill genius, being sophisters, cavillers, &c.;" this *bee* being no more guilty than the whole *hive* therein. He died at Hereford, in the verge of his native country, 1348.

JOHN EDE was (saith Bale) *genere Wallus*, by extraction a Welchman, immediately adding *patriâ Herefordensi*, by his country a Herefordshire man.‡ We now, for quietness sake, resign him wholly to the former. Yet was he a person worth contending for. Leland saith *much* in *little* of him, when praising him to be "vir illustris famâ, eruditione, et religione." He wrote several comments on Aristotle, Peter Lambard, and the Revelation. He was chief of the Franciscans' convent in Hereford, where he was buried, in the reign of king Henry the Fourth, 1406.

DAVID BOYS.—Let not Kent pretend unto him, wherein his surname is so ancient and numerous, our author assuring us of his British extraction.§ He studied in Oxford (saith Leland), no less to his own honour than the profit of others reaping much benefit by his books. Having his breeding at Oxford, he had a bounty for Cambridge; and, compassing the writings of John Barningham his fellow-Carmelite, he got them fairly transcribed in four volumes, and bestowed them on the library in Cambridge, where Bale beheld them in his time. He was very familiar (understand it in a good way) with Eleanor Cobham, duchess of Gloucester, whence we collect him at least a parcel-Wickliffite. Of the many books he wrote,

* 1 Tim. v. 3. † Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. v. num. 81,
‡ Idem, Cent. vii. num. 28. § Idem, Cent. viii. num. 12.

fain would I see that intituled "Of Double Immortality," whether intending thereby the immortality of soul and body, or of the memory here and soul hereafter. I would likewise satisfy myself in his book about "The Madness of the Hagarens," whether the Mahometans be not meant thereby, pretending themselves descended from Sarah, when indeed they are the issue of the bond-woman. He was prefect of the Carmelites in Gloucester, where he died 1450. Let me add, that his surname is Latined Boethius; and so Wales hath her David Boethius, whom in some respects she may vie with Hector Boethius of Scotland.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

Sir JOHN RHESE, alias AP RYSE, Knight, was born in Wales; noble by his lineage, but more by his learning. He was well versed in the British antiquities, and would not leave a hoof of his country's honour behind, which could be brought up to go along with him. Now so it was that Polydore Vergil, that proud Italian, bare a pique to the British, from their ancient independency from the Pope. Besides, he could not so easily compass the Welch records into his clutches, that so he might send them the same way with many English manuscripts, which he had burnt to ashes. This made him slight the credit of Welch authors, whom our Sir John was a zealot to assert, being also a champion to vindicate the story of king Arthur. Besides, he wrote "A Treatise of the Eucharist;" and, by the good words Bale bestoweth upon him,* we believe him a favourer of the Reformation, flourishing under king Edward the Sixth, 1550.

JOHN GRIFFIN was born in Wales;† bred first a Cistercian friar in Hales Abbey in Gloucestershire. After the dissolution of his convent, he became a painful and profitable preacher. He suited the pulpit with sermons for all seasons, having his *Conciones Æstivales et Brumales*, which he preached in English, and wrote in Latin; flourishing under king Edward the Sixth, anno Domini 1550.

HUGH BROUGHTON was born in Wales, but very nigh unto Shropshire. He used to speak much of his gentility, and of his arms, which were the owls, presaging, as he said, his addiction to the study of Greek, because those were the birds of Minerva, and the emblem of Athens. I dare not deny his gentle extraction; but it was probable that his parents were fallen to great decay, as by the ensuing story will appear.

When Mr. Barnard Gilpin, that apostolic man, was going his annual journey to Oxford, from his living at Houghton in the

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ix. num. 57.

† Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, ætat. 16, anno 1550.

north, he spied by the way-side a youth, one while walking, another while running; of whom Mr. Gilpin demanded whence he came. He answered, out of Wales, and that he was a-going to Oxford with intent to be a scholar.*

Mr. Gilpin, perceiving him pregnant in the Latin, and having some smattering in the Greek tongue, carried him home to Houghton, where being much improved in the languages, he sent him to Christ's College in Cambridge. It was not long before his worth preferred him fellow of the house.

This was that Broughton so famous for his skill in the Hebrew; a great ornament of that university, and who had been a greater, had the heat of his brain and peremptoriness of his judgment been tempered with more moderation; being ready to quarrel with any who did not presently and perfectly embrace his opinions. He wrote many books, whereof one, called "The Consent of Times," carrieth the general commendation.

As his industry was very commendable, so his ingratitude must be condemned, if it be true what I read; that when master Gilpin, his Mæcenas (by whose care, and on whose cost he was bred, till he was able to breed himself), grew old, he procured him to be troubled and molested by doctor Barnes, bishop of Durham, in expectation of his parsonage, as some shrewdly suspect.†

At last he was fixed in the city of London, where he taught many citizens and their apprentices the Hebrew tongue. He was much flocked after for his preaching, though his sermons were generally on subjects rather for curiosity than edification. I conjecture his death to be about the year of our Lord 1600.

HUGH HOLLAND was born in Wales, and bred first a scholar in Westminster, then fellow in Trinity College in Cambridge. No bad English but a most excellent Latin poet. Indeed he was addicted to the *new-old* religion: *new*, in comparison of truth itself; yet *old*, because confessed of long continuance. He travelled beyond the seas, and in Italy (conceiving himself without ear-reach of the English) let fly freely against the credit of queen Elizabeth. Hence he went to Jerusalem, though there he was not *made*, or he would not *own* himself, Knight of the Sepulchre. In his return he touched at Constantinople, where Sir Thomas Glover, ambassador for king James, called him to an account for his *scandalum reginæ* at Rome, and the former over-freedom of his tongue cost him the confinement for a time in prison. Enlarged at last, returning into England with his good parts bettered by learning, and great learning increased with experience in travel; he expected presently to be chosen clerk of the council at least; but, preferment not answering his expectation, he grumbled out the rest of his life in yisible

* Bishop Carleton, in the Life of Mr. Gilpin.

† Idem, ibidem.

discontentment. He made verses in description of the chief cities in Europe, wrote the Chronicle of queen Elizabeth's reign (believe him older and wiser, not railing as formerly,) and a book of the Life of Master Camden, all lying hid in private hands, none publicly printed. This I observe the rather, to prevent plagiaries, that others may not *imp* their credit with stolen feathers, and wrongfully with ease pretend to his painful endeavours. He had a competent estate in good Candle-rents in London; and died about the beginning of the reign of king Charles.

THE FAREWELL

To take my *Vale* of the WORTHIES of Wales General; I refer the reader for the rest to a catalogue of their names, set forth at the end of the Welch Dictionary: which catalogue I was once resolved to print as an Appendix to this work; till dissuaded on this consideration—it being printed in Welch, in the re-printing whereof our best English correctors would be but bad Welch corrupters, and make a mongrel language more than departed from Babel, or ever since was any where used.

And now we proceed to the particular Shires of Wales.

•• Of this interesting Principality no regular History, of a topographical character, has yet made its appearance; although, so early as 1108, archbishop Baldwin wrote his Itinerary of Wales, which subsequently appeared under the name of Giraldus de Barry; and, in 1806, this work was published by Sir R. C. Hoare, in 2 vols. 4to. illustrated with views, annotations, &c. Sir Richard also produced an edition of Giraldus Cambrensis, which deserves especial commendation. Dr. Powell, a native of Denbighshire, who flourished during the latter part of the sixteenth century, also published "Caradoc's History of Wales," and "Annotationes in Itinerarium Cambriæ scriptas per Giraldum." Speed, Bale, Pits, Camden, and Lhud, have each contributed to illustrate the history and topography of the Principality at large. Innumerable Works of a local and graphical nature have also appeared; which, in addition to the many valuable manuscripts known to be in existence, may contribute materially to the aid of the future topographer of Wales. On this subject, the late Mr. Gough, in his "Anecdotes of British Topography," makes some useful observations. "Many valuable manuscripts," says he, "are said to be still remaining in Wales. A good collection was made by Mr. Maurice, of Keny breach, Denbysire, whom bishop Nicolson calls a notable antiquary, which since came into the hands of Sir William Williams, and is now in the hands of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne. Besides the valuable library of Mr. Davies, of Llannerk, in the same county, there are several other considerable ones. The collections of their most eminent antiquary, Edward Lhuyd, were left in the hands of Sir Thomas Sebright, of Beachwood, Hertfordshire. They consist of above forty volumes in folio, ten in quarto, and above a hundred smaller, and all relate to Irish or Welch antiquities, and chiefly in those languages. Carte made extracts from them about or before 1736; but these were chiefly historical. Sir John Sebright gave Mr. Pennant twenty-three of Lhuyd's MSS. Latin and English. Many of his letters to Lister, and other learned contemporaries, were given by Dr. Fothergill to the university of Oxford, and are now in the Ashmolean Museum. Lhuyd undertook more for illustrating this part of the kingdom than any one man besides ever did, or than any one man can be equal to. Yet, under certain restrictions, we might wish to see somebody revive the useful design, before time, and a thousand circumstances fatal to private collections, complete the desolation already too far advanced. The progress of antiqua-

rian discoveries, on which I must congratulate this age, has but lately been turned into this channel. Mr. Evans, who has opened the poetic treasures of his country, must bear the torch before us into the gloom that overspreads the other provinces of early science there. Mr. Pennant will atone for our ignorance of the Principality by an ample description of it in three volumes 4to; for which purpose he advertised in the Chester paper, 1771, for communications from the Welch clergy; a mode of inquiry which, like queries for a county history, seems to promise more than it really produces. His first volume, intituled, 'A Tour in Wales, 1770,' has already appeared, 1778, containing the counties of Flint, Denbigh, and the Marches; and it must give every friend to the subject pleasure to observe how well he has been assisted in his inquiries. Charles Penruddock Wyndham, Esq. who has already published two editions of a very informing tour through Monmouthshire and South Wales, and advertised for instructions on a second journey, 1777, proposes publishing his Observations, with considerable additions, and a variety of plates from elegant drawings, by himself and H. S. Grimm."——In addition to the remarks of Mr. Gough, may be noticed Cradock's Account of Wales, a small 12mo volume; Hutton's remarks on North Wales, 8vo; Malkin's Scenery, &c. of South Wales, published in 1804, in 4to; Brereton's Tour through South Wales, &c.

Of the COUNTIES of WALES there have been various historians. Of the Isle of ANGLESEA a very diffuse account was brought out in 1702, by Mr. H. Rowlands, under the title of "Mona antiqua restaurata; or Antiquities, natural and historical, of the Isle of Anglesey;" and Dr. S. R. Meyrick also published the History of CARDIGANSHIRE on an enlarged scale. In 1809, the History of CARMARTHENSHIRE made its appearance, from the pen of Mr. Nugent; and an Historical Tour through PEMBROKESHIRE has likewise been published by Mr. R. Fenton. For various particulars, however, relative to the different Counties of the Principality of Wales, the reader may consult with advantage the Local Tracts contained in Gough's British Topography, vol. ii.; and also his valuable Additions to Camden's Britannia.—ED.

ANGLESEA.

LET us, in the first place, congratulate the restitution of this Island to its ancient Latin appellation, seeing it was in a fair way to forget its own name of *MONA*,* which some filched from this, and fixed on the Isle of Man; pretending, 1. The allusion in sound betwixt *Man* and *Mona*: 2. The description thereof in Cæsar, placing it in the middle betwixt Ireland and Britain, which position better agreeth to Man than Anglesea: 3. The authorities of many [later] historians, amongst whom Polydore Vergil and Hector Boethus.

But Dr. Humphrey Lluyd, in his learned letter to Ortilius, most clearly demonstrateth this to be the true *Mona*; and the reason of reasons doth evince the truth thereof, taken from Tacitus, reporting the Roman Foot (under Paulinus) to have swam over from the continent of Britain to the Isle of *Mona*. Now such swimming over (with the oars only of arms and legs) (ten leagues at least) to Man is utterly impossible, which from Britain to Anglesea (being hardly an Italian mile) may (though with much difficulty and danger) be performed.

ANGLESEA, that is, the English Island (so called since conquered by our countrymen) is surrounded on all sides with the Irish Sea, save on the south; where a small fret (known by the peculiar name of *Menai*) sundereth it from the Welch continent, having twenty miles in the length, and seventeen in the breadth thereof. May the inhabitants be like the land they live in; which appears worse than it is, seemingly barren and really fruitful,† affording plenty of good wheat; and to grind it,

MILL-STONES.

These, in the Greek Gospel, are termed *μύλοι ὄνικοι*;‡ that is, asses' mill-stones; either because asses (as Saint Hilary will have it) used to draw them about (before men taught the wind and water to do that work for them), or because the lower mill-stone was called *ὄνος*, an ass,§ from the sluggishness thereof, as always lying still. Observe an opposition betwixt artificial and

* "In hoc medio cursu [inter Iberniam et Britanniam] est insula quæ appellatur *Mona*." (Cæsar de Bello Gallico, lib. v.)

† See Speed's Description thereof.

‡ Matthew xviii. 6; Luke xvii. 2.

§ See Erasmus, in his *Chiliades*, in Prov. Antonius Asinus.

natural mills; I mean, our mouths. In the former, the lower mill-stone lieth always immoveable; whilst in our mouths the upper jaw always standeth still, and the nether applieth itself in constant motion thereunto. Excellent mill-stones are made in this island. When in motion, in default of grist to grind, they will fire one another; so necessary is foreign employment for active spirits, to divert them from home-bred combustions.

THE WONDERS.

Before we begin on this plentiful topic, be it premised that I conceive the author of that distich was too straight-laced in his belief, thus expressing himself:

*Mira canam, non visa mihi sed cognita multis,
Sed nisi visa mihi non habitura fidem.*

“ Wonders here by me are told,
To many men well known;
But, till my eyes shall them behold,
Their truth I'll never own.”

For mine own part, I conceive, he that will not believe is unworthy to be believed; and that it is an injury to deny credit to credible persons, attesting as followeth.

There are divers trees daily dug out of moist and marish places, which are firm and fit for timber.* They are as black within as ebony, and are used by the carvers of that country to inlay cupboards and other wooden utensils. These trees are branched into a double difficulty; first, how they came hither; secondly, how preserved here so long from putrefaction.

Some make the pedigree of these trees very ancient, fetching them from Noah's flood, then overturned with the force thereof. Others conceive them cut down by the Romans when conquering this Island, and shaving away their woods, the covert of rebellion.

Others apprehend them felled (or rather falling) of themselves, their weight meeting with the waterish and failing foundation; and it is more easy for one to confute the conjecture of others, than to substitute a more rational in the room thereof.

But grant this first knot in these trees smoothed—how they came hither; a worse knob remains to be *plained*, how they are preserved sound so many ages, seeing moisture is the mother of corruption, and such the ground wherein they are found: except any will say, there is clammy bituminous substance about them (like those in Lacashire),† which fenceth them from being corrupted. I could add to the wonder, how hazel nuts are found under ground, with sound kernels in them; save it is fitter that the former difficulties be first conjured down, before any new ones be raised up.

* Humphrey Lluyd, in his learned letters to Ortelius.

† Camden's Britannia, in that county.

PROVERBS.

“ Mon Mam Cymbry.”*]

That is, “ Anglesea is the mother of Wales.” Not because bigger than Wales (as mothers always are whilst their children are infants), being scarce one twentieth part thereof; nor because (as parents always) ancienter than Wales, which, being an island, may be presumed junior to the continent, as probably made by the interruption of the sea; but because, when other counties fail, she plentifully feedeth them with provision, and is said to afford corn enough to sustain all Wales. Nor is she less happy in cattle than corn; so that this mother of Wales is in some sort a nurse to England. I have seen yearly great droves of fair beasts, brought thence and sold in Essex itself; so that he who considers how much meat Anglesea spends, will wonder that it spares any; how much it spares, that it spends any.

“ Crogging, Crogging.”]

This historical by-word (for proverb properly it is none) we will consider: first, in the *original*: secondly, in the *use*: thirdly, in the *abuse* thereof.

Original.—In the reign of king Henry the Second, in his many expeditions against Wales, one proved very unsuccessful, wherein divers of his camp were sent to essay a passage over Offa’s Ditch at Croggen castle. These, being prevented by the British, were most of them slain; and their graves hard by are to be discovered at this day.

Use.—The English afterwards, when having the Welch at advantage, used to say to them, “ Crogging, Crogging,” as a provocative to revenge, and dissuasive to give them quarter; as if the Romans, on the like occasion, should cry to the Carthaginians, “ Cannæ, Cannæ.”

Abuse.—Continuance of time, which assumeth to itself a liberty to pervert words from their primitive sense, in ignorant mouths hath made it a disgraceful attribute, when the English are pleased to revile the Welch; though, to speak plainly, I conceive not how that word can import a foul disgracing of them, first occasioned by their valiant defeating of us. This by-word (though Croggen castle is in Denbighshire) being generally used all over Wales, is therefore placed in this, because the first county thereof.

PRELATES.

GUIDO DE MONA was so surnamed from his birth-place in Anglesea. Some suspect that *filius insulæ* may be as bad as *filius populi*, no place being particularized for his birth; whilst others conceive this sounding to his greater dignity to be deno-

* Camden’s Britannia, in Anglesea.

minated from a whole island; the village of his nativity being probably obscure, long and hard to be pronounced. He was afterwards bishop of St. David's and lord treasurer of England, under king Henry the Fourth, who highly honoured him; for, when the Parliament moved that no Welchman should be a state officer in England, the king excepted the bishops, as confident of their faithful service. Indeed T. Walsingham makes this Guido the author of much trouble, but is the less to be believed therein, because of the known antipathy betwixt friars and secular prelates; the former being as faulty in their lazy speculation, as the other often offending in their practical over-activity. This bishop died anno 1407.

ARTHUR BULKLEY, bishop of Bangor, was born either in Cheshire, or more probably in this county. But it matters not much had he never been born, who, being bred doctor of the laws, had either never read, or wholly forgotten, or wilfully would not remember, the chapter "De Sacrilegio;" for he spoiled the bishopric, and sold the five bells: being so over-officious, that he would go down to the sea to see them shipped, which, in my mind, amounted to a second selling of them.

We have an English proverb of him who maketh a detrimental bargain to himself, "That he may put all the gains gotten thereby into his eye, and see nothing the worse." But bishop Bulkley saw much more the worse by what he had gotten, being himself suddenly deprived of his sight, who had deprived the tower of Bangor of the tongue thereof.* Thus having ended his credit before his days, and his days before his life, and having sate in that see fourteen years, he died 1555.

WILLIAM GLYN, D.D. was born at ——— in this county; bred in Queen's College in Cambridge, whereof he was master, until, in the second of queen Mary, he was preferred bishop of Bangor. An excellent scholar, and I have been assured by judicious persons, who have seriously perused the solemn disputations (printed in Master Fox) betwixt the Papists and Protestants, that of the former none pressed his arguments with more strength and less passion than Doctor Glyn: though constant to his own, he was not cruel to opposite judgments, as appeareth by the appearing of no persecution in his diocese; and his mild nature must be allowed at least *causa socia*, or the fellow cause thereof. He died in the first of queen Elizabeth; and I have been informed that Geoffry Glyn, his brother, doctor of laws, built and endowed a free school at Bangor.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

ROULAND MERRICK, doctor of laws, was born at Bodingan

* Godwin, in the Bishops of Bangor.

in this county; bred in Oxford, where he became principal of New Inn Hall, and afterwards a dignitary in the church of St. David's. Here he, with others, in the reign of king Edward the Sixth, violently prosecuted Robert Farrar, his diocesan, with intention (as they made their boast to pull him from his bishopric, and bring him into a premunire;)* and prevailed so far, that he was imprisoned.

This bishop Farrar was afterwards martyred in the reign of queen Mary. I find not the least appearance that his former adversaries violented any thing against him under that queen. But it is suspicious that advantage against him (I say not with their will) was grafted on the stock of his former accusation. However, it is my judgment that they ought to have been; and I can be so charitable to believe that Dr. Merrick was penitent for his causeless vexing so good a person.† Otherwise many more besides myself will proclaim him unworthy to be (who had been a persecutor of) a bishop. He was consecrated bishop of Bangor, December 21, in the second of queen Elizabeth, 1559; and sate six years in his see. I have nothing to add, save that he was father to Sir Gilly Merrick, knight, who lost his life for engaging with the earl of Essex, 1600.

LANCELOT BULKLEY was born in this county, of a then right worshipful (since honourable) family, who have a fair habitation (besides others) near Beaumaris.‡ He was bred in Brazen-nose college in Oxford; and afterwards became first archdeacon, then archbishop in Dublin. He was consecrated, the third of October, 1619, by Christopher archbishop of Armagh. Soon after he was made by king James one of his privy council in Ireland, where he lived in good reputation till the day of his death, which happened some ten years since.

SEAMEN.

MADOC, son to Owen Gwineth ap Gruffyth ap Conan, and brother to David ap Owen Gwineth, prince of North Wales, was born probably at Aberfraw in this county (now a mean town), then the principal palace of their royal residence.§ He made a sea voyage westward; and, by all probability, those names of Cape de Breton in Noruinberg, and Penguin in part of the Northern America, for a white rock and a white-headed bird, according to the British, were relics of this discovery. If so, then let the Genevese and Spaniards demean themselves as younger brethren, and get their portions in pensions in those parts paid as well as they may, owning us Britons (so may the Welch and English as an united nation style themselves) for

* Fox's Acts and Monuments, an. 1555, p. 1144.

† See more in the Martyrs of Carmarthenshire.

‡ Sir James Ware, de Præsulibus Lageniæ.

§ Camden's Britannia, in Anglesea.

the heirs, to whom the solid inheritance of America doth belong, for the first discovery thereof. The truth is, a good navy, with a strong land army therein, will make these probabilities of Madoc evident demonstrations; and without these, in cases of this kind, the strongest arguments are of no validity. This sea voyage was undertaken by Madoc about the year 1170.

SHERIFFS.

Expect not my description should conform this Principality to England, in presenting the respective sheriffs with their arms. For as to heraldry, I confess myself *luscum in Angliâ, cæcum in Walliâ*. Besides, I question whether our rules in blazonry, calculated for the east, will serve on the west of Severn? and suspect that my venial mistakes may meet with mortal anger.

I am also sensible of the prodigious antiquity of Welch pedigrees; so that what Zalmana said of the Israelites slain by him at Tabor, "Each of them resembleth the children of a king;"* all the gentry here derive themselves from a prince at least. I quit, therefore, the catalogue of sheriffs to abler pens, and proceed to

THE FAREWELL.

I understand there is in this island a kind of aluminous earth, out of which some (fifty years since) began to make alum and copperas; until they (to use my author's phrase) like unflesht soldiers, gave over their enterprise, without further hope, because at first they saw it not answer their over-hasty expectations.† If this project was first founded on rational probability (which I have cause to believe), I desire the seasonable resumption thereof by undertakers of as able *brins* and *purses*, but more patience than the former, as a hopeful fore-runner of better success.

* Judges viii. 12.

† Speed, in the Description of Anglesea.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE hath Radnorshire on the north, Cardigan and Carmarthen-shires on the west, Glamorganshire on the south, Hereford and Monmonth-shires on the east; the length thereof being adjudged twenty-eight, the breadth thereof twenty miles.

My author saith, that this county is not greatly to be praised, or disliked of;* with which his character the natives thereof have no cause to be well pleased, or much offended. The plain truth is, the fruitfulness of the valleys therein maketh plentiful amends for the barrenness of the mountains; and it is high time to give a check to the vulgar error, which falsely reporteth this county the worst in Wales. Let it suffice for me to say, this is not it; and which is it let others determine.

Nor doth it sound a little to the credit of this county, that Brecknock, the chief town thereof, doth at this present afford the title of an Earl to James duke of Ormond, the first that ever received that dignity. Above four hundred years since, a daughter of Gilbert and Maud Becket (and sister to Thomas Becket) was by king Henry the Second bestowed in marriage on one Butler, an English gentleman. Him king Henry sent over into Ireland; and (endeavouring to expiate Becket's blood) rewarded him with large lands, so that his posterity were created Earls of Ormond. Now, therefore, we have cause to congratulate the return of this noble family into their native country of England; and wish unto them the increase of all prosperity therein.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

OTTERS.

Plenty of these (*lutræ* in Latin) in Brecknock-meer; a creature that can dig and dive, resident in the two elements of earth and water. The badger, where he bites, maketh his teeth to meet; and the otter leaves little distance betwixt them. He is as destructive to fish as the wolf to sheep. See we here, more is required to make fine flesh than to have fine feeding; the flesh of the otter (from his innate rankness) being nought, though his diet be dainty. I have seen a reclaimed otter, who in a quarter of an hour would present his master with a brace of carps.

* Speed, in his Description of this County.

Otter-wool is much used in the making of beavers. As physicians have their *succedanea*, or seconds, which well supply the place of such simples which the patient cannot procure; so the otter is often instead of the beaver, since the beaver trade is much wasted in the West Indies, their remnant retiring high into the country, and being harder to be taken. Yea, otter-wool is likely daily to grow dearer, if prime persons of the weaker sex (which is probable) resume the wearing of hats.

Brecknockshire, equalling her neighbours in all general commodities, exceedeth them in

THE WONDERS.

IN THE AIR.

He that relateth wonders walketh on the edge of a house; if he be not careful of his footing, down falls his credit. This shall make me exact in using my author's words,* informed by credible persons who had experimented it; "that their cloaks, hats, and staves, cast down from the top of a hill (called *Mouchdenny*, or *Cadier Arthur*), and the north-east rock thereof, would never fall, but were with the air and wind still returned back, and blown up again; nor would any thing descend, save a stone, or some metalline substance."

No wonder that these should descend, because (besides the magnetical quality of the earth) their forcing of their way down is to be imputed to their united and intended gravity. Now though a large cloak is much heavier than a little stone; yet the weight thereof is diffused in several parts, and, fluttering above, all of them are supported by the clouds, which are seen to rack much lower than the top of the hill. But now, if in the like trial the like repercussion be not found from the tops of other mountains in Wales, of equal or greater height, we confess ourselves at an absolute loss, and leave it to others to beat about to find a satisfactory answer.

Let me add, that waters in Scripture are divided into waters *above*, and waters *under* the firmament;† by the former, men generally understand (since the interpretation thereof relating to *cælum aqueum* is exploded by the judicious) the water engendered in the clouds. If so, time was, "when the waters beneath were higher than the waters above;" namely, in Noah's flood, "when the waters prevailed fifteen cubits above the tops of the mountains."‡

IN THE WATER.

When the Meer Llyn-savathan (lying within two miles of Brecknock) hath her frozen ice first broken, it maketh a monstrous noise, to the astonishment of the hearers, not unlike to thunder. But, till we can give a good cause of the old thunder

* Speed, in his Description of this County.

† Gen. i. 7.

‡ Ibid. vii. 20.

[and “the power of his thunder who can understand?”*] we will not venture on the disquisition of this new one.

IN THE EARTH.

Reader, pardon me a word of Earthquakes in general. Seneca beholds them most terrible, because most unavoidable of all earthly dangers.† In other frights, [tempest, lightning, thunder, &c.] we shelter ourselves in the bowels of the earth, which here, from our safest refuge, become our greatest danger. I have learned from an able pen,‡ that the frequency and fearfulness of earthquakes gave the first occasion to that passage in the Litany, “from sudden death, good Lord, deliver us.”

Now to WALES. The inhabitants of this county have a constant tradition, that where now the Meer Llynsavathan spreadeth its waters, stood a fair city, till swallowed up by an earthquake; which is not improbable. First, because all the highways of this county do lead thither; and it is not likely that the loadstone of a bare lake should attract so much confluence. Secondly, Ptolemy placeth in this tract the city [Loventrium, which all the care of Master Camden could not recover by any ruins or report thereof,§ and therefore likely to be drowned in this pool; the rather because Levenny is the name of the river running through it.

SAINTS.

Saints KEYNE—CANOCH—CADOCK.—The first of these was a woman (here put highest by the courtesy of England): the two latter, men; all three saints, and children to Braghan, king, builder, and namer of Brecknock. This king had four-and-twenty daughters, a jolly number; and all of them saints,|| a greater happiness; though of them all the name only of Saint Keyne surviveth to posterity.¶ Whether the said king was so fruitful in sons, and they as happy in saintship, I do not know; only meeting with these two, Saint Canoch and Saint Cadock (whereof the latter is reported a martyr) all flourishing about the year of our Lord 492, and had in high veneration amongst the people of South Wales.

I know not whether it be worth the reporting, that there is in Cornwall, near the parish of St. Neot's, a well arched over with the robes of four kinds of trees, withy, oak, elm, and ash, dedicated to Saint Keyne aforesaid. The reported virtue of the water is this, “that whether husband or wife come first to drink thereof, they get the mastery thereby.”**

* Job. xxvi. 14.

† Natural Questions, cap. i.

‡ Dr. Hackwill, in his Apology, lib. ii. sect. 4.

§ As he confesseth in the Description of this Shire.

|| See Camden's Britannia, in Brecknockshire.

¶ Rob. Buckley, MS. in vitis SS. Mulierum Angliæ, in vitâ Sanctæ Keynæ, fol. 90.

** Carew's Survey of Cornwall, p. 130.

St. CLINTANKE was king of Brecknock; a small kingdom for an obscure king, though eminent with some for his sanctity. Now it happened, that a noble virgin gave it out, "that she would never marry any man except the said king, who was so zealous a Christian."* Such as commend her good choice, dislike her public profession thereof, which with more maiden-like modesty might have been concealed. But, see the sad success thereof: a pagan soldier, purposely to defeat her desire, killed this king as he was one day a hunting: who, though he lost his life, got the reputation of a saint;† and so we leave him—the rather, because we find no date fixed unto him; so that the reader may believe him to have lived even when he thinks best himself.

PRELATES.

GILES de BRUSE, born at Brecknock, was son to William de Bruse, baron of Brecknock, and a prime peer of his generation. This Giles became afterwards bishop of Hereford, and in the civil wars sided with the nobility against king John; on which account he was banished; but at length returned, and recovered the king's favour. His paternal inheritance (by death, it seems, of his elder brother) was devolved unto him‡ (being together bishop and baron by descent), and from him, after his death, transmitted to his brother Reginald, who married the daughter of Leoline prince of Wales. If all this will not recover this prelate into our catalogue of Worthies, then know that his effigies on his tomb in Hereford church holdeth a steeple in his hand, whence it is concluded that he built the belfry of that cathedral, as well he might, having so vast an estate. His death happened anno 1215.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

THOMAS HOWEL was born at Nangamarch in this county,§ within few miles of Brecknock; bred fellow of Jesus College in Oxford, and became afterwards a meek man, and most excellent preacher. His sermons, like the waters of Siloah, did run softly, gliding on with a smooth stream; so that his matter, by a lawful and and laudable felony, did steal secretly into the hearts of his hearers. King Charles made him the last bishop of Bristol, being consecrated at Oxford. He died anno Domini 1646, leaving many orphan children behind him.

I have been told, that the honourable city of Bristol hath taken care for their comfortable education; and am loath to pry too much into the truth thereof, lest so good a report should be confuted.

* Jo. Capgrave, in Cabal. S.S. Brit.

† English Martyrology, on the 19th August.

‡ Godwin, in the Bishops of Hereford, p. 536.

§ So was I told by his brother, Mr. James Howel.—F.

STATESMEN.

HENRY STAFFORD, duke of Buckingham.—Though Humphrey his father had a fair castle at, and large lands about Stafford (whereof he was earl), yet his nativity is most probably placed in this county, where he had Brecknock castle, and a principality about it. This was he who with both his hands set up Richard the Third on the throne; endeavouring afterwards, with his hands and teeth too, to take him down, but in vain.

He was an excellent spokesman, though I cannot believe that his long oration (to persuade the Londoners to side with the usurper) was ever uttered by him *in terminis* as it lieth in Sir Thomas More's history. Thus the Roman generals provided themselves of valour; and Livy (as he represented them) stocked them with eloquence. Yet we may be well assured that this our duke either did or would have said the same; and he is the orator who effects that he aimeth at; this duke being *unhappily happy* therein.

Soon after, not remorse for what he had done, but revenge for what king Richard would not do (denying his desire), put him on the project of unravelling what he had woven before. But his fingers were entangled in the threads of his former web; the king compassing him into his clutches, betrayed by Humphry Banister his servant. The sheriff seized this duke in Shropshire, where he was digging a ditch in a disguise.* How well he managed the mattock and spade, I know not. This I know, that, in a higher sense, "He had made a pit [to disinheret his sovereign] and digged it, and is fallen into the ditch which he had made;"† being beheaded at Salisbury, without any legal trial, anno 1484.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

NESTA.—Hunger maketh men eat what otherwise they would let alone, not to say cast away: the cause I confess (wanting matter to furnish out our description) inviting me to meddle with this *memorable* (not *commendable*) person.

1. She was daughter to Gruffin, prince of Wales: 2. Wife to Bernard de Neumarch, a noble Norman, and lord by conquest of this county: 3. Mother to Mahel, an hopeful gentleman, and Sybil his sister: 4. Harlot to a young man, whose name I neither do, nor desire to know.

It happened, Mahel having got this stallion into his power, used him very hardly, yet not worse than he deserved. Nesta, madded hereat, came into open court, and on her oath, before king Henry the Second, publicly protested (no manna like revenge to malicious minds, not caring to wound their foes,

* Speed's Chronicle, in the reign of king Richard the Third.

† Psalms vii. 15.

though through themselves) “that Mahel was none of Neumarch’s son, but begotten on her in adultery.”

This, if true, spake her dishonesty ; if false, her perjury ; true or false, her peerless impudence. Hereby she disinherited her son, and settled a vast territory on Sibyl her sole daughter, married afterwards to Milo earl of Hereford.

THE FAREWELL.

When Mr. Speed, in pursuance of his description of England, passed this county, no fewer than eight, who had been bailiffs of Brecknock, gave him courteous entertainment. This doth confirm the character I have so often heard of the Welch hospitality. Thus giving them their due praise on just occasion, I hope, that the British reader will the better digest it, if he find some passages altogether as true as this, though nothing so pleasing to him, in our following Farewells.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

CARDIGANSHIRE is washed on the west with the Irish Sea, and parted from the neighbouring shires by rivers; and the reader will be careful that the similitude of their sounds betray him not to a mistake herein: 1. *Dovi*, severing it on the north from Merionethshire: 2. *Tovy*, on the east from Brecknockshire: 3. *Tyvy*, on the south from Carmarthen and Pembroke-shire.

My author saith, "the form thereof is horn-like"* (wider towards the north); and I may say it hath a *cornucopia* therein of all things for man's sustenance, especially if industry be used.

This county, though remotest from England, was soonest reduced to the English dominion, whilst the countries interposed maintained their liberty. The reason whereof was this: the English, being far more potent in shipping than the Welch, found it more facile to sail over the mountains of water (so the surges of the sea are termed by the poet†) than march over the mountains of earth; and, by their fleet, invaded and conquered this county in the reign of Rufus; and Henry the First bestowed the same entirely upon Gilbert de Clare.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

BEAVERS.

Plenty of these formerly did breed in the river Tyvy, which (saith Giraldus Cambrensis) was the only place afforded them in all Britain. A cunning creature, yet reported by some men more crafty than he is; who relate that, being hunted, and in danger to be taken, he biteth off his stones, as useful in physic (for which only his life was then sought), and so escapeth. Hence some will have him called *Castor*, à *castrando seipsum*: and others add, that, having formerly bitten off his stones, he standeth upright, and sheweth the hunters that he hath none, that so they may surcease their pursuit of an unprofitable game.

Hence it was, that, amongst the Egyptians, the beaver passeth for an hieroglyphic of him who hurteth himself; though by Alciate, the great emblematiser, he is turned to another purpose, to teach men rather to part with their *purses* than their *lives*, and by their wealth to redeem themselves out of danger.

* Speed, in the Description of this County.

† "Quanti montes volvuntur aquarum."—(Ovidius.)

The plain truth is, all those reports of the beaver are no better than vulgar errors, and are disproved both by sense and experience; for his stones are so placed in his body, as those of the boar, that it is impossible for himself with his teeth to touch them. And some maintain they cleave so fast to his back, they cannot be taken away without loss of his life.

However, grant the story true, the gelding of himself would not serve his turn, or excuse the beaver from hunters now-a-days, except he could also flea off his skin, the wool whereof is so commonly used for the making of hats. All that I will add is this, that what plenty soever there was of beavers in this county in the days of Giraldus, the breed of them now is quite destroyed, and neither fore foot of a beaver (which is like a dog's) nor hind foot (which is like a goose) to be seen therein.

PROVERBS.

Being well at leisure in this little county, we will observe (what indeed is general to all Wales) something proverbial, and conducing to our necessary information.

“Talaeth, Talaeth.”]

In effect the same in English with “Fine, fine;” when mothers and nurses are disposed to please their little ones in dressing them. Take the original thereof: when Roderick the Great divided Wales betwixt his three sons, into three dominions, North Wales, South Wales, and Powis; he ordered, that each of them should wear upon his bonnet, or helmet, a coronet of gold, being a broad lace or head-band indented upwards, set and wrought with precious stones called in the British *talaeth*, and they from thence *ytri twysoc talaethioc*, that is, “the three crowned princes.”* But now either the number of princes is well multiplied in Wales; or, which is truer, the honour of Talaeth is much diminished; that being so called wherewith a child's head is bound uppermost upon some other linen clothes. Thus the English have that which they call the crown of a cap.

“Bu Arthur ond tra fu.”]

That is, “Arthur was not, but whilst he was.” It is sad to say, “Nos fuimus Trojes.” The greatest eminency when not extant is extinct. “The friar never loved what was good.”

“Ne thorres Arthur Nawd gwraig.”]

That is, “King Arthur did never violate the refuge of a woman.” Arthur is notoriously known for the mirror of manhood. By the woman's refuge, many understand her tongue, and no valiant man will revenge her words with his blows: “Nullum memorabile nomen,—fœminii in poenâ.”

“Calen Sais wrah Gymro.”]

That is, “The heart of an Englishman” (whom they call Saxons) “towards a Welchman.” It is either applied to such who

* Dr. Powell, in his History of Wales, p. 36.

are possessed with prejudice, or only carry an outward compliance without cordial affection. We must remember this proverb *originated* whilst England and Wales were at deadly feud, there being better love betwixt them since the union of the nations.

“Ni Cheitw Cymbro oni Gollo.”]

That is, “The Welchman keeps nothing until he hath lost it.” The historical truth thereof is plain in the British Chronicles, that when the British recovered the lost castles from the English, they doubled their diligence and valour, keeping them more tenaciously than before.

“A fo pen, bid(bont.”]

That is, “He that will be a head, let him be a bridge.” It is founded on a fictitious tradition thus commonly told: Benigrigran, a Briton, is said to have carried an army over into Ireland; his men came to a river over which neither was bridge nor ferry; hereupon he was fain to carry all his men over the river on his own back. To lesson men not to affect the empty title of a general, except they can supply their soldiers with all necessaries: be their wardrobe in want of clothes; kitchen in want of meat, &c. Thus honour hath ever a great burden attending it.

We will conclude these general proverbs of Wales with a custom which was ancient in this nation. They had a kind of play, wherein the stronger who prevailed, put the weaker into a sack;* and hence we have borrowed our English by-word to express such betwixt whom there is apparent odds of strength, “He is able to put him up in a bag.”

THE FAREWELL.

It is observable, what a creditable author reporteth,† that there was in this county a city (once an episcopal see) called *Llan-Badern-Vaure*, that is, *Llan-Baderne the Great*, which city is now dwindled to nothing.

Reader, by the way, I observe that cities surnamed the Great come to Little at last, as if God were offended with so ambitious an epithet: “Sidon the Great,”‡ “Nineveh the Great,”§ “Babylon the Great,|| it is fallen,” &c. But the cause of the ruin of this city was for their cruel killing of their bishop, which provoked divine justice against them.

I hope the Welsh, warned herewith, will for the future demean themselves with due respect to such persons; and am confirmed in my confidence from their commendable proverb, *Na difanco y Beriglaur*; “Vilify not thy parish priest;” and then much more ought the bishop to be respected.

* Dr. Davis, in his Proverbs, litera Ch.

† Roger Hoveden, and out of him Mr. Camden in this County.

‡ Josh. xi. 8.

§ Jonah iii. 2.

|| Revel. xviii. 2.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

Carmarthenshire hath Pembrokeshire on the west, the Severn sea on the south, Cardiganshire on the north, Brecknock and Glamorgan-shires on the east. The mountains therein are neither so many nor high as in the neighbouring counties, affording plenty of grass, grain, wood, fish, and what not? Besides, nature here giveth the inhabitants both meat and stomach; the sharpness of the air breeding an appetite in them.

There is a place in this county called Golden-grove, which I confess is no Ophir, or land of Havilah, yielding no gold in specie, but plentifully affording those rich commodities, which quickly may be converted thereunto; and the pleasure is no less than the profit thereof. It is the possession of the right honourable Richard Vaughan, baron of Emelor in England, and earl of Carberry in Ireland. He well deserveth to be owner of Golden-grove, who so often hath used a golden hand, in plentiful relieving many eminent divines during the late sequestration.

This county affording no peculiar COMMODITIES, let us proceed to

WONDERS.

Giraldus Cambrensis reporteth a fountain to be in this county (let he himself find it out, and justify it) which, conformable to the sea, ebbeth and floweth twice in four-and-twenty hours. But seeing this in a maritime shire, possibly there may be a more than ordinary communication betwixt it and the ocean, and then the wonder is not so great.

More credibly it is related, that there are in this shire strange subterranean vaults, conceived the castles of routed people in the civil wars. And no wonder, seeing David first set up in a defensive posture for himself in the cave of Adullum; so that, having no place where he could safely set the sole of his foot above ground, all his present help was under the earth, and future hope was above the heavens.

MARTYRS.

ROBERT FARRAR, an Englishman by birth, but where born unknown, was a prime martyr of this county. A man not unlearned, but somewhat indiscreet, or rather uncomplying, which procured him much trouble; so that he may be said, with Saint

Laurence, to be broiled on both sides, being persecuted both by Protestants and Papists.

He was preferred to be bishop of Saint David's by the duke of Somerset, then Lord Protector, who was put to death not long after. Some conceive that the patron's fall was the chaplain's greatest guilt, and encouraged his enemies against him. Of these, two were afterwards bishops in the reign of queen Elizabeth, viz. Thomas Young, archbishop of York, and Rowland Merrick bishop of Bangor.

SOLDIERS.

SIR RICE ap THOMAS was never more than a knight, yet little less than a prince in this his native county, if the author of "*Prælia Anglorum*" may not be believed,

—— "*Ricius Thomas flos Cambro-Britannum.*"

King Henry the Seventh will himself witness his worth. To him, lately landed at Milford Haven with contemptible forces, this Sir Rice repaired with a considerable accession of choice soldiers, marching with them to Bosworth field, where he right valiantly behaved himself. That thrifty king, according to his cheap course of remuneration (rewarding gownmen in orders, by him most employed, with church livings, and swordmen with honour) afterwards made Sir Rice knight of the order; and well might he give him a garter, by whose effectual help he had recovered a crown.

Elmelin in this county was one of his principal seats, whose name and nature he altered, building and calling it Newcastle;* and I believe it one of the latest castles in Wales, seeing since that time it hath been fashionable to demolish, not to erect, fortified houses.

As he appeared early, so he continued long in military action; for I find him, in the fourth year of king Henry the Eighth, conductor to five hundred light horse, at the pompous and expensive siege of Therouenne, where I meet his last mention in our English Chronicles.

WALTER DE DEVEREUX, son of ——— Devereux and Cicely his wife (sole sister to Thomas Bourchier last earl of Essex) was born in the town of Camarthen,† and by queen Elizabeth in his maternal right created Earl of Essex. One martially minded, and naturally hating idleness, the rust of the soul.

Though time hath silenced the factions, and only sounded the facts of queen Elizabeth's court, no place had more heart-burnings therein; and it was a great part of God's goodness and her prudence that no more hurt was done thereby. Many maligned

* Camden's Britannia, in this County.

† Mills, in his Catalogue of Honour, in the Earls of Essex.

our earl—*tantæne animis aularibus iræ*;—desirous to thrust him on dangerous designs. Nor need we consult the oracle of Apollo to discover his chief adversary, seeing he was a prime favourite, who loved the earl's nearest relation better than he loved the earl himself, whom he put on the project of Ireland.

Yet was not our Walter surprised into that service, seeing *injuria non fit volenti*; and being sensible that his room was more welcome to some than his company at court, he willingly embraced the employment. Articles (the first and last, I believe, in that kind) are drawn up betwixt the queen and him, who was to maintain such a proportion of soldiers* on his own cost, and to have part of the territory of — Clandboy in Ulster for the conquering thereof. So much for the bear's-skin. Now all the craft will be to catch, kill, and flay the bear himself.

Well, to maintain an army (though a very little one) is a sovereign's and no subject's work, too heavy for the support of any private man's estate, which cost this earl first the mortgaging, then the selling outright his fair inheritance in Essex. Over he goeth into Ireland with a noble company of kindred and friends, supernumerary volunteers above the proportion of soldiers agreed upon.

Sir William Fitz-Williams, lord deputy of Ireland, hearing of his coming, and suspecting (court jealousy riseth very early, or goeth not to bed at all) to be eclipsed by this great earl, solicits the queen to maintain him in the full power of his place, without any dimunition; alleging this much to conduce to the honour of her majesty, whom he represented. Hereupon it was ordered, that the earl should take his commission from this lord deputy, which with much importunity and long attendance, he hardly obtained, and that with no higher title than "Governor of Ulster."

After many impressions (not-over successfully) made in Ulster, he was by the deputy remanded in the south of Ireland, where he spent much time (take much into little in my author's words as to his general performance) *nullius bono, sed magno suo damno*.† His friends in the English court grew few and cold, his foes many and active; affronts were plentifully poured upon him, on purpose either to drown him in grief, or burn him in his own anger. From Munster he was sent back into Ulster, where he was forbidden to follow his blow, and use a victory he had gotten: yea, on a sudden stript out of his commission,‡ and reduced to be governor of three hundred men: yet his stout stomach (as true tempered steel) bowed without breaking; in all these afflictions embracing all changes with the same tenor of constancy. Pay-days in Ireland came very thick, moneys out of England very slow; and his noble associates began to withdraw, common men to mutiny; so that the earl himself was at last recalled home.

* 200 horse and 400 foot.

† Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1573.

‡ Idem, anno 1575.

Not long after, he was sent over the second time into Ireland with a loftier title than (the length of the feather makes not the heap the higher) of earl marshal of Ireland, where he fell into a strange looseness (not without suspicion of poison); and he died anno 1576. His soul he piously resigned to God; his lands (much impaired) descended to his son Robert, but ten years of age. His body was brought over, and buried in Carmarthen, the place of his nativity; and his widow lady (to say no more) was soon re-married to Robert earl of Leicester. Let me add, that he died in the 36th year of his age, fatal to his family, his father and grandfather dying in the same;* which year Robert earl of Essex his son never attained to; and whether it had not been as honourable for his grand-child Robert earl of Essex † to have died in the same year of his age, or to have lived longer, let others decide.

WRITERS.

AMBROSE MERLIN was born at Carmarthen, a city so denominated from his nativity therein. This I write in conformity to common tradition (and he who will not *errare cum vulgo* must *pugnare cum vulgo*); my own judgment remonstrating against the same, finding the city called Mariadunum in Ptolemy, before Merlin's cradle was ever made, if Merlin's cradle was ever made.

His extraction is very incredible, reported to have an incubus to his father, pretending to a pedigree older than Adam, even from the serpent himself. But a learned pen demonstrateth the impossibility of such conjunctions.‡ And let us not load Satan with groundless sins, whom I believe the father of lies,§ but [in a literal sense] no father of bastards.

Many are the pretended prophecies of Merlin, whereof the British have a very high esteem, and I dare say nothing against them; only I humbly tender to this nation's consideration a modest proverb of their own country, "Namyn Dduw nid oes Dewin," (that, besides God, there is no Diviner.) Yet I deny not but that the devil can give a shrewd conjecture; but often the deceiver is deceived. Sure I am, Merlin's prophecies have done much mischief, seeing such who pretended skill therein, that they could unfold his meaning (though, for my part, I believe they must have the devil's key who open the devil's lock) put Owen Glendower on his rebellion against king Henry the Fourth,|| persuading him the time wherein he would recover the Welch Principality, which caused the making of those cruel laws, with Draco's, written in blood against the Welch, which no tender Englishman can read without regret.

* Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1576.

† The famous Parliamentarian general, who died Sept. 13, 1646.—ED.

‡ Dr. Brown, in his *Vulgar Errors*, book 7. ch. 16.

§ John viii. 44.

|| Dr. Powell, in his *History of Wales*, p. 386.

There want not those who maintain Merlin to be a great chemist; and those, we know, have a language peculiar to themselves; so that his seeming prophecies are not to be expounded historically, but naturally, disguising the mysteries of that faculty from vulgar intelligence.

The best prophecy I meet with in Merlin, which hit the mark indeed, is what I find cited out of him by Giraldus Cambrensis :* “Sextus mœnia Hiberniæ subvertent, et regiones in regnum redigentur,” (the Sixth shall overturn the walls of Ireland, and reduce their countries into a kingdom.)

This was accomplished under king James the Sixth, when their fastnesses (Irish walls) were dismantled, and courts of civil justice set up in all the land. But enough of Merlin, who is reported to have died† anno ——.

THE FAREWELL.

How this county (with the rest of Wales) hath preserved its woods in our unhappy civil wars is to me unknown; yet if they have been much wasted (which I suspect) I wish that the pit-coal, which in some measure it affordeth, may daily be increased for the supply of their fuel.

* In his History of Ireland.

† The tradition is, that Merlin did not die, but was laid asleep by magic; to which fable Spenser alludes. He is supposed to have lived about the end of the fifth century.—ED.

CARNARVON.

This county hath the Irish sea on the west, Anglesea (divided by Menaifret) on the north, Denbyshire on the east, and Merionethshire on the south. This I have observed peculiar to this county, that all the market are sea towns (being five in number, as noted in the maps) which no other county in England or Wales doth afford.

The natives hereof count it no small credit unto them, that they made the longest resistance against, and last submitted unto, the English : and, indeed, for natural strength, it exceedeth any part of this Principality ; so that the English were never more distressed than in the invasion thereof.

I am much affected with the ingenuity of an English nobleman, who, following the camp of king Henry the Third, in these parts, wrote home to his friends, about the end of September 1245, the naked truth indeed, as followeth : “ We lie in our tents watching, fasting, praying, and freezing : we watch for fear of the Welchmen, who are wont to invade us in the night ; we fast for want of meat, for the half-penny loaf is worth five pence ; we pray to God to send us home again speedily ; we freeze for want of winter garments, having nothing but thin linen betwixt us and the wind.”

Yet is this county in itself sufficiently plentiful (though the Welch had the wit to keep food from the English) ; and Snowdon hills therein are commended by my author,* for fertility of wood, cattle, fish, and food.

Smile not, reader, to hear of fish in so high mountains which have plenty of pools interposed.

WONDERS.

Giraldus Cambrensis telleth us how there is a lake in Snowdon hills, in this county, which hath a floating island therein. But it seemeth that it either always swimmeth away from such who endeavour to discover it, or else that this vagrant, wearied with long wandering, hath at last fixed itself to the continent. He telleth us also of monocular fishes, though not fully acquainting us how their one eye is disposed ; whether, Polyphemus-like, in the midst of their head, or only on one side. The truth is, these one-eyed fishes are too nimble for any men with two eyes to behold them.

* Matthew Paris, anno notato, p. 924.

PROVERBS.

“ Craig Eirry, or Snow-don, will yield sufficient pasture for all the cattle of Wales put together.”*]

Some will say this cannot be literally true, except the cattle of Wales be few beneath, and Snowdon hills fruitful above, all belief. The best is, the time is not expressed how long these hills will suffice for their pasture. But let us not be so morose, but understand the meaning of this expression, importing, by help of an hyperbole, the extraordinary fruitfulness of this place.

“ Diange ar Gluyd, a boddi ar Gonway.”]

That is, “ to ’scape Clude, and be drowned in Conway :” parallel to the Latin,

“ Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charibdin.”

However that pilot is to be pitied, who, to shun Scylla, doth run on Charibdis, because these rocks were near, and a narrow passage betwixt them ; whereas the two rivers of Clude and Conway are twenty miles asunder, affording men scope enough to escape them ; but little or much in such cases are the same with indiscreet persons.

PRINCES.

EDWARD, the fourth (but first surviving) son of king Edward the First and queen Eleanor, was born at Carnarvon in this county, April 25, 1284. No prince ever ascended the English throne with greater, or used it with less, advantage to himself.

First, (though his father had in a manner surprised the Welch to accept him for their prince (pleading his royal extraction, birth in Wales, inability to speak a word of English, and innocence that none could tax him with actual sin); yet I find them not for his father’s fallacy to think the worse of his son—*sic iuvat esse deceptos*—and generally they accepted him, as preferring that a prince should be put with wit rather than with violence upon them.

In England he succeeded to a wise and victorious father, who happily had hit the expedient to be both beloved and feared by his subjects, leaving the land in so good a posture for government, that touch the wheel, and it would turn in the right track of itself. But this Edward first estranged himself from his subjects, and, in effect, subjected himself to a stranger, Pierce Gaveston, his French minion, and after his execution to the two Spencers, who, though native Englishmen, were equally odious to the English for their insolence.

Hence it was that he first lost the love of his subjects, then of his queen (the vacuity of whose bed was quickly filled up), then his crown, then his life. Never any English king’s

* Camden’s Britannia, in Carnarvonshire.

case was so pitiful, and his person less pitied, all counting it good reason that he should give entertainment to that woe which his wilfulness had invited home to himself. His violent death happened at Berkeley Castle, September 22, 1327.

SAINTS.

There is an island called Berdsey, justly reduceable to this county (lying within a mile of the south-west promontory thereof) wherein the corpse of no fewer than twenty thousand saints are said to be interred.*

"Estote vos omnes sancti." Proud Benhadad boasted that "the dust of Samaria did not suffice for handfuls for all the people that followed him."† But where would so many thousand bodies find graves in so petty an islet? But I retrench myself, confessing it more facile to find graves in Berdsey for so many saints, than saints for so many graves.

STATESMEN.

JOHN WILLIAMS was born at Aber-Conwy in this county; bred fellow of St. John's college in Cambridge, proctor of the university, dean of Westminster, bishop of Lincoln, lord keeper of the great seal of England, and lastly archbishop of York. In my "Church History" I have offended his friends, because I wrote so little in his praise; and distasted his foes, because I said so much in his defence. But I had rather live under the indignation of others, for relating what may offend, than die under the accusation of my own conscience for reporting what is untrue. He died on the 25th day of March, 1649.

PRELATES SINCE THE REFORMATION.

RICHARD VAUGHAN, born at Nuffrin (or else at Etern) in this county, was bred fellow in Saint John's College in Cambridge, and was afterwards successively bishop of Bangor, Chester, and lastly of London; a very corpulent man, but spiritually minded; an excellent preacher and pious liver, on whom I find this epigram,‡ which I will endeavour to English:

*Præsul es (6 Britonum decus immortale tuorum)
Tu Londinensi primus in urbe Brito.
Hi mihi Doctores semper placuere, docenda
Qui faciunt, plus quam qui facienda docent.
Pastor es Anglorum doctissimus, optimus ergo,
Nam facienda doces ipse, docenda facis.*

"Prelate of London (O immortal grace
Of thine own Britons) first who had that place.
He's good, who what men ought to do doth teach;
He's better who doth do what men should preach.
You best of all, preaching what men should do,
And what men ought to preach that doing too."

* Camden's Britannia, in Insulis Britannicis.

† 1 Kings xx. 10.

‡ Cited in H. Holland, but made (as I have been told) by J. Owen.

Here, to justify the observation, *Præsul* must be taken for a plain bishop, and *Primus* accounted but from the conversion of the Saxons to Christianity: for otherwise we find no fewer than sixteen archbishops of London before that time, and all of the British nation.* He was a most pleasant man in discourse, especially at his table, maintaining that truth, "At meals be glad, for sin be sad," as indeed he was a mortified man. Let me add, nothing could tempt him to betray the rights of the church to sacrilegious hands, not sparing sharply to reprove some of his own order on that account. He died March 30, 1607, much lamented.

HENRY ROWLANDS, born in this county, bred in the university of Oxford, was consecrated bishop of Bangor, November 12, 1598. We have formerly told how bishop Bulkeley plundered the tower of Saint Asaph of five fair bells; now the bounty of this bishop bought four new ones for the same (the second edition, in cases of this kind, is seldom as large as the first), whereof the biggest cost a hundred pounds.† He also gave to Jesus College in Oxford means for the maintenance of two fellows. He died anno Domini 1615.

THE FAREWELL.

The map of this county (as also of Denby and Flintshire) in Mr. Speed is not divided (as other shires in England and Wales) with pricks into their several hundreds, which would have much conduced to the completing thereof, whereof he rendereth this reason, That he could not procure the same (though promised him) out of the sheriff's books; fearing lest the riches of their shire should be further sought into by revealing such particulars. He addeth moreover, "This I have observed in all my survey, that where least is to be had the greatest fears are possessed." I would advise these counties hereafter to deny no small civility to a painful author, holding a pen in his hand, for fear a drop of his ink fall upon them; for, though juice of lemon will fetch such spots out of linen, when once printed in a book they are not so easily got out, but remain to posterity.

* Reckoned up by Bishop Godwin, in his Catalogue.

† Godwin, in the Bishops of Bangor.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

DENBIGHSHIRE hath Flintshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire on the east, Montgomery and Merioneth-shires on the south, Carnarvonshire (divided by the river Conway) on the west, being from east to west thirty-one, from north to south twenty miles.

The east part of this county (towards the river Dee) is fruitful; but in the west the industrious husbandman may be said to fetch his bread out of the fire, paring off their upper turfs with a spade, piling them up in heaps, burning them to ashes, and then throwing them on their barren ground, which is much fertilized thereby.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

AMELCORNE.

This English word (which I find in the English Camden*) is Welch to me. Let us therefore repair to his Latin original, where he informeth us, that this county produceth plenty of *Arinca*. Here the difficulty is a little changed, not wholly cleared. In our dictionaries *arinca* is Englished: 1. *Rice*; but this (though a frequent name of many in this country) is a grain too choice to grow in Wales, or any part of England: 2. *Amelcorn*; and now having run round, we have not stirred a step, as to more information of what we desired a kind of.

At last, with long beating about, we find it to be RYE; in Latin more generally called *Serale*. Pliny's pen† casts three dashes on this grain, being (it seems) no friend to it, or it to him: 1. "Est tantum ad arcendam famem utile," (good only to drive away famine, as not pleasant at all.) 2. "Est, licet farre mixtum, ventri ingratisimum," (as griping the guts.) 3. "Nascitur quocunque solo," (any base ground being good enough to bear it.)

However (whatever his foreign rye was) that which groweth incredibly plentiful in this county is very wholesome; and generally, in England, rye maketh moistest bread in the driest summer, for which cause some prefer it before wheat itself.

BUILDINGS.

The church of Wrexham is commended for a fair and spacious

* In his *Britannia*, in the description of this county.

† Nat. Hist. lib. xxviii. cap. 16.

building; and it is questionable, whether it claimeth more praise for the artificial tower thereof, or for the

ORGANS.

These were formerly most famous* (the more because placed in a parochial, no cathedral church) for beauty, bigness, and tunableness; though far short of those in worth which Michael emperor of Constantinople caused to be made of pure gold,† and beneath those in bigness which George the Salamitan abbot made to be set up in the church of his convent, whose biggest pipe was eight and twenty feet long, and four spans in compass.‡

The first organ, which was ever seen in the west of Europe, was what was sent anno 757 from Constantine, the Grecian emperor, to Pepin king of France;§ and their general use in churches began about the year 828. I read that the form of this instrument was much improved by one Bernard a Venetian (who was absolutely the best musician in the world||) with addition of many pipes thereunto.

What is become of Wrexham organs I know not; and could heartily wish they had been removed into some gentleman's house; seeing such as accuse them for superstitious in churches must allow them lawful in private places. Otherwise such Moroso's deserve not to be owners of an articulate voice sounding through the organ of a throat.

But to return to the buildings in this county.

Holt castle must not be forgotten. How well it is now faced, and repaired without, I know not; I know when it was better lined within than any subject's castle (I believe) in Europe at that time, viz. when in the possession of William lord Stanley; when the ready money and plate therein (besides jewels and rich household stuff) amounted unto forty thousand marks, got by the plunder of Bosworth field.¶ But as the river Dee, running by this castle, is soon after swallowed up in the Irish ocean; so it was not long before this vast treasure, upon the owner's attainder, was confiscated into the coffers of king Henry the Seventh.

PRELATES.

LEOLINE being born in the Marches, he had a double name, to notify him to posterity. One, after the Welch mode, *à patre* Leoline ap Llewelin ap Yuyr; ** the other according to the custom of the English clergy, *à patriâ*, Leoline de Bromfield, a most fruitful tract of ground in this county.†† Under king Edward the

* Camden's Britannia, in Denbighshire.

† Zonaras, tom. iii.

‡ Bruschiu, de Monast. Germ. fol. 107.

§ Marian Scot, in Chron. sub anno 757.

|| Sabellicus Exemplar, 10. lib. 8.

¶ Lord Bacon's Henry the Seventh, p. 133.

** Bishop Godwin, in the Bishops of Saint Asaph.

†† Camden's Britannia, in Denbighshire.

First, anno 1293, he was consecrated bishop of Saint Asaph; and deserved right well of that see, by his manifold benefactions, appropriating some churches to his chapter.

As for a portion of tithes in the parish of Corwen, appropriated to the fabric of the church, he reduced it to its former estate;* the first and last instance (for precedent I dare not call it) which I have met with, of a church legally appropriated, which reverted to its presentative propriety. Had king Henry the Eighth, at the dissolution of the abbeyes, followed this example, the church had been richer by many pounds; the exchequer not poorer by a penny. I find also, that he asked leave of king Edward the First to make a will,† which may seem very strange, whether it was a court compliment, or “*ex gratiâ cautelâ*,” or because Welch bishops in that age might not testamentize without royal assent. By his will he bequeathed much of plate, rich vests and books, to the canons of that church and his chaplains, dying anno Domini 1313.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

GODFREY GOODMAN was born of wealthy parentage in this county; bred under his uncle (of whom hereafter) in Westminster school;‡ then in Trinity College, in Cambridge, where he commenced doctor of divinity; successively preferred prebendary of Windsor, dean of Rochester, and bishop of Gloucester. He might have been joined to the prelates before (though he lived long since) the Reformation, because he agreed with them in judgment, dying a professed Romanist, as appeareth by his will. Yet the adversaries of our hierarchy have no cause to triumph thereat, who slanderously charge Popish compliance on all his order, being able to produce, of two hundred bishops since queen Elizabeth, but this only instance, and him a person of no great eminency; not only disavowed by his fellow prelates, but imprisoned in the late Convocation for his erroneous opinions.

Indeed, in his discourse, he would be constantly complaining of our first reformers; and I heard him once say, in some passion, “that bishop Ridley was a very odd man;” to whom one presently returned, “He was an odd man indeed, my lord; for all the Popish party in England could not match him with his equal in learning and religion.” To give Goodman his due, he was a harmless man, hurtful to none but himself, pitiful to the poor, hospitable to his neighbours, against the ruining of any of an opposite judgment, and gave the most he left to pious uses. He was no contemptible historian; but I confess an undermatch to doctor Hackwell. But I remember the ring bequeathed to me in his will, with the posy thereof, *Requiem defunctis*; and therefore I will no longer be troublesome to his memory, who

* Bishop Godwin, ut prius.

† Idem, ibid.

‡ Gabriel Goodman.

was made bishop 1624, and some seven years since deceased in Westminster, almost 80 years of age.

WRITERS SINCE THE REFORMATION.

WILLIAM SALESBURY was born in this county, where his family flourisheth at this day. This gentleman, out of a love to his native language, *amor patriæ ratione valentior omni*, composed a short English and Welch dictionary, first privately presented to and approved by king Henry the Eighth (being a Tuthar by his father's side of Welch extraction), and then publicly printed, anno Domini 1547.

Some captious spirits will quarrel the usefulness thereof, seeing the Welch did not *want*, and the English did not *wish*, a book of that nature. But let them know that it is useful for both nations; to the English for *attaining*, to the Welch for *retaining*, that language.

Attaining.—For, being an original tongue, an antiquary is lame without it (which I find by my own defect) to understand the (few of many) remaining monuments of that nation.

Retaining.—That tongue, as well as others, by disuse being subject not only to corruption but oblivion, by the confession of the natives of that country. Indeed all dictionaries of languages are very useful: words bringing matter to the tongue, and, as Plato well observed, ὄνομα ἔστι ὄργανον διδασκαλικόν, (a name or word is an instrument of instruction*), and ushereth knowledge into our understanding.

However, seeing nothing can be begun and finished at once, Salesbury's book (as the first of this kind) did rather essay than effect the work, and since hath been completed by others. He died about the year 1560.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC SINCE THE REFORMATION.

Sir THOMAS, son of Richard EXMEW, was born at Rythin in this county. Being bred in London a goldsmith, he thrived therein so well, that, anno 1517, he was lord mayor thereof. Besides other benefactions in his own country, and to Saint Mary Magdalen in Milk-street, London (where he lies buried), he made the water conduit by London-wall at Moorgate.† * Ἀριστον μὲν ὕδωρ (so Pindar begins his poems), water is a creature of absolute and common concernment, without which we should be burnt with the thirst, and buried with the filth, of our own bodies.

GABRIEL GOODMAN, son of Edward Goodman, Esq. was born at Rythin in this county; afterwards doctor of divinity in Saint John's College in Cambridge, and dean of Westminster, where he was fixed for full forty years; though, by his own

* In Cratylus.

† Stow's Survey of London, p. 578.

parts and his friends' power, he might have been what he would have been in the church of England. Abigail said of her husband, "Nabal is his name, and folly is with him." But it may be said of this worthy dean, *Goodman* was his name, and *goodness* was in his nature, as by the ensuing testimonies will appear.

1. The Bible was translated into Welch on his cost, as by a note in the preface thereof doth appear.

2. He founded a school-house, with a competent salary, in the town of his nativity; as also erected and endowed an alms-house therein for twelve poor people.

3. He repaired the house for the minister (there called the Warden) of Rythin, furnishing it with plate and other utensils, which were to descend to his successors.

4. He purchased a fair house with land thereunto at Chiswick in Middlesex, where with his own hands he set a fair row of elms, now grown up to great beauty and height, for a retiring place for the masters and scholars at Westminster in the heat of summer, or any time of infection. If these lands at this day be not so profitably employed, as they were by the donor piously intended, it is safer to bemoan the sad effect, than accuse the causers thereof.

There needs no other testimony of his honesty and ability, than that our English Nestor, the lord treasurer Cecil, made him one of the executors of his will, to dispose of great sums to charitable uses; which trust he most faithfully discharged. He died in the year 1601; and is buried in the collegiate church of Westminster, whereof he so well deserved, as of all England, Mr. Camden performing his perambulation about it on his expences.

Sir HUGH MIDDLETON, son of Richard Middleton, was born at Denbigh in this county, and bred in London. This is that worthy knight, who hath deserved well of London, and, in it, of all England. If those be recounted amongst David's Worthies, who, breaking through "the army of the Philistines,"* fetched water from the well of Bethlehem, to satisfy the longing of David (founded more on fancy than necessity), how meritorious a work did this worthy man perform, who, to quench the thirst of thousands in the populous city of London, fetched water on his own cost, more than twenty-four miles,† encountering all the way with an army of oppositions, grappling with hills, struggling with rocks, fighting with forests, till, in defiance of difficulties, he had brought his project to perfection. But oh, what an injury was it unto him, that a potent person and idle spectator

* 2 Samuel xxiii. 16.

† By an accurate mensuration, the course of the New River is thirty-eight miles, three quarters, and sixteen poles in length; and the cost to the original proprietors was half a million sterling.—Ed.

should strike in (reader, I could heartily wish it were a falsehood what I report), and by his greatness possess a moiety of the profit,* which the unwearied endeavours of the foresaid knight had purchased to himself!

THE FAREWELL.

I heartily wish this county may find many like Robert earl of Leicester (by his bounty much advancing the building of a new church in Denbigh), who may willingly contribute their charity for the repairing of all decayed churches therein. Yea, may it be happy in faithful and able ministers, that by their pains they may be built up in the faith of the Lord.

* "The property of the New River (says Mr. Nelson, in his 'History of Islington,') is divided into seventy-two shares, which division took place soon after the commencement of the undertaking: thirty-six of these were originally vested in Sir Hugh Middleton, the first projector, who having impoverished himself and his family by a concern which has proved so beneficial to the public as to render his name ever honoured and respected, was obliged to part with his property in the undertaking, which was divided among various persons. These shares are called the Adventurers' shares. The moiety of the undertaking, which was vested in the Crown, was by king Charles the First, on account of the then unpromising aspect of the Company's affairs, re-granted to Sir Hugh Middleton, bart., his heirs and assigns, on condition that they should for ever pay to the king's receiver-general, or into the receipt of the Exchequer, for his Majesty's use, the yearly rent of 500/., which is still paid, and almost entirely out of the king's shares: but, the Crown never having had any hand in the management of the concern, the holders of these shares are still excluded from the direction. Though king James became a proprietor of one half of the concern, Middleton, to prevent the direction of its affairs from falling into the hands of courtiers, precluded him from having any share in the management, and only allowed him a person to be present at the several meetings, to prevent any injustice to his royal principal. By this preclusion of the holders of the king's shares from the government of the Company, exclusive of their being encumbered with the aforesaid annuity, they are of course not quite so valuable as those of the Adventurers." Notwithstanding the difficulties which the first projectors had to encounter, and the losses thereby sustained, the undertaking has of late years proved extremely profitable to the shareholders.—ED.

FLINTSHIRE.

FLINTSHIRE taketh its name from *Flint*, formerly an eminent place therein. But why *Flint* was so named will deservedly bear an inquiry, the rather because I am informed there is scarce a *flint-stone* to be found in the whole shire.

An eminent antiquary well known in these parts (reader, I must carry my author* at my back, when I write that which otherwise will not be believed) hath informed me, it was first called *Flit-town*, because the people flitted or removed their habitations from a small village hard by, to and under a castle built there by king Edward the First. Afterwards it was called *Flint-town*, or *Flint*, to make it more solid in the pronunciation. Now although sometimes liquids are melted out of a word to supple it to turn the better on the tongue's end; it will hardly be precided that ever the sturdy letter *N* was on that or any account interjected into the middle of an original word. But it is infidelity not to believe what is thus traditioned unto us.

It hath the sea on the north, Shropshire on the south, Cheshire on the east, and Denbighshire on the west thereof; the smallest county in Wales, whereof the natives render this reason, "that it was not handsomely in the power of king Edward the First (who made it a shire) to enlarge the limits thereof; for the English shires, Shropshire and Cheshire, he would not discompose; and on the Welch side he could not well extend it without prejudice to the Lord Marchers, who had *potestatem vitæ et necis* in the adjacent territories; the king being unwilling to resume, and they more unwilling to resign, their respective territories."

If any ask why so small a parcel of ground was made a shire, let them know that every foot therein in content was ten in concernment, because it was the passage into North Wales. Indeed it may seem strange that Flint, the shire-town, is no market town, no nor Saint Asaph (a city, *quâ sedes episcopi*) till made so very late. But this is the reason, partly the vicinity of Chester, the market general of these parts; partly that every village hath a market in itself, as affording all necessary commodities.

Nor must we forget that this county was parcel of the Pala-

* Mr. John Jones.

tinat of Chester, paying two thousand marks (called a *mize*) at the change of every earl of Chester, until the year of our Lord, 1568; for then, upon the occasion of one Thomas Radford committed to prison by the chamberlain of Chester, Flintshire, saith my author,* disjoined itself (revolted, I dare say) from that County Palatine, and united itself to the Principalities of Wales, as conceiving the same the more advantageous.

PROVERBS.

“Mwy nag un bwa yro Ynghaer.”]

That is, more than one yugh-bow in Chester. Modern use applieth this proverb to such who seize on other folks' goods, (not with the intent to steal, but) mistaken with similitude thereof to their own goods. But give me leave to conjecture the original hereof, seeing Cheshire men have been so famous for archery.

PRINCES.

ELIZABETH, the seventh daughter of king Edward the First and queen Elenor, was born at Ruthland castle in this county; a place which some unwarily confound with Rythin town in Denbighshire. This castle was anciently of such receipt, that the king and his court were lodged therein; yea, a parliament, or something equivalent, was kept here, or hereabouts: seeing we have the Statutes of *Ruthland* (on the same token the year erroneously printed in the Statutes of *Ruthland*) made in the year of king Edward the first. This lady Elizabeth, at fourteen years of age, was married to John the first of that name, earl of Holland, Zealand, &c.; and, after his death, remarried to Humphrey Bohune earl of Hereford and Essex, high constable of England, by whom he had a numerous issue. She died anno Domini 1316; and was buried in the abbey church of Saffron Walden in Essex.†

SAINTS.

CONGELLUS, or COMGALLUS.—I perceive a storm a-coming, and must provide a shelter against it. The omitting this writer will make Wales angry, and the inserting him will make Ireland offended with me, whom a good antiquary ‡ makes the first abbot of Bangor in this county, and a better § (though living later) first abbot of Bangor nigh Nockfergus in Ireland. What is to be done herein? When the controversy was started whether the Isle of Man belonged to England or Ireland, it was adjudged to the latter, because no venomous creature will live therein. But this controverted nativity is not capable of that

* W. Smith, in his *Vale Royal of England*, p. 15.

† Speed's *Chronicle*, p. 564.

‡ Bale, de *Scriptoribus Britannicis*. Cent. iii. num. 53.

§ Archbishop Usher, de *Brit. Eccles. Primor*.

discrimination. Indeed, if the difference was betwixt Wales and England my native country, concerning Congellus, we would, according to our premised principles, freely resign him : not daring to be so bold with an outlandish interest, let him stand here so long till better evidence be brought to remove him ; for, if those be beheld as the worst of felons, who steal straggling children in London streets from their parents, and spirit them over unto foreign plantations ; high also is their robbery, who deprive countries of their true natives, (as to their memories after their deaths), and dispose them elsewhere at their pleasures. As for Congellus, it is agreed on all hands, that he was one of a pious life, who wrote learned epistles ; and, being aged eighty-five years, died anno Domini 600.

ST. BENO was instructor to St. Wenefride, committed by her father to his careful education. Now it happened, when the head of the said Wenefride was cut off by Cradocus, son to Alane king of North Wales, (for not yielding to his unlawful lust), this Beno miraculously set it on again,* she living fifteen years after. But if the tip of his tongue who first told, and the top of his fingers who first wrote, this damnable lie, had been cut off, and had they both been sent to attend their cure at the shrine of St. Beno, certainly they would have been more wary afterwards, how they reported or recorded such improbable untruths.

ASAPH was born in these parts, of right honourable parentage, and bred at Llan-Elvy in this county, under Kentigernus (or Mongo) the Scotch bishop in that place. Here the said Kentigernus had a convent consisting of 663 monks, whereof 300 hundred being unlearned (in the nature of lay-brethren) were employed abroad in husbandry, as many busied about work at home, the rest attended divine service in the convent, so divided, that some were always officiating therein.† Amongst these Asaph was eminently conspicuous for piety and learning, inso-much that Kentigernus (being called into his own country) resigned both his convent and cathedral unto him. Here this bishop demeaned himself with such sanctity, that Llan-Elvy lost its name, and after his death was called from him St. Asaph. He was an assiduous preacher, having this speech in his mouth, "Such who are against the preaching of God's word envy man's salvation." Bishop Godwin confesseth himself ignorant of the certain time of his death ; though another‡ (not more knowing but more confident) assigneth the first of May (but with this abatement) about 569 ; I say not out possibly, a random date may hap to hit the mark.

* Acta S. Wenefridæ apud Sur. tom. vi. 3. Novemb. et Breviar. sec. usum Sarum in lect. S. Wenefridæ ; and R. B. in her Manuscript Life in the English College in St. Omer's.

† Camden's Britannia, in Flintshire.

‡ Flowers of the English Saints.

Here I would be thankful to them who should expound unto me that passage in J. Bale, concluding the life of this Saint with these words :

*Primus hic erat qui à Romano Pontifice unctionem accepit.**

“ He was the first who received unction from the Pope of Rome.”

This neither Pits owneth (ready enough to steal out of Bale, especially to improve what might sound to papal advantage) nor any other Romanist writing his life, whom I have seen, so that it seems to me a note needlessly scattered. After the death of Saint Asaph, his see stood void above 500 years, until Jeffery of Monmouth was placed therein.

PRELATES SINCE THE REFORMATION.

RICHARD PARRY, D.D. was born at Ruthin in this county; bred in Christ Church in Oxford: whence he was preferred dean of Bangor, and at last bishop of St. Asaph; consecrated December 30, 1604. Bishop Godwin passeth on him this compliment (take it in the best derivation of the word from *completio mentis*) that “ he desireth, being so near unto him in time and his studies, to be his equal in other episcopal qualities.” I crave the reader’s leave to forbear any further character of him. Pictures present buildings, presumed at great distance, very small, whilst such things which are supposed near the eye are made in a greater proportion. Clean contrary, I may safely write largely on men’s lives at far distance, whilst (as I may say) I must make landscapes of those near hand, and touch little on them, who lived in later time. Bishop Parry died anno Domini 1622.

SOLDIERS.

OWEN GLENDOWER-WYE was born in his ancient patrimony of Glendower Wye in this county; then bred in London a student in the common law, till he became a courtier, and servant to king Richard the Second; after whose death, this Owen being then on the wrong side of preferment, retired to this his native county, where there arose a difference betwixt him and his neighbour the lord Grey of Ruthin about a piece of common, which Owen by force recovered, and killed the lord Grey.

There wanted not many to spur his posting ambition, by telling him, that he was the true heir to all North Wales, and now or never the time to regain it; that the injuries he had already offered the English were above pardon, and no way left to secure himself, but by committing greater. There needeth no torch to light tinder, where a spark will do the deed; and hereupon Owen brake out into open rebellion.

The worst was, being angry with the king, his revenge fell upon God, burning down the fair cathedrals of Bangor and Saint Asaph. His destructive nature delighted in doing mis-

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. i. num. 68.

chief to others, though no good to himself. King Henry the Fourth found it more facile by far to depose king Richard than subdue this Owen, who had taken Roger Mortimer earl of March (and next heir to the crown) prisoner.

WRITERS.

ELVODUGUS, surnamed Probus (and no doubt it was true of him, what was said of Probus the emperor, he was *vir sui nominis*) was a Cambrian by birth, and this countryman by habitation; for he lived most of his days at Bangor Monachorum,* in that age the Cambridge and Oxford of all Britain. He wrote many books (and particularly a chronicle of his nation), which the envy of time hath denied to posterity. He had many eminent men for his scholars, amongst whom was learned Nennius, commonly called Nennius Elvodugi, assuming his master's name for his surname, on which account some mistake him for his father. This Elvodge flourished anno 590.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

MEREDITH HANMER, D.D. was born in this county, where a respective family of his name and alliance flourish at Hanmeer at this day; was treasurer of Trinity church in Dublin. He translated the Ecclesiastical Histories of Eusebius, Socrates, Euagrius, &c. into English; wrote an Ephemeris of the Irish Saints, and a chronicle of that country.† He died at Dublin of the plague, anno 1604.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC SINCE THE REFORMATION.

RICHARD CLOUGH was born at Denbigh in this county, whence he went to be a chorister in the city of Chester. Some were so affected with his singing therein, that they were loath he should lose himself in empty air (church music beginning then to be discountenanced); and persuaded, yea procured, his removal to London, where he became an apprentice to, and afterwards partner with, Sir Thomas Gresham. He lived some years at Antwerp; and afterwards travelled as far as Jerusalem, where he was made a knight of the sepulchre, though not owning it after his return under queen Elizabeth (who disdained her subjects should accept of such foreign honour). He afterwards, by God's blessing, grew very rich; and there want not those who will avouch that some thousands of pounds were disbursed by him for the building of the Burse, or, Royal Exchange. Such maintain that it was agreed betwixt him and Sir Thomas Gresham, that the survivor should be chief heir to both; on which account they say that the knight carried away the main of the estate. How much the new church in Denbigh was beholden to his bounty, I am not as yet certainly informed.

* Bale and Pits, de Scriptoribus Britannicis.

† J. Wareus, de Scriptoribus Hiberniæ, p. 137.

This is true, that he gave the impropriation of Kilken in Flintshire, worth a hundred pounds per annum, to the free school in Denbigh; and if the same at this day be aliened, I question whether repentance without restitution will secure such who are the causers thereof. He died anno Domini 15 . .

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

THOMAS ap William, ap Thomas, ap Richard, ap Howel, ap Evan Vaughan, &c. Esquire, was born of ancient and worshipful parentage at Moston in this county. This gentleman being called at the panel of a jury by the aforesaid names, and many more, was advised by the judge, in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, for brevity sake, to contract his name, who thereupon denominated himself Moston, from the place of his nativity and ancient inheritance.* This leading case was precedential to the practice of other gentry in Wales, who (leaving their pedigrees at home) carry one surname only abroad with them, whereby much time (especially in winter, when the days are short) is gained for other employment.

THE FAREWELL.

I understand that superstitious pilgrimages do still continue of fond people in this county to the well of St. Wenefride; and will only presume to mind them of a savoury proverb of their own nation, "Goreu Pererindod Cyrchu offeren Sull," that is, (it is the best pilgrimage to frequent the divine duties of the sabbath.) A pilgrimage it may well be called in Wales, where some parishes are so large, people go ten miles to church, and whose pains are employed more acceptable to God, than in longer peregrinations to less purpose.

* Camden's Remains, p. 145.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

GLAMORGANSHIRE hath the Severn sea on the south, Carmarthen on the west, Brecknock on the north, Monmouthshire (severed by the river Remney falling from the mountains, which in the British tongue signifieth *to drive*) on the east thereof. The north of this county is so full of mountains, that almost nothing is to be had; the south is so fruitful a valley, nothing at all is wanting therein. Indeed it is the garden of Wales; and I am informed, that at Saint Donat's in this shire (an ancient house of the right worshipful family of the Stradlings) groweth as good fruit, and as soon ripe, as in any part of England.

Mr. Camden will have it so called (though others affirm one Morgan a prince thereof gave his name thereunto) from *mor*, the British word for the *sea*, as agreeing to its situation.

THE WONDERS.

Giraldus Cambrensis reports that in the Island Barrey (termed so from Baruch, an holy man that was there buried,) three miles from the mouth of Taff, there appeareth a chink in a rock, or cliff, to which if you lay your ear, you may easily discover a noise, not altogether unlike to smiths at work, one while blowing of the bellows, another while striking of the hammer, the grinding of iron tools, the hissing of steel gads, yea the puffing noise of fire in a furnace. I must confess myself at a loss for the reason thereof; for it cannot proceed from the close stealing in of the sea water, as some have supposed; seeing the same noise continueth even at a low ebb, when the sea is departed.

There is also at Newton, on the bank of Ogmore westward, a well, the water whereof is so low at the flowing of the sea in summer, you can scarce get up a dish full of the same; whereas at the ebb thereof you may easily recover a pail or bucket full. Mr. Camden, doubting of the truth, made his own eyes witnesses herein, finding it true according to the common relation, adding withal that it is the same though not so discernible by reason of the accession of much rain-water in winter.*

CIVILIANS.

Sir EDWARD CARNE is here placed with confidence, because

* In his Britannia, in this county.

assured to be a Welchman;* and I find his family flourishing at Wenny in this county.† He was bred (I believe in Oxford) doctor of the civil law; and was knighted by Charles the Fifth, emperor.‡

The first public service he eminently appeared in was, when king Henry the Eighth, having intelligence of the Pope's intention shortly to cite him to appear at Rome either in person or proxy, despatched him thither for his excusator, to remonstrate that his grace was not bound by law so to appear.§

This he effectually performed; pleading, that the emperor was so powerful at Rome, that he could not expect justice: declaring that, unless they desisted, he must appeal thence to the able men in some indifferent universities; and if this were refused, he protested a nullity in all that they did; a behaviour which spake him of no less valour than ability.

Queen Mary highly prized him, and no whit the less for his cordial appearing for king Henry in the matter of her mother's divorce; imputing it to the discharge of his credit and calling, in him who otherwise was a thorough-paced Romanist, and whom she employed her ambassador to the Pope.

After her death, he still resided at Rome; and, by command from queen Elizabeth, repaired to Pope Paul the Fourth, to give him an account that his mistress was called to the crown of England; to whom the Pope returned, "that England was a fee of the church of Rome; and that she could not succeed, as illegitimate."|| A strange reply to a civil message, and fitting his mouth, with whom it was a usual saying, "that he would have no prince in his companion, but all subject under his foot."¶

Besides, he commanded Sir Edward Carne to lay down the office of an ambassador; and, under the pain of the greater excommunication,** and confiscation of all his goods, not to go out of the city, but to take on him the regiment of the English hospital therein. So that I see not how queen Elizabeth can be taxed by the Papists for a Schismatic, and wilful breach from the church of Rome, being thrust away thence by the Pope himself, so barbarously treating her ambassador (whilst as yet she had made no alteration in religion) against the law of nations; though, I confess, some conceive that the crafty old knight was (such his addiction to Popery) well contented with his restraint, wherein he died, 1561.

THE FAREWELL.

I heartily congratulate the return of the name (and with it

* Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1559.

† Gwillim's Display.

‡ Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1561.

§ Lord Herbert, in the Life of King Henry the VIII.

|| History of the Council of Trent, lib. v. 1558.

¶ Ibid. paulò ante eod.

** Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1559.

of the see) to Llandaff in this county. Sure I am, our civil wars hath deprived it of the better moiety of its appellation *Land*, leaving bare *aff* thereunto. I am not ignorant that *Llandaff*, in British, is the church by *Taff*, though that church I fear will not stand long that hath lost its ground. Happy therefore is it, that now *Llandaff* may be truly termed *Llandaff*, having through God's goodness (and long may it possess them) regained its ancient lands and revenues.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

MERIONETHSHIRE (in Latin *Mervinia*) hath the sea on the west side; on the south (for certain miles together) Cardigan-shire, severed by the river Douy; and on the north bounded upon Carnarvon and Denbigh-shire.

It is extremely mountainous; yea (if true what Giraldus Cambrensis reporteth thereof) so high the hills therein, that men may discourse one with the other on the tops thereof, and yet hardly meet (beneath in the valley) in a day's time. Yet are not the mountains altogether useless, feeding great numbers of sheep thereon. Mr. Camden takes especial notice of the beauty and comeliness of the inhabitants of this shire.

Nor must it be forgot that there is a place at this day called Le Herbert,—upon this account: when the unhappy difference raged betwixt the houses of York and Lancaster, David ap Jenkin ap Enion, a stout and resolute gentleman (who took part with the house of Lancaster) valiantly defended the castle Arleck against king Edward the Fourth, until Sir William Herbert (afterwards earl of Pembroke) with great difficulty made his passage unto it, and so furiously stormed it, that immediately it was surrendered.

WONDERS.

There is a lake in this county, called in British *Lhin-tegid*, in English *Pimble-mear*, which may be termed our Leman-lake, having the same work of wonder therein, though set forth by nature in a less letter: for as Rhodanus, running through the French lake, preserveth his stream by itself (discernible by the discoloration thereof) with the fishes peculiar thereunto; the same is here observed betwixt the river Dee, and the water of the lake;* so that here is (what some cavil at in the grammar) a *conjunction disjunctive*. Let philosophers dispute what invisible partition encloseth the one severally from the other. I have heard some, by way of similitude, apply it to such who, being casually cast into bad company, lie at such a cautious posture of defence, that they keep their own innocence entire, not maculated with the mixture of their bad manners, as rather being in than of their society.

We must not forget another strange quality of Pimble-mear; viz. it swelleth not with all the waters, and those very many,

* Camden's Britannia, in Merionethshire.

which fall therein by the bordering mountains, whereas a blast of wind will quickly make it mount above the bounds and banks thereof;* like some strange dispositions, not so much incensed with blows, as provoked by words (accounted but wind) into passion.

I know not whether it be worth the relating, what is known for a truth of a market-town called Dogelthy in this shire, that,

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The walls thereof are three miles high. | 1. The mountains which surround it. |
| 2. Men come into it over the water, but | 2. On a fair bridge. |
| 3. Go out of it under the water. | 3. Falling from a rock, and conveyed in a wooden trough (under which travellers must make shift to pass) to drive an overshot mill. |
| 4. The steeple thereof doth grow therein. | 4. The bells (if plural) hang in an yew tree. |
| 5. There are more alehouses than houses. | 5. Tenements are divided into two or more tippling houses and chimneyless barns used to that purpose. |

This last I had mediately from the mouth of a judge, in his charge condemning the same.

SAINTS.

[AMP.] Saint THELIAN was of British extraction, and placed here until with certainty he can be removed to another county. He was bred under Dubritius bishop of Llandaff, by whose holy care he attained to a competent learning and exemplary sanctity. Great his acquaintance and intimacy with Saint David, bishop of Menevia.

In his days the Picts harassed his country. He was much envied for his holiness by one of their chief commanders, who sent two lewd strumpets, supposing by their tempting tricks to entrap this holy man.† These women counterfeiting madness (whereby they might assume the more liberty to themselves of filthy discourse) returned distracted indeed,‡ not having understanding enough to relate the cause of their sad misfortune; which wrought so much upon the first designer of their practices, that he received the faith, and was baptized, and ever after had a great veneration and esteem for this our Saint.

He accompanied Saint David to Jerusalem; and, returning into his own country, by his fervent prayers freed the same from the plague, wherewith it was then much infested. His death happened February the ninth, about the year of our Lord 563.

* Camden's Britannia, in Merionethshire.

† In the Flowers of English Saints, p. 150.

‡ Idem, ibidem.

THE FAREWELL.

This county (the inhabitants whereof generally betake themselves to the feeding of sheep) was much beholding to Ludwall their prince, who (king Edgar imposing on him as a yearly tribute the presenting him with three hundred wolves) did in a manner free this county from wolves. It is my desire, that, seeing that ill-natured creature is at this day totally removed out of it, the people wholly lay aside all strife and animosities, and give no longer occasion to the proverb, "*Homo homini lupus.*"

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE is bounded on the south side with Cardigan and Radnor-shire, on the east with Shropshire, on the north by Denbighshire, and on the west thereof with Merionethshire. Nature cannot be accused for being a step-mother unto this county; for, although she hath mounted many a high hill (which may probably be presumed not over fruitful), yet hath she also sunk many a delightful valley therein (humility is the common attendant of greatness, accompanied with true worth), which plentifully yield all necessaries for man's comfortable subsistence. The chief town therein bestoweth its name upon the whole county. It never dignified any with the title of Earl thereof, until the reign of king James, who created Philip Herbert, second son to Henry earl of Pembroke, Baron Herbert of Shurland, and Earl of Montgomery.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

HORSES.

How good and swift are bred in this county, I may well spare my commendation, and remit the reader to the character I find given of them in a good author :*

“ ————— From the Gomerian fields,
Than which in all our Wales there is no country yields
An excellenter horse, so full of natural fire,
As one of Phoebus' steeds had been that stallion's sire
Which first their race begun, or of th' Asturian kind,
Which some have held to be begotten by the wind.”

Now, after proportionable abatement for his poetical hyperbole, the remainder is enough to inform us of the good *strain* this shire doth afford.

PROVERBS.

“ Y Tair Chiworydd.”]

In English “The three sisters,” being a common by-word to express the three rivers of Wye, Severn, Rhiddiall, arising all three in this county, out of the south-west side of Plinlimmon hill, within few paces one of another, but falling into the sea more miles asunder; Severn into the Severn sea, Wye into the Severn, Rhiddiall into the Irish sea.

The tradition is, that these three sisters were to run a race,

* Drayton, in his Polyolbion, p. 95.

which should be first married to the ocean. Severn and Wye, having a great journey to go, choose their way through soft meadows, and kept on a traveller's pace; whilst Rhiddiall (presuming on her short journey, staid before she went out, and then, to recover her lost time, runs furiously in a distracted manner, with her mad stream, over all opposition.

The proverb is applicable to children of the same parents, issuing out of the same womb, but of different dispositions, and embracing several courses of lives in this world, so that their cradles were not so near, but their coffins are as far asunder.

"Pywys Paradwys Cymry."]

That is, "Powis is the paradise of Wales." This proverb referreth to Teliessen the author thereof, at what time Powis had far larger bounds than at this day, as containing all the land interjacent betwixt Wye and Severn; of the pleasantness whereof we have spoken before.*

"Gwan dy Bawl yn Hafren fydd hifel cynt."]

That is, "Fixt thy pale (with intent to fence out his water) in Severn, Severn will be as before." Applicable to such who undertake projects above their power to perform, or grapple in vain against Nature, which soon returns to its former condition.

WRITERS.

GEORGE HERBERT was born at Montgomery castle, younger brother to Edward lord Herbert (of whom immediately); bred fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge, and orator of the university, where he made a speech no less learned than the occasion was welcome, of the return of prince Charles out of Spain.

He was none of the nobles of Tekoa, who, at the building of Jerusalem, "put not their necks to the work of the Lord;"† but, waving worldly preferment, chose serving at God's altar before state-employment. So pious his life, that, as he was a copy of primitive, he might be a pattern of sanctity to posterity. To testify his independency on all others, he never mentioned the name of Jesus Christ, but with this addition, "My Master." Next God the Word, he loved the Word of God; being heard often to protest, "That he would not part with one leaf thereof for the whole world."

Remarkable his conformity to Church discipline, whereby he drew the greater part of his parishioners to accompany him daily in the public celebration of Divine service. Yet had he (because not desiring) no higher preferment than the benefice of Bemerton nigh Salisbury (where he built a fair house for his successor); and the prebend of Leighton (founded in the cathedral of Lincoln) where he built a fair church, with the assistance of some few friends' free offerings. When a friend on his death-bed went about to comfort him with the remembrance thereof,

* In the Proverbs in Herefordshire. — Ed.

† Nehemiah iii. 5.

as an especial good work, he returned, "It is a good work, if sprinkled with the blood of Christ." But his "Church" (that inimitable piece of poetry) may out-last this in structure. His death happened anno Domini 163...

EDWARD HERBERT, son of Richard Herbert, Esquire, and Susan Newport his wife, was born at Montgomery castle in this county; knighted by king James, who sent him over ambassador into France.* Afterwards king Charles the First created him Baron of Castle Island in Ireland, and some years after Baron of Cherbury in this county. He was a most excellent artist and rare linguist, studied both in books and men, and himself the author of two works most remarkable, viz. "A Treatise of Truth," written in French, so highly prized beyond the seas, that (as I am told) it is extant at this day with great honour in the Pope's Vatican.

He married the daughter and sole heir of Sir William Herbert of St. Julian's in Monmouthshire, with whom he had a large inheritance both in England and Ireland. He died in August, anno Domini 1648; and was buried in St. Giles's in the Fields, London, having designed a fair monument, of his own invention, to be set up for him in the church of Montgomery, according to the model following:

"Upon the ground a hath-pace of fourteen foot square, on the midst of which is placed a Dorrick columnne, with its rights of pedestal, basis, and capital, fifteen foot in height; on the capital of the columnne is mounted an urn with an heart flamboyl supported by two angels. The foot of this columnne is attended with four angeles placed on pedestals at each corner of the said hath-pace, two having torches reversed, extinguishing the motto of Mortality; the other two holding up palmes, the emblems of Victory."†

This monument hath not hitherto been (by what obstruction I list not to inquire) and I fear will not be finished; which hath invited me the rather to this description, that it might be erected in paper when it was intended in marble.‡

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

HAWIS GADARN.—She was a lady of remark, sole daughter and heir to Owen ap Gruffyth, prince of that part of Powis called Powis Wenwinwin, which taketh up this whole county. She was justly (as will appear) surnamed Gadarn, that is, the Hardy. I confess Hardy sounds better when applied to men

* So was I informed by Sir Henry Herbert, his younger brother, late master of the Revels.—F.

† Courteously communicated unto me by Mr. Stone, the stone-cutter, at his house in Long-Acre.—F.

‡ A Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, written by himself, was published by Mr. Walpole, from the Strawberry Hill press, in 1778.—ED.

(as Philip the Hardy, a prince in France), meek and mild being a more proper epithet for a woman. Yet some competent hardiness, to comport with troubles, mis-becometh not the weaker sex; and indeed, if she had not been Hawis the Hardy, she had been Hawis the Beggarly. She had four uncles, her father's brethren, Lhewelyn, John, Griffith Vachan, and David, which uncles became her *cousins*, detaining all her inheritance from her. "Give," said they, "a girl a little gold, and marry her. God and nature made land for men to manage."

Hereupon Hawis comes to court, complains to king Edward the Second. The mention of her minds me of the daughter of Zelophehad, who pleaded so pathetically for her patrimony before Moses and Joshua. The king, commiserating her case, consigned his servant John Charleton, born at Apple in Shropshire, a vigorous knight, to marry her, creating him in her right Baron of Powis.

Thus was he possessed of his lady, but get her land as he can; it was bootless to implead her uncles in a civil court; *action* was the *only action* he could have against them; and he so bestirred himself, with the assistance of the king's forces, that in short time he possessed himself of three of her uncles prisoners, and forced the fourth to a composition. Yea, he not only recovered every foot of his wife's land, but also got all the lands of her uncles, in default of their issue male, to be settled upon her. I wish that all ladies, injured by their potent relations, may have such husbands to marry them, and match their adversaries. These things happened about the year of our Lord 1320.

Know, reader, there were four John Charletons successively lords of Powis; which I observe rather, because their *onymy* may not occasion confusion.

JULINES HERRING was born at Flambere-Mayre in this county, 1582. His father returned hence to Coventry, to which he was highly related; Coventry, whose ancestors (for the space of almost two hundred years) had been in their course chief officers of that city. Perceiving a pregnancy in their son, his parents bred him in Sidney College in Cambridge; he became afterwards a profitable and painful preacher at Calk in Derbyshire, in the town of Shrewsbury, and at Rendbury in Cheshire, being one of a pious life, but in his judgment disaffected to the English church discipline.

I could no less than place him amongst the memorable persons; otherwise coming under no topic of mine (as writing no books to my knowledge), finding his life written at large by Mr. Samuel Clark.

I say Mr. Clark, whose books of our modern divines I have perused, as travellers by the Levitical law were permitted to pass through other men's vineyards. For they might eat their

fill, on condition they put no grapes up in their vessels.* I have been satisfied with reading his works, and informed myself in places and dates of some men's births and deaths. But never did nor will (whatever hath been said of me, or done by others) incorporate any considerable quantity of his works in my own; detesting such felony, God having given me (be it spoken with thanks to him, and humility to man) plenty of my own, without being plagiary to any author whatsoever.

To return to Julines Herring, whose Christian name is very usual in the country amongst people of quality, in memory of Julius Palmer (in the Marian days martyred, and) a native of that city. He, being prohibited his preaching here for his non-conformity, was called over to Amsterdam, where he continued preacher to the English congregation some years, well respected in his place; and died in the year of our Lord 1644.

THE FAREWELL.

And now, being to take our leave of this county, the worst I wish the inhabitants thereof, is, that their horses (excellent in their kind, whereof before) may (to use the countryman's expression) stand well, being secured from all infections and pestilential diseases; the rather, because when God is pleased to strike this creature (not unfitly termed man's wings, whereby he so swiftly flieth from one place to another for dispatch of his occasions) it is a sad presage, that he is angry with the riders, and will (without their seasonable repentance) punish their sins with some exemplary judgment.

* Deut. xxiii. 24.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

PEMBROKESHIRE is surrounded on all sides with the sea ; save on the north-east, where it boundeth on Cardigan ; and east, where it butteth on Camarthenshire :—a county abounding with all things necessary for man's livelihood ; and the east part thereof is the pleasantest place in all Wales ; which I durst not have said, for fear of offence, had not Giraldus their own countryman affirmed it.*

Nor is it less happy in sea than in land, affording plenty of fish, especially about Tenby ; therefore commonly called Tenby-y-Piscoid ; which I rather observe for the vicinity of the British *piscoid* with the Latin *piscosus*, for *fishful* ; though never any pretended an affinity between the two languages. †

A part of this county is peopled by Flemings, placed there by king Henry the First, who was no less politic than charitable therein ; for such Flemings, being driven out of their own country by an irruption of the ocean, were fixed here to defend the land given them against the Welch ; and their country is called Little England beyond Wales. This mindeth me of a passage betwixt a Welch and English-man, the former boasting Wales in all respects beyond England ; to whom the other returned, " He had heard of an England beyond Wales, but never of a Wales beyond England."

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

FALCONS.

Very good are bred in this county, of that kind they call *peregrines*, which very name speaks them to be no *indigenæ*, but foreigners, at first lighting here by some casualty. King Henry the Second passing hence into Ireland, cast off a Norway gos-hawk at one of these ; but the gos-hawk, taken at the source by the falcon, soon fell down at the king's foot ; which performance in this ramage made him yearly afterward send hither for *eyesses*.† These hawks' *aeries* (not so called from building in the air, but from the French word *aïre* an *egg*) are many in the rocks in this shire.

THE BUILDINGS.

For a sacred structure the cathedral of St. David is most

* " In agro totius Walliæ amœnissimo."—Giraldus Cambrensis.

† Giraldus Cambrensis.

eminent, began by bishop Peter in the reign of king John, and finished by his successors; though having never seen it, I can say little thereof. But, in one respect, the roof thereof is higher than any in England, and as high as any in Europe, if the ancient absolute and independant jurisdiction thereof be considered, thus stated by an authentic author:* “*Episcopi Walliæ à Menevensi Antistite sunt consecrati, et ipse similiter ab aliis tanquam suffraganeis est consecratus, nullâ penitus aliæ Ecclesiæ factâ professione vel subjectione.*” The generality of which words must be construed to have reference as well to Rome as to Canterbury; Saint David’s acknowledging subjection to neither, till the reign of king Henry the First.

PRINCES.

HENRY TUTHAR, son to Edmund earl of Richmond and Margaret his lady, was born at Pembroke in this county,† anno Domini 1462, in the reign of king Henry the Sixth. He was bred a child at court; when a young man he lived an exile in France, where he so learned to live of a little, that he contracted a habit of frugality, which he did not depose till the day of his death. Having vanquished king Richard the Third in the battle of Bosworth, and married Elizabeth eldest daughter to king Edward the Fourth, he reigned king of England by the name of Henry the Seventh.

He is generally esteemed the wisest of our English kings; and yet many conceive, that the lord Bacon, writing his life, made him much wiser than he was, picking more prudence out of his actions, than the king himself was privy to therein; and, not content to allow him politic, endeavoured to make him policy itself.

Yet many think his judgment failed him, when refusing the fair proffer of Columbus for the discovery of America, who might therein have made a secret adventure, without any prejudice to the reputation of his wisdom. But such his wariness he would not tamper with costly contingencies, though never so probable to be gainful; nor would he hazard a *hook* of silver to catch a *fish* of gold. He was the first king who secretly sought to abate the formidable greatness (the parent of many former rebellions) in the English peerage, lessening their dependencies, countenancing the commons, and encouraging the yeomanry with provisions against depopulations. However, hereby he did not free his successors from fear, but only exchanged their care, making the commons (who because more numerous, less manageable) more absolute, and able in time to contest with sovereignty.

He survived his queen, by whom he had the true title to the crown, about five years. Some will say, that all that time he was king only by the courtesy of England, which I am sure he was

* Giraldus, Itinerarium Cambriæ, lib. cap. 1.

† Sir Francis Bacon, in the conclusion of his Character, in his Life.

loath to acknowledge. Others say he held the crown by conquest, which his subjects were as unwilling to confess. But, let none dispute how he held, seeing he held it; having Pope, Parliament, power, purse, success, and some shadow of succession, on his side.

His greatest fault was, grinding his subjects with grievous exactions. He was most magnificent in those structures he hath left to posterity; amongst which, his devotion to God is most seen in two chapels, the one at Cambridge, the other at Westminster. His charity to the poor in the hospital of The Savoy; his magnificence to himself in his own monument of gilded copper; and his vanity to the world, in building a ship called The Great Harry, of equal cost, saith some, with his chapel, which afterwards sunk into the sea, and vanished away in a moment.*

He much employed bishops in his service, finding them honest and able. And here I request the judicious and learned reader to help me at a dead lift, being posed with this passage written in his life by the lord Verulam:

“He did use to raise bishops by steps, that he might not lose the profits of the first-fruits, which by that course of gradation was multiplied.”

Now, I humbly conceive, that the first fruits (in the common acception of the word) were in that age paid to the Pope: and would fain be informed, what by-first-fruits these were, the emolument whereof accrued to the crown. — This politic king, at his palace of Richmond, April 22, 1509, ended his life; and was buried in the magnificent chapel aforesaid; on the same token that he ordered, by his last will and testament, that none save such of the blood royal (who should descend from his loins) should be buried in that place; straightly forbidding any other, of what degree or quality soever, to be interred therein.† But only the will of the King of Heaven doth stand inviolable, whilst those of the most potent earthly princes are subject to be infringed.

SAINTS.

JUSTINIAN was a noble Briton by birth, who with his own inheritance built a monastery in the island of Ramsey in this county, where many monks lived happily under his discipline, until three of them, by the devil's instigation, slew this Justinian, in hatred of his sanctity, about the year of Christ 486.‡ His body was brought with great veneration to Menevia, and there interred by Saint David, and since much famed with [supposed] miracles.

WRITERS.

GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS, whose surname, say some,§ was

* In the beginning of the reign of queen Mary.—Stow, p. 16.

† Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 20.

‡ J. Capgrave, in Catal. SS. Brit.

§ Godwin, in the Bishops of St. David's.

Fitz-Girald ; say others,* was Barry ; and I believe the latter, because he saith so himself in his book “ *De Vitâ Suâ* ;”† and was born at Tenby in this county.

His father, William de Barry, an Englishman :—his mother, Angareth, the daughter of Nesta, daughter of Rhese, prince of South Wales.

He was nephew to David the second bishop of St. David's, by whom he was made archdeacon of Brecknock. He was wont to complain, that the English did not love him because his mother was a Welch-woman ; and the Welch did hate him because his father was an Englishman ; though, by his excellent writings, he deserved of England well, of Wales better, and of Ireland best of all ; making a topographical description of all three ; but acting in the last as a secretary under king John, with great industry and expence.‡ Yea, he was a great traveller, as far as Jerusalem itself, and wrote *De Mirabilibus Terræ Sanctæ*, so that he might be styled Giraldus Anglicus, Hibernicus, Hierosolymitanus, though it was his mind and modesty only to be Cambrensis.

One may justly wonder that, having all dimensions requisite to preferment, his birth, broad acquaintance, deep learning, long life (living above seventy years), he never attained to any considerable dignity. Hear how, betwixt grief and anger, he expresseth himself concerning his ill success at court : “ *Irreparabili damno duo ferè lustra consumens, nihil ab illis§ præter inanes vexationes et vacua veris promissa suscepi.*”

Indeed for a long time no preferment was proffered him above a beggarly bishopric in Ireland ; and at last the see of St. David's was the highest place he attained. Whilst some impute this to his *planet* ; the malignant influence whereof hath blasted men of the most merit :—his *pride* ; some men counting it their due for preferment to court them, and that it is enough for them to *receive*, too much to *reach* after it :—his *profitableness* to be employed in meaner places ; some having gotten an useful servant, love to wear him out in working, and (as gardeners keep their hedges close cut, that they may spread the broader) maintain them mean, that they may be the more industrious.

Giraldus himself tells us the true reason that he was ever beheld *oculo novercali*, because being a Welchman by the surer side ; and then such the antipathy of the English, they thought no good could come out of Wales. Sad, that so worthy a man should *pœnas dare patriæ et matris suæ*.

Being at last, as we have said, made bishop of Saint David's, he went to Rome, and there stickled for an exemption of that

* J. Wareus, de Scriptoribus Hiberniæ, p. 112.

† Lib. i. cap. 2, extant in Sir Robert Cotton's library.

‡ In the life-time of King Henry his father.

§ King Henry II. and his Sons.

his see from Canterbury, and to make it an absolute metropolitan, whereby he highly offended Hubert archbishop of Canterbury. But Giraldus, after long debates, being rather over-borne with bribes than overcome in cause, returned *re infectâ*, died, and was buried in his own cathedral, about the year 1215.

THE FAREWELL.

I know not what better to wish this county, than that the marl, a great fertilizer of barren ground, which it affordeth, be daily increased; especially since corn is in all probability likely to grow scarcer and scarcer; that their land, through God's blessing, being put in heart therewith, may plentifully answer the desires of the husbandman, and hereafter repair the penury of this, with the abundance for many succeeding years.

RADNORSHIRE.

RADNORSHIRE (in British, *Sire Maiseveth*,) in form three-square, is bounded on the north-west with Herefordshire, and on the south side (separated by the river Wye) with Brecknockshire, and on the north part thereof with Montgomeryshire.

Nature may seem to have chequered this county; the east and south parts being fruitful, whilst the north and west thereof (lying rough and uneven with mountains) can hardly be bettered by the greatest pains and industry of the husbandman. Yet is it indifferently well stored with woods, and conveniently watered with running rivers, and in some places with standing mears.

Mr. Camden telleth us,* that there is a place therein termed Meliëneth (from the mountains thereof being of a yellowish colour) which stretcheth from Offa's Dyke unto the river Wye, which cutteth over-thwart the west corner of this shire, where meeting with some stones which impede its motion, on a sudden, for want of ground to glide on, hath a violent downfall, which place is termed Raihader Gowy, that is, the fall or flood-gates of Wye.† Hereupon he supposeth it not improbable that the Englishmen forged that word for the name of this shire, terming it Radnorshire.

PRINCES.

[HENRY of MONMOUTH, whose name was here inserted by Dr. Fuller, owing to its inadvertent omission in the proper place, (which error was repeated in Mr. Nichols's 4th edition), will now be found under the county of MONMOUTHSHIRE, vol. ii. p. 433.—ED.]

PRELATES.

ELIAS de RADNOR.—GUILIELMUS de RADNOR.—I join them together for three reasons: first, because natives of the same town (understand it Old Radnor—the new town of that name being built probably since their decease): secondly, because bishops of the same see, Llandaff: thirdly, because *eminent*; being eminent for nothing, the names and dates of their deaths (the one May 6, 1240, the other June 30, 1256) being

* In his Britannia, in this shire.

† Ibidem.

all that learned antiquary and their successor bishop Godwin* could recover of their memories, which dishearteneth me from farther inquiry after them. For let them never look for a crop, who sow that ground which so skilful a husbandman thought fit to lie fallow.

THE FAREWELL. .

It much affected me (and I believe all others whose hearts are of flesh and blood) what I read in an author concerning the rigorous laws imposed on the observation of the Welch.† For when Owen Glyndower-Wye (inveigled by some well skilled in Merlin's prophecies, that the time was come, wherein the Britons through his assistance should recover their ancient freedom and liberty) raised a rebellion, making war upon the earl of March (the heir apparent both to the crown of England and Principality of Wales), king Henry the Fourth, enraged at his proceedings, enacted these ensuing laws :

First, that no Welchman should purchase lands ; or be chosen citizen or burgess of any city, borough, or market-town ; nor be received into any office of mayor, bailiff, chamberlain, &c. ; or to be of the council of any town ; or to bear armour within any city. Besides that, if any Welchman should impeach or sue an Englishman, it was ordained, he should not be convicted, unless by the judgment of English justices, verdict of English burgesses, or by the inquest of the English borough where the suits lay : yea, that all English burgesses who married Welch women should be disfranchised of their liberties. No congregation or council was permitted to the Welchmen, but by licence of the chief officers of the same seignory, and in the presence of the same officers.‡ That no victuals should be brought into Wales, unless by the especial licence of the king and his council. That no Welchman should have any castle, fortress, or house of defence of his own, or any other man's to keep. That no Welchman should be made justice, chamberlain, chancellor, &c. of a castle, receiver, escheator, &c., nor other officer or keeper of records, &c., nor of the council of any English lord. That no Englishman that in time to come should marry a Welch-woman be put in any office in Wales, or in the Marches of the same.

Now as I am heartily sorry that ever the Welch were bound to the observance of so rigorous laws, so am I truly glad that at this day they are (to the happiness both of England and Wales) freed from the same. Yea, I shall constantly pray, that God would be pleased to grant us, of the loins of our sovereign, one

* In his Catalogue of the Bishops of Llandaff.

† Dr. Powel, in his History of Wales, p. 287.

‡ Idem, ibidem.

who may be born prince of the one, and (after the—though late—decease of his majesty) king of the other.

* For the various topographical Works, relative to the Principality of Wales and its different Counties, the reader is referred to p. 504.—ED.

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